HOMŒOPATHIC

THERAPEUTICS

BY

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M. D.

FOURTH EDITION

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IN MEMORY

OF THESE GREAT AND GOOD MEN,

DUNHAM, FARRINGTON, HERING AND LIPPE,

This Third Edition

IS MOST CORDIALLY DEDICATED TO ALL MY FORMER STUDENTS, SO THAT THEY MAY FOLLOW OUT THE GLORIOUS EXAMPLE SET BEFORE THEM.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

ONCE I was young, but now I am old; and I feel grateful for the great help which my son, Professor JAMES E. LILIENTHAL, M. D., afforded me in publishing the work. I am indebted to him for all the repertory work; and proof-reading would have been to us an irksome labor, if the Globe Printing House did not excel in sending clean proofs, for which they have our most cordial thanks. My task is done; and if ever a Fourth Edition will be necessary, I can leave that work now in conscientious hands. Take this Third Edition as the old man's testament to his many students and younger colleagues, for your success rejuvenates your old teachers. Though three years' faithful work was necessary to collate and critically examine every symptom, still it can only be considered as an aid in studying up a case. Perfection is impossible, and such a work can never be expected to be finished. It is for the physicians to give us clinical reports and verifications, and it is the duty of the reviewer to sift them carefully, whether he can accept the grain of wheat, or throw it aside among the chaff which encumbers too much our literature. Let every man and every woman do his and her duty, and our Materia Medica will be a pura, free from dross, and then acceptable to all physicians, so that gradually a work can be issued worthy to be named

Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

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PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION

The Third Edition of this grand old work, which might well be termed an unabridged dictionary of homœopathic therapeutics, being exhausted, we concluded to let it remain "out of print." But the medical profession willed otherwise and we have bowed to their mandate and have brought out a Fourth Edition.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Philadelphia, January, 1907.

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

ABSCESSES, Internal and External.

Internal abscesses generally require the same remedies as external.

A preference should be given:

a. For **acute** abscesses, to: 1, Bell., Hep., Merc., Sil.; 2, Apis, Ars., Asa., Bry., Cepa, Cham., Hep., Lach., Led., Mez., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

b. For **chronic** abscesses, whether cold or occasioned by congestions, to: Asa., Aur., Calc., Carb. v., Con., Hep., Iod., Laur., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Merc. cor., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Further, if there arises on any internal or external part a **painful, red, inflamed swelling,** which may point and form a suppurating swelling, *Bell.*, or if this does not succeed in twenty-four or forty-eight hours, *Hep.* will often disperse the whole swelling and keep suppuration off; but when once matter has formed, *Merc.* will bring on the discharge of the pus and frequently finish up the case, its chief indication being that **suppuration must have already taken place.** Should the open wound not heal under the continuation of Merc. give *Hep.* or *Sil.*, which are the real specifics against all benignant or malignant suppurations. If the abscess looks erysipelatous, Apis, Bell.; if bluish, Lach.

Particular indications:

Angustura.—Abscess of the ankle-joint (Raue).

Apis mell.—Diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissues, ending in their destruction; stinging, burning pains in incipient abscesses.

Arnica.—Hot, hard and shining swelling; pricking pains and dull stitches in the part; general sinking of strength.

Arsenicum.—Intolerable burning pains during the fever or when the abscess threatens to become gangrenous; pus copious, bloody, corroding, ichorous, watery, and of a putrid smell; great debility. muscular prostration, sleeplessness and restlessness.

Asafœtida.—Abscesses discharging a colorless, serous pus, or thin, fetid ichor; violent pains on contact and great sensitiveness of the adjoining parts; intermittent pulsations in the tumor, with darting, tearing pains, somewhat relieved by pressure.

Baryta carb.—Inflammation of the cellular tissue, passing over into suppuration; incipient suppuration of glands; boils and furuncles.

Belladonna.—Pressure, burning and stinging in abscess; scarlet redness and hot swelling; pus scanty, cheesy and flocculent; great sensitiveness to cold air. *Hepatic abscess*, or other glandular abscesses.

Bryonia.—The tumor is either very red and shining or very pale; pains tensive, sharp, sticking, lancinating; throbbings in the part; worse towards evening and at night; heaviness and hardness of abscess.

Calcarea picr.—Constant tendency to form abscesses.

Calendula.—Induration after surgical operations, followed by suppu-

ration; the wound looks raw and inflamed, with stinging pains, followed by throbbing, as if it would suppurate; profuse and exhausting suppuration in traumatic abscess.

Chamomilla.—Abscess very hot and painful, with clear, serous suppuration, not relieved by Ars.

Cocculus.—Superficial abscess just above root of nail of right little toe, pain as if a hot iron went into it on raising foot from ground in walking.

Hepar sulph.—Lacerating and pricking pains in the tumors; throbbing and beating in the abscess; the skin over the abscess is highly inflamed, hard, hot and swelling; pus scanty, bloody, corroding, smelling like old cheese; pains worse at night and by exposure to cold.

Mercurius.—**Slowly suppurating abscesses.** Burning redness of the skin, with prickling and tingling sensation; hard, hot, inflammatory swelling; pressing from within outward; pulsating pains; pus copious, bloody, corroding, thin and watery; or all these characters, but scanty.

Mezereum.—For abscesses of **fibrous parts or of tendons,** or for abscesses arising from the abuse of Mercury.

Phosphorus.—Lymphatic abscesses, full of fistulæ; callous feeling; hectic fever; pus copious and yellow.

Pulsatilla.—The abscess bleeds readily, with stinging and cutting pains; bluish-red swelling (varices) in the surrounding parts, with itching, stinging and burning pains; abscesses after violent and long-continued inflammations; pus bloody or copious, greenish or yellow.

Rhus tox.—**Abscesses of axillary or parotid glands,** swelling painful to touch, and discharging a bloody-serous pus, with stinging and gnawing pains. Smooth, red and shining swellings, the inflamed skin being covered with little painful white vesicles.

Silicea.—It controls the suppurative process; seeming to mature processes when desired, and certainly reducing excessive suppuration to moderate limits. Pains of abscesses are either burning, cutting, itching, prickling or pulsative. Pus copious or scanty, bloody brownish, corroding, gelatinous, gray or greenish, putrid, thin and watery, or yellow. After matter has been discharged, it promotes granulation and cicatrization.

Sulphur.—**Chronic abscess,** tendency to suppuration, dependent upon a psoric or scrofulous diathesis; pains throbbing or stinging, and after evacuation of the pus there is a tendency to ulceration.

Tarantula cubana.—Abscesses, exceedingly painful and inflamed, with tendency to gangrene and affecting the neighboring glands, which are swollen, indurated and painful.

ACNE.

Acne disseminata (pimples in the face of young people): Ars., *Ars. brom.*, Ars. iod., *Bell.*, Calc., *Carb. v.*, Caust., *Hep.*, Eug., Lach., Led., Kali and Natr. brom., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Nux j., Phos. ac., Puls., Sabin., Sel., *Sulph.*, Sulph. iod.

Acne indurata (indurated pimples): *Ant. sulph. aur.*, Ars., Bell., Berb., Carb. v., Con., Hep., Kali br., Kali iod., Led., Nux v., Puls., *Sil.*, ***Sulph.***, Sulph. iod.

Acne miliaris (pimples of young chlorotic girls): Ars br., Aster., Bar. c., Calc., Graph., Hep., Kali carb., Natr., Natr. m., Sabin., Sel., Sulph., Thuj.

Acne punctata (black pores): Aur., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Calc., *Carb. v.*, Dig., Dros., Eug., Graph., Grat., *Hep.*, Hydr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux j., Sabad., Sabin., Sel., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.

Acne rosacea (coppery-red eruption of the face): *Ars.*, *Aur. mur.*, *Calc.*,

Calc. phos., Cann. sat., Canth., *Carb. an.*, *Carb. v.*, Carbol. ac., Caust., Cic., Clem., *Hydr. ac.*, Kali br., *Kreos.*, Lach., Led., *Mez.*, Nux j., *Petr.*, Plumb., *Rhus*, *Ruta*, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Veratr., *Viol. tric.*

For **acne vermiformis** (comedones): 1, Sel., Sulph.; 2, Graph., Natr., Nitr. ac.; 3, Bry., Calc., Diosc., Dros., Natr. m., Sabin.; 4, Aur., Cubeb., Dig., Eug., Plumb., Sabad.

For **acne of drunkards**: 1, *Ant. crud.*, Bar. c., Kreos., Led., *Nux v.*, Sulph.; 2, Ars., Lach., Puls.

For acne arising from **sexual abuse**: Calc., Eug., Kali br., Phos. ac., Sulph.

ADIPSIA, Thirstlessness.

Apis, Ars., Bell., Fer. ac., Hydr. ac., Led., Lyc., Natr. sulph., Puls., Sep., Sarsap., Tab.

Apis.—Thirstlessness in cerebro-spinal meningitis, ovarian dropsy, ascites and pregnancy. No thirst with heat; mouth dry.

Arsenicum.—Absence of thirst, or thirst not very marked: no thirst during chilliness.

Belladonna.—Absence of thirst; slight thirst, notwithstanding the general heat; no desire for drinks; aversion to all fluids, so that she behaves frightfully at the sight of them.

Ferrum ac.—Complete absence of thirst; loathing sour things.

Ledum.—Constant loss of thirst.

Lycopodium.—Neither appetite nor thirst; nausea after drinking, with dizziness; pharynx feels contracted, so that nothing could be swallowed, from warm drinks.

Pulsatilla.—Thirst rare; when thirsty drinks often, but little at a time; it provokes inclination to vomit. Thirstlessness, with slimy or dry tongue.

Sarsaparilla.—Neither appetite nor thirst; the thought of food is disgusting.

ADIPOSIS.

For adiposis (polysarcia) of young men and girls, observations and symptoms point to the following remedies: 1, Aur., Calc., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Ant. crud., Caps., Ferr.; 3, Ars., Bar. c., Lyc.; 4, Cupr., Veratr., Fuc. ves., Lac defl.

AGALACTIA.

Failure or scanty supply of milk: Acon., Agn. cas., Asa., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin., Coff., Dulc., Form., *Frag.*, Jabor., *Lac defl.*, Lach., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rheum, *Ric.*, Rhus, Sec., Stict., Sulph., *Urt. ur.*, Zinc.

Aconite.—Mammæ congested, hot, hard and distended, with little or no milk.

Agnus castus.—Despairing sadness; milk scanty or disappears.

Asafœtida.—Deficiency of milk, with oversensitiveness, and when the milk flows it is offensive to the babe; veins unnaturally distended.

Causticum.—Amaurosis threatens; pulsations and noises in the ears; anxiety and despondency, sallow face—the woman has suffered from night-watching and troubles; rheumatic diathesis.

Dulcamara.—Suppression from exposure to cold, damp air; milk scanty and skin sensitive to cold.

Lac defloratum.—Breasts diminish in size and the secretion of milk nearly stops.

Mercurius.—Milk scanty, with scorbutic gums, swelling of glands, etc.

Pulsatilla.—Mammæ swollen and painful; flow of milk scanty or absent; patient gloomy and tearful, though in apparent good health.

Rhus tox.—Entire want of appetite, mental derangement and thoughts of suicide; vitiated lochia, lasting too long; loss of power in lower extremities.

Secale.—Thin, scrawny women, whose breasts do not properly fill with milk; there is much stinging in them.

Urtica urens.—(Chief remedy, E. A. F.) Nonappearance of milk without any appreciable cause.

AGUSTIA and ANOSMIA.

Bell., Lyc., *Natr. m.*, Phos., Puls., *Sil.*, Sulph.; or Alum., Amm. m., Anac., Calc., Hep., Hyosc., Kali carb., Kreos., Magn. mur., Nux v., Rhod., Sec., Sep., Veratr.

Sense of smell diminished: Bell., Calc., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tabac.

Sense of smell lost: Aur., Caust., Hyosc., Kali bi., Lyc., Natr. m., Plumb., Puls., Sang., Sulph., Teucr.

Extensive organic destruction: Aur., Kali bi.

Loss of smell, with impaired vision: Caust.

Loss of smell and taste: Hyosc., Natr. m.

Perversion of smell: Anac., Aur., Bell., Calc., Graph., Kali bi., Kreos., Meny., Nitr. ac., Par. q., Puls., Sang., Sulph.

Loss of taste from purely **nervous causes**: Bell., Hyosc., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep., Verat.

Loss of smell from paralysis of olfactory nerve: Bell., Caust., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Sep.

Agustia, with catarrh, coryza, etc.: Alum., Calc., Hep., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Rhod., Sep., Sulph.

Anosmia: Alum., Calc., Cycl., Gels., Hep., Mez., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

ALCOHOL.

Poisoning by. According to Hering, the principal remedies are: 1, *milk;* 2, *mucilaginous* drinks; 3, caustic spirits of ammonium(one drop in a tumblerful of sugar-water, in teaspoonful doses). *Black coffee* is likewise useful, as well as *Nux v.*, in homœopathic doses.

ALOPECIA, Falling out of the Hair.

Alum., Amb., Ars., Bar. c., Bell., Bov., Bufo, Calc., Carb. an. and v., Caust., Chin., Colch., Con., Fer., Fluor. ac., Graph., Hep., Hyper., Ign., Iod., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kali iod., Kreos., *Lyc.*, Magn., Merc., Natr., Natr. mur., *Nitr. ac.*, Par. q., *Petr.*, Phos. ac., *Phos.*, Plumb., Sarsap., Sel., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tab., Thuj., Zinc.

After **severe acute diseases**: Chin., Fer., Calc., Carb. v., Hep., Lyc., Sil.; after **confinement**: Calc., *Lyc.*, Natr. m., Sulph.; if caused by **long grief**: Ign., Lach., Phos. ac., Staph.; if by **nervous** or **hysteric headaches**: Ant. crud., Bufo, Calc., Hep., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; if caused by **frequent sweats**: Merc.; from **syphilis**: Sarsap., Thuj.

As regards the condition of the **scalp and hair, give for sensitiveness of the scalp**: Ars., Calc., Bar. c., Carb. v., Chin., Hep., Natr. m., Sil., Sulph.

For violent **itching** of the **scalp, especially if in consequence of old suppressed eruptions**: Graph., Kali carb., Lyc., Sil., Sulph.

For **scales** on the head: Calc., Graph., Magn., Staph.
For **disposition** of hair to turn **gray**: Graph., Lyc., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac.
For great **dryness** of the hair: Calc., Kali carb., Phos. ac.
When the hair is frequently covered with **viscid sweat**: Chin., Merc.
For falling off of the hair on other parts of the body:
On the **eyebrows**: Agar., Bell., Caust., Kali carb.
When the hair falls off on the **sides of the head**: Graph., Phos.; on the **forehead**: Ars., Natr. m., Phos.; on the **vertex**: Bar. c., Graph., Lyc., Sep., Zinc.; on the **occiput**: Carb. v., Petr., Phos., Sil.; on the **temples**: Calc., Kali carb., Lyc., Natr.m.; for some places getting bald: Canth.,Iod., Phos.; externally spiritus phosphori, a few drops to a pint of distilled water, and, after shaking, moisten well the scalp with it. Or dissolve a teaspoonful of table-salt in a pint of water and rub it well over bald spaces.
Falling off of whiskers: Calc., Graph., Natr. m., Plumb.; of **mustaches**: Kali, Natr. m., Plumb.; of **mons veneris**: Helleb., Natr., Natr. m., Rhus, Sil.
Acid fluor.—Itching of the head and falling off of the hair; the new hair is dry and breaks off.
Aloes.—The hair comes out in lumps, leaving bare patches; eyelashes also fall out; frequent frontal headache.
Ammonium mur.—Large accumulation of branlike scales, with falling off of the hair, which has a deadened and lustreless appearance, with great itching of the scalp.
Ammonium crud.—Losing hair from nervous headaches.
Arsenicum.—Touching the hair is painful; bald patches at or near the forehead; scalp covered with dry scabs and scales, looking rough and dirty, extending sometimes even to forehead, face and ears.
Aurum.—Syphilitic alopecia.
Baryta carb.—Baldness, especially of the crown, in young people; scalp very sensitive to touch, < from scratching.
Calcarea carb.—Hair falls out, especially when combing; dryness of hair; great sensitiveness of scalp, with yellowish or white scales on scalp; sensation of coldness of outer head.
Cantharis.—Hair falls out when combing, especially during confinement and lactation; scales on scalp; enormous dandruff.
Carbo veg.—Falling out of hair after severe diseases or abuse of mercury, with great sensitiveness of scalp to pressure; hair falls out more on back of head, after severe illness or parturition.
China.—Hair sweats much (Bry.) and falls out.
Colchicum.—Prurigo favosa; great falling off of the hair.
Fluoric acid.—Large patches entirely denuded of hair; new hair dry and breaks off; must comb the hair often, it mats so at the end; *baldness*.
Graphites—Even the hair on the sides of the head falls out.
Helleborus.—Losing hair from the eyebrows or pudenda.
Hepar.—Hair falls out here and there, leaving bald spots.
Hypericum.—Alopecia from headaches, caused by concussion of the brain.
Kali carb.—Alopecia after nervous fevers; dry hair, rapidly falling off, with much dandruff.
Lycopodium.—Hair becomes gray early; hair falls off after abdominal diseases; after parturition; with burning, scalding, itching of the scalp, especially on getting warm from exercise during the day.
Mancinella.—Losing hair after severe acute diseases.
Mercurius.—Hair falls out, mostly on sides and temples, without any headache.

Natrum mur.—Hair falls out if touched; mostly on forepart of head, temples and beard; scalp very sensitive; face shining as if greasy.

Petroleum.—Much itching; scurf on the hairy scalp and falling off of the hair.

Phosphoric acid.—Gnawing grief changes hair of the young to gray.

Phosphorus.—Round patches on scalp completely deprived of hair; falling off of the hair in large bundles on the forehead and on the sides above the ears; the roots of the hair seem to be dry; the denuded scalp looks clear, white and smooth; dandruff copious, falls out in clouds.

Plumbum.—Great dryness of hair, it falls off even in beard.

Sarsaparilla.—Mercurio-syphilitic affections of the head; sensitiveness of scalp; falling off of the hair.

Selenium.—Hair falls off when combing; also of eyebrows, whiskers and genitals; tingling itching on scalp, which feels tense and contracted.

Staphisagria.—Hair falls out, mostly from occiput and around the ears, with humid, fetid eruption or dandruff on the scalp. Hair pulls out without pain after the slightest effort.

Sulphur.—Dandruff, hair dry, falling off, scalp sore to touch, itching violently, < when getting warm in bed.

Sepia.—Losing hair after chronic headaches.

Silicea.—*Premature baldness*, itching of scalp or of vulva before menses.

Thuja.—White, scaly dandruff; hair dry and falling out.

Vinca minor.—Hair falls out in single spots and white hair grows there; spots on head oozing moisture, the hair matting together.

AMAUROSIS and AMBLYOPIA.

For **amblyopia**, simple weakness of sight: 1, Anac., Bell., Calc., Caps., Cin., Croc., Hyosc., Lyc., Magn., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Cann., Caust., Sep., Natr., Natr. m., Phos., Plumb., etc.

For **amblyopia amaurotica** (incipient amaurosis): 1, *Aur.*, Bell., Calc., Caps., Caust., Chin., Cic., Con., Dros., Dulc., Hyosc., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Op., *Phos.*, Puls., Rhus, Sec., *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*, Veratr., Zinc.; 2, Agar., Chin., Dig., Euphr., Guaiac., Kali carb., Kali bi., Lach., Lachn., Lyc., Nux m., Plumb., Veratr. vir.

For complete **amaurosis**, provided it is not incurable, the same remedies should be used as for **amblyopia amaurotica**, the remedy depending not so much upon the **degree** of weakness as upon the **totality of the symptoms.** Unless secondary symptoms should require other remedies we may use: *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*, *etc.*, though any other remedy may be used if indicated by the general symptoms.

For **erethic amaurosis**, principally: Bell., Cact., Calc., Cic., Cimicif., Con., Gels., Hyosc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Op., Phos., Sep., Sulph., etc.

For **torpid amaurosis**: Aur., Caps., Caust., Chin., Dros., Dulc., Natr., Natr. m., Op., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sec., Veratr.

As regards **external causes**, if the weakness should have been caused by **fine work**, give *Bell.* or *Ruta*, or perhaps Carb. v., Calc., Gels., Lachn. and Spigel.; by old age: Aur., Bar. c., Con., Op., Phos., Sec.

After **suppression of a habitual bloody discharge**, as hæmorrhoids, menstruation, etc.; Bell., Calc., Cycl., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

After **suppression of an exanthem**: Bell., Calc., Caust., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Sil., Stram., Sulph.

After **arthritic metastasis**: Ant., Bell., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph.

By abuse of **Mercury** or some other **metallic** substance: 1, Sulph.; 2, Hep., Nitr. ac., Sil.; 3, Aur., Bell., Carb. v., Chin., Lach., Op., Puls.

By **rheumatic causes**: 1, Cact., Cham., Euphr., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph.; 2, Caust., Hep., Lach.

By **debilitating causes,** loss of animal fluids, sexual abuse: 1, Chin., *Cin.;* 2, Anac., Calc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Sulph.; 3, Phos. ac., Sep.

By **scrofula**: 1, Bell., Calc., Chin., Cin., Dulc., Merc., Sulph.; 2, Aur., Euphr., Hep., Nux v., Puls.

By **drinking**: Calc., Chin., Lach., Nux v., Op., Sulph.

By **suppression of a suppuration or mucous discharge**: Chin., Euphr., Hep., Lyc., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

By **catching cold in the head or in the eyes**: 1, Acon., Bell., Dulc.; 2, Cham., Euphr., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

By **external injuries, blows on the head, violent concussions**: 1, Arn.; 2, Amm., Con., Euphr., Rhus, Ruta or Staph.

As regards the **affections** which may **attend** amblyopia, the principal remedies are:

If **nervous headache**: Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Hep., Nux v., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph., etc.

If **congestion of blood to the head**: Aur., Bell., Calc., Chin., Gels., Hyosc., Nux v., Op., Phos., Sil., Sulph., etc.

If **hearing and the ear are affected**: Cic., Glon., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Puls., etc.

If **by gastric and abdominal ailments**: Ant., Calc., Caps., Chin., Cocc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

If by **uterine derangements**: Aur., Bell., Cic., Cocc., Con., Magn., Natr. m., Nux v., Plat., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stram., Sulph., etc.

If by **pulmonary complaints**: Calc., Cann., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

If by **diseases of the heart**: Aur., Cact., Calc., Cann., Dig., Lach., Phos., Puls., Sep., Spig.

If by **spasm, epilepsy**: Bell., Caust., Cic., Ignat., Hyosc., Lach., Op., Sil., Stram., Sulph.

Aconite.—Sudden and complete blindness, with anguish, bitter complaints and reproaches; fear of death; total blindness after catching cold; vision as if through a veil, difficult to distinguish faces, with anxiety and vertigo; optical illusions in dark colors or black.

Agaricus.—Feeling of weakness in eyes without having exerted them; indistinct sight; focal distance changes while reading, first grows shorter, then longer, type seems to move, things look obscured as from turbid water; muscæ volitantes; vibrating spectra; nystagmus; if she grasped at any object held before her, the hand did not generally come near it; diplopia from overwork at the desk; frequent twitching in eyeball while reading.

Ammoniacum.—Dimness and obstruction of sight in the evening, amounting almost to blindness; amblyopia after a blow.

Anacardium.—Flickering before the eyes during the day, blind at night; indistinct vision; blackness before eyes, with vertigo.

Antimonium sulph. aurat.—Amaurosis in the beginning; iris protruding.

Antimonium tart.—Vertigo with flickering before eyes; amblyopia after strong emotion; eyes feel tired, as if the lids would close; dim, swimming eyes.

Argentum met.—Amaurosis of left eye, contracted pupil, insensible to light.

Argentum nit.—Sight vanishes while reading or writing; at twilight feels as if he would become blind; fiery bodies flash before his eyes;

pupils insensible to light; complete but transitory blindness; yellowish complexion; taciturn and apathetic.

Arnica.—Diminution of visual power, everything looks dim, pupils dilated; loss of sight after violent blow.

Arsenicum.—Loss of vision from use of tobacco; retinitis albuminurica; everything appears green; sees everything as through a white gauze.

Asafœtida.—Mist before eyes; boring pain above the eyebrow; burning pain in eyeballs; of syphilitic origin.

Aurum met.—Hemiopia, black spots floating before eyes; tension in eyes, sees things double or mixed up, < from straining eyes; strong pressure from within outward and from above downward in both eyeballs; accompanied by heavy, dull aching deep in both globes; sudden amaurosis after scarlatina and during childbed (Aur. mur.).

Baryta carb.—Amblyopia of old people; weakness of eyes, especially in the evening by candlelight; during the day a cloud before the eyes; after a meal, sensation as of a gauze before eyes.

Belladonna.—Amaurosis, with much vertigo, pressing pain and feeling of fulness in eyeballs; black spots before eyes; apoplexy of retina; half open, protruding, staring eyes; pupils contracted or dilated; from a cold, from stoppage of menses, from suppression of exanthemata; flashes of light before eyes; flickering before eyes; diplopia and triplopia; optic neuritis; veins large; flashes of light before eyes and pains in head.

Bovista.—Blindness of right eye from paralysis of the optic nerve; weak eyes, without lustre or snap; sensation as of a veil before eyes in morning; all her visual perception is distorted.

Cactus grand.—Weakness of sight appearing *periodically;* hyperæmia of fundus, sight blurred, cannot see at a distance.

Calcarea carb.—Mistiness of sight, gauze before the eyes, especially when reading, or after eating, with black motes before the eyes; **extreme photophobia,** with dazzling of the eyes by light; **dilated pupils**; pressure or feeling of coldness in the eyes. Affections of onanists or drunkards.

Capsicum.—Pupils dilated, eyes protruding; aching in eyes as from a foreign body; red, burning and inflamed eyes; red face; objects appear black, dim vision; anguish, capriciousness, homesickness.

Carbo veg.—Weak eyes from overwork or fine work; eyes dull, lustreless, pupils do not react to light; black floating spots before eyes; heavy weight seems to rest upon eyes; must make exertion to distinguish letters when reading.

Causticum.—For sudden and frequent loss of sight, with sensation as if a pellicle were stretched over the eyes; or dimsightedness, as if looking through a cloth or mist; black threads or mists; scintillations; photophobia.

Chelidonium.—Retinitis apoplectica, amblyopia with vomiting and coma; dimness of vision and weakness of sight from rheumatic troubles or after suppression of ringworm; when reading or writing, letters run together and seem blurred; blackish-gray specks before eyes.

China.—Amblyopia consequent upon venereal excesses and intoxication, after masturbation; in drunkards; nocturnal blindness; hemeralopia; after loss of blood or other fluids; tendency of blood to head; dilated, not very sensitive pupils; letters pale, surrounded by white borders; black motes before eyes; > after sleeping.

Chininum sulph.—Amblyopia, can only see objects when looking at them sideways; disk and retina very anæmic; peculiar dryness of eyes.

Cicuta.—Frequent **vanishing of sight,** as if by absence of mind, with **vertigo,** especially when walking; the objects seem to totter and the letters

to move when reading; diplopia; frequent obscuration of sight, alternating with hardness of hearing; blue margins around the eyes; photophobia; burning in the eyes; aching pains in the orbits.

Cimicifuga.—Aching pain in the centre of both eyeballs; black specks before the eyes, diplopia.

Cina.—For dimness of sight, when reading, going off by wiping the eyes; dilated pupil; photophobia; pressure in the eyes, as if sand had got in, especially when reading. Pain in the eyes when using them at night by candle-light; dull pains in the eyes, which get easily tired, chiefly in the morning, and aggravated by reading and meditation; *color-blindness*, sees everything yellow, mistakes red for orange and blue for green; chronic weakness of sight from onanism.

Conium.—Amaurosis; weakness of sight; sluggish adaptation of eye to varied range of vision; feeling of coldness in eyes when walking in open air, > in the morning and on a cloudy day; blindness from sunlight after a sleep.

Crotalus hor.—Momentary disappearance of vision, with profuse lachrymation; vanishing of vision while reading; great sensitiveness of light; amblyopia from grief; muscæ volitantes and colored flames before the vision.

Cyclamen.—Diplopia; amblyopia; hemiopia; after suppression of menses or an eruption.

Digitalis.—He sees objects as in a fog, vision diminished; objects appear green, yellow or as if silvered; pupils not very active; amaurosis.

Drosera.—For frequent vanishing of sight, especially when reading, the letters look pale and blurred; photophobia; the eyes are dazzled by the light or by the glare of fire; they are very dry; the nose is dry and stopped up, stitches in the eyes.

Elaps coral.—Everything seems white, even at night; gray veil before the eyes; on stooping the blood rushes to the head, with vertigo and pains at the root of the nose; can scarcely tell light from dark.

Gelsemium.—The eyes close on looking steadily at an object; diplopia when inclining the head toward the shoulder, but vision single when holding the head erect; mist before the eyes; dimness of sight; dilatation of the pupils; confusion of sight, with heavy-looking eyes; smoky appearance of the eyes; total blindness, with dizziness; **thirst for light**; after apoplexy, congestion of the head.

Hepar sulph.—Complete amaurosis; obscuration of vision while reading; the eyes become dim, and he cannot read well by candle-light; feeling of blindness before the eyes on rising and standing up, after sitting bent over flickering before the eyes; pupils dilated and insensible to light after abuse of mercury; anæsthesia retinæ.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Pupils insensible to light; paralysis of lids; protrusion of eyes; anguish at pit of stomach; vexed mood, despondency.

Hyoscyamus.—Dilated pupils; frequent spasms of the eyes and eyelids; squinting, diplopia, hemeralopia; illusion of sight; as if everything were red or larger than it really is; aching, stupefying pains over eyes.

Ignatia.—Asthenopia and amblyopia in females, due to onanism. Dimness before one eye while reading, as if tears were in it, which is not the case; white, glittering, flickering zigzags before the field of vision.

Kali aceticum.—Amaurosis coming on suddenly in both eyes, in a patient suffering from acute nephritis.

Kobaltum.—Dim vision; darting pains in the eyes when writing, with feeling, when opening the lids, as if little strings were holding them together and snapping; letters look blurred; smarting in lids when using eyes.

Lachesis.—Amblyopia, with lung or heart affections; retinitis apoplectica; severe pain in and above the eyes.

Laurocerasus.—Amaurotic shortness of vision; eyes burn and everything looks as if seen through mist.

Lachnanthes.—The sight is obscured; while looking at anything fixedly, gray fixed rings are seen. **Brilliant eyes, pupils much enlarged, with red cheeks**; when reading or writing, a small gray spot, as large as a lentil, is running before the left eye; in looking long at one spot or in moving the head suddenly, it gets dark before the eyes.

Lithium.—Hemiopia; amaurotic affection of the eye, when caused by reading, fine sewing and other steady applications of the eyes; sunlight blinds him in the streets; **vanishing of the right half of whatever she looked at**; relieved by eating and sleep.

Lycopodium.—*Hemeralopia*: night-blindness coming on at early eve; hemiopia; vision veiled; weakness of vision after typhus; during writing vision would suddenly disappear, as if a dark cloud passed before the eyes. Amaurosis from aneurism of the central artery of retina; eyes hot, dim, wide open, fixed and insensible to light; obscuration of sight as from feathers before eyes.

Mercurius.—Amaurosis in left eye, when walking in the fresh air and frequent momentary loss of sight; black motes and points; much < from heat or the glare of fire; cutting, stinging or aching pains in the eyes, especially when exerting them; dilated, unequal, even insensible pupils.

Millefolium.—Like a mist before eyes, not near the eyes, but at a distance; sensation of too much blood in the eyes.

Natrum ars.—Vision weakened from poor condition of health; objects blur when he looks at them for a short while; feels as if he must close his lids to protect his weak eyes; he cannot open lids as wide as usual.

Natrum mur.—Amblyopia and amaurosis; pupils contracted, dependent on menstrual disorders in the chlorotic; double vision or sees only one-half of an object, cannot see the right side of an object; frequent obscuration of sight, when stooping, walking, reading, writing, etc.; frequent lachrymation and spasmodic closing of lids.

Nitrum.—Transitory blindness; rainbow colors around light; colored wheels before eyes; burning in eyes; lachrymation and aversion to light, especially in the morning, after washing in cold water.

Nux vomica.—Atrophy of the optic nerve; paresis of ocular muscles, < from stimulants or tobacco; vision impaired by dissipation; photophobia, < in the morning; violent pressure in the eyes, after using them ever so little; dilated pupils.

Opium.—Amblyopia, pupils dilated and insensible to light; eyes burning, hot and dry; sensation as if the eyes were too large for the orbits.

Phosphorus.—Amblyopia from loss of fluids, also in Bright's disease; green halo around the candle; aching in eyes, forehead and orbits; sudden paroxysms of nyctalopia, or sensation as if things were covered with a green veil; eyes sensitive to light, especially bright light, > in twilight; retinal hyperæmia.

Physostigma.—Partial blindness, on attempting to write he is unable to see a line; dimness of vision; nystagmus.

Plumbum.—Retinitis albuminurica; sclerosis of optic disk, its outline hazy, disk prominent and bluish-white; strabismus; diplopia; ptosis; pupils unequally dilated; transient amaurosis, often starting in right eye, and deafness, complicating head affections; cloudiness before eyes, inducing one to rest them.

Pulsatilla.—Amblyopia from suppression of any bloody discharge; from metastasis of gout or rheumatism; from gastric derangement; with heart disease; with coexisting diminished hearing; diminished sight especially on getting warm from exercise; blindness at twilight and sensation as if the eyes were bandaged; shining or flashing rings before eyes; mistiness of sight or sensation as if the dimness could be removed by wiping; frequent and copious lachrymation.

Ruta.—Green halo around light in the evening; mistiness of sight, with complete obscuration at a distance; muscæ volitantes; aching and boring pains in the eyes when using them, particularly fine work; lachrymation in open air.

Secale.—Diplopia and triplopia; obscuration of sight; pain in eyes, with feeling as if they were spasmodically rotated; pupils dilated; skin dry and brittle.

Sepia.—Dimness of sight, particularly when reading or writing; contraction of pupils; gauze, black spots or stripes before the eyes; photophobia in daytime; aching pains over the eyeballs.

Silicea.—Amblyopia from abuse of stimulants in nervous, sensitive persons; day-blindness, with sudden appearance of furuncles; daylight dazzles eyes; occasional lightning-like flashes in eyes and a feeling as if something obscured vision, with nervous sensations in head; a persistent black speck before eye; momentary loss of sight, with uterine affections, pregnancy, lactation; dim vision after suppressed foot-sweats, after diphtheria.

Stramonium.—Hemeralopia; illusions in colors, often dark, less often blue and red; oblique double vision; light dazzles, shuns light; pupils dilated, or insensible and immovable to light; loss of sight and hearing.

Sulphur.—Retinitis caused by overuse of eyes, congestion of optic nerve; blindness after suppressed skin diseases; halo around gas or lamplight; unequal or dilated or insensible pupils; dimness of sight from the light of the sun or when the weather is warm and sultry; sudden paroxysms of nyctalopia; white spots or black points before the eyes; profuse lachrymation in open air and dryness of eyes in the room.

Terebinth.—Amblyopia potatorum, with dull, aching pain in the back and dark urine; pain in and over eye, < at night and towards morning.

Thuja.—Amblyopia; blurred sight, > from rubbing; aching back into the head; the eyes are dim in the open air and when reading; weak eyes; floods of light before the eyes, mostly yellow; when looking into the light of day sees white spots like bottles of water moving about.

Veratrum alb.—For hemeralopia; sparks or black spots before the eyes, particularly on rising from the bed or from the chair; **profuse lachrymation**, with burning, cutting, or feeling of dryness; diplopia, photophobia, etc.

Veratrum vir.—Dimness of sight; walking brings on blindness, with fainting; dilated pupils; diplopia; immense circles of a green color appear around the candle, which, as vertigo comes on, turn to red; when closing the eyes, vertigo; after loss of vital fluids.

Zincum.—Periodic and temporary amaurosis and amblyopia, occurring during severe attacks of headache and passing away with the headache; pains < at the root of the nose, as if it would be pressed into the head; constant weariness of eyes; vanishing of sight, with absence of ideas; yellow, blue and green wheels before eyes, with drowsiness and a wretched look.

The following remedies deserve particular consideration for particular symptoms:

Palesightedness: Chin., Dros., Elaps, Petr., Puls., Sil.

Things look blue: Bell., Lyc., Stram., Stront., Sulph., Zinc.

The eyes are dazzled by bright light: Bar. c., Calc., Caust., Cic., Dros., Euphr., Graph., Kali carb., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Nyctalopia: Phos., Sil., Sulph.; Acon., Con., Gels., Merc., Nitr., Nux v., Puls., Stram.

Hemeralopia: Anac., Bell., Chin. ars., Chin., Hyosc., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Stram., Veratr.

Complete constant blindness: Bell., Calc., Caust., Chel., Cic., Con., Dig., Euphr., Gels., Hyosc., Natr. m., Op., Phos., Puls., Sec., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Veratr. vir.

Blindness, with frequent desire to wink: Anac., Croc., Euphr., Gels., Hep., Petr., Phos. ac., Plat., Staph.

Diplopia: Bell., Cic., Cimicif., Cycl., Daph., Dig., Euphr., Gels., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Olean., Puls., Sec., Stram., Sulph., Veratr., Veratr. vir.

Obscuration (vanishing) of sight: Agar., Aur., Bell., Bry., Cact., Calc., Caust., Cic., Cimicif., Con., Dros., Fer., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Olean., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Darkness (gray black cover) before the eyes: Agar., Anac., Aur., Bar. c., Calc., Caust., Chin., Chin. ars., Con., Euphr., Magn., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Sep., Sil.

Things look as if at a distance: Anac., Carb. an., Cic., Natr. m., Nux m., Phos., Stann., Stram., Sulph.

Colored appearance before the eyes: Aur., Bell., Bor., Camph., Hyosc., Kali carb., Nux v., Puls., Spig., Veratr. alb. and vir.

Feather-dust before the eyes: Calc., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Sulph.

Luminous appearances, scintillation: Aur., Bell., Bry., Caust., Croc., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Spig., Zinc.

Black and dark spots before the eyes: Amm. m., Anac., Aur., Bar., Bell., Calc., Caust., Chin., Chin. ars., Cimicif., Kali carb., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil.

Flying spots and gauzes: Acon., Agar., Amm. m., Bell., Calc., Chin., Con., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Stram.

Luminous vibrations: Amm., Caust., Cham., Graph.

Gauze or mist before the eyes: Bell., Calc., Caust., Chin. ars., Croc., Dros., Ign., Kreos., Laur., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Ruta, Sec., Sep., Sulph.

Things look yellow: Bell., Canth., Chin., Cin., Dig., Merc., Sep.

Things look gray: Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Sil., Stram.

Things look larger than they are: Euphr., Hyosc., Natr. m., Nux m., Phos.

Things look green: Dig., Merc., Phos., Ruta, Sep., Sulph., Veratr. vir., Zinc.

Halfsightedness: Aur., Calc., Caust., Lyc., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Sep.

Light colors and appearances before the eyes: Amm., Bell., Bor., Calc., Camph., Hyosc., Kali carb., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls , Sil., Spig., Val.

Shortsightedness: Amm., Calc., Chin., Cimicif., Con., Cycl., Euphr., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Ruta, Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tart., Val.

Things looks smaller than they are: Hyosc., Plat., Stram.

Longsightedness: Calc., Coff., Con., Dros., Hyosc., Lyc., Meph., Natr., Natr., m., Nux v., Petr., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Contracted pupils: Anac., Arn., Ars., Bell., Camph., Cham., Chel., Chin., Cic., Cocc., Dig., Euphr., Ign., Led., Mez., Mur. ac., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Squil., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr., Zinc.

Colors as of the rainbow: Bell., Cic., Kali carb., Nitr., Phos., Phos. ac., Stram., Sulph.

Things looks red: Bell., Con., Croc., Dig., Hep., Hyosc., Spig., Stront., Sulph., Veratr. vir.

Shadows before the eyes: Seneg.

Halo or aureola around the light: 1, Bell., Cocc., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sulph.; 2, Alum., Calc., Cic., Dig., Euphr., Nitr., Sass., Sep., Stann., Staph., Stront.

Disposition to squint: Alum., Bell., Hyosc., Puls.

Blackness of sight, black colors before the eyes: Bell., Calc., Chin., Euphr., Kali carb., Magn. c., Phos., Sep., Sil., Stram.

Stripes before the eyes: Amm., Bell., Con., Natr. m., Puls., Sep.

Dimness of sight: Amb., Amm., Anac., Bar. c., Bell., Calc., Cann., Caust., Chin., Con., Croc., Euphr., Gels., Hep., Ign., Kreos., Lachn., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Things look inverted: Bell.

Disposition to wipe the eyes all the time: Carb. an., Cin., Croc., Lyc., Natr., Phos., Puls.

The letters look blurred when reading: Bell., Bry., Chin., Daph., Dros., Graph., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr. m., Sen., Sil., Stram., Viol. od.

AMENIA.

Amenorrhœa; menoschesis; suppression of the menses, and the ailments incidental thereto.

The best remedies are: 1, Asclep., Calc., Caul., Cimicif., Helon., Lob., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Alet., Bry., Con., Dulc., Graph., Kali carb., Lyc., Sep., Sil.; 3, Amm., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Caust., Cham., Cocc., Cupr., Fer., Natr. m., Phos., Pod.; 4, Chin., Iod., Merc., Nux m., Op., Plat., Rhod., Sabin., Staph., Stram., Val., Veratr., Zinc.

Amenia of young girls, that is, too long delay of the first menses, requires principally: 1, Calc., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Apis, Caust., Cocc., Graph., Kali carb., Natr. m., Petr., Sep., Veratr.

Suppression of the menses in consequence **of a cold,** principally: 1, Caul., Cimicif., Gels., Nux m., Puls.; or, 2, Bell., Dulc., Sep., Sulph.—or, if occasioned by fright or sudden emotions, 1, Acon., Lyc.; 2, Coff., Op., Veratr. **For feeble though not entirely suppressed menses:** Asclep., Calc., Caul., Caust., Con., Graph., Kali carb., Lyc., Magn., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.

For amenia of plethoric individuals use: Acon., Bell., Bry., Gels., Nux v., Op., Plat., Sabin., Sulph.; **for debilitated or cachetic individuals:** Alet., Ars., Chin., Cyprip., Con., Graph., Helon., Iod., Natr. m., Puls., Polyg., Sep., Sulph.

Aconite.—Fear that menses will not return and terrible consequences follow; laborlike pressing in womb, patient bent double; tendency of blood to the head or chest; vertigo or fainting on rising from recumbent position; amenorrhœa in young plethoric girls who lead a sedentary life; menses stopped from a cold bath, from sudden checking of perspiration, from violent emotions or fright; vagina dry, hot and sensitive.

Æsculus hip.—Amenorrhœa, with general prostration and malaise, *back gives out when standing or walking*, especially across the hips, constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool; hæmorrhoids of purple color and accompanied with much burning.

Agnus castus.—Suppressed menses, with violent contracting pain in abdomen and bearing-down sensation, feels as if the intestines were sinking down, with inclination to support the bowels with the hand; transparent leucorrhœa passing imperceptibly from the very relaxed parts; leucorrhœa not copious, but staining her linen yellow; nausea as from eating fat food; hysteria, with maniacal lasciviousness.

Aletris far.—Amenia, or delaying menses, in consequence of atony of the womb or ovaries; weariness of mind and body; fulness and distension of abdomen, with bearing-down sensation; night-sweats; constipation from want of muscular action; debility arising from protracted illness; loss of fluid; defective nutrition.

Alumina.—Amenia, with abundant leucorrhœa, which flows only in the daytime, with weakness; straining to evacuate even a soft stool; restless sleep, awaking with palpitation of the heart.

Ammonium carb.—Colic and pain between scapulæ; violent pain in small of back, with great coldness; menses scanty, late, with headache; acrid leucorrhœa.

Antimonium crud.—Menses suppressed by a cold bath, with nausea and vomiting, white tongue, great thirst at night, alternate constipation or diarrhœa; tenderness over ovarian region.

Apis mel.—**Suppressed menses, with congested or inflamed ovaries**; menses stop suddenly or cease for two or three days, to begin again, blood black; dysmenorrhœa, with scanty discharge of slimy blood; chlorosis, with puffy, bloated, waxy appearance of the face; œdematous swelling of the eyelids, labia and feet; a peculiar annoying aching or pain in the ovaries, especially in the right one, usually shortly before or during menstruation, accompanied by intense, occipital headache and other hysterical symptoms; cardiac distress; during puberty, nervous and awkward from incoördination of muscles.

Apocynum.—In young girls, with bloating of the abdomen and extremities.

Arsenicum.—White waxy paleness of the face and great debility; painful lienteria; cold water lies like a load on her stomach; sleep full of tiresome dreams; constant desire for sour things, coffee or brandy; craving for sexual intercourse; corrosive leucorrhœa; frequent paroxysms of fainting.

Aurum.—Great depression of spirits, with inclination to commit suicide.

Baryta carb.—Face pale and puffed; moping disposition, scurfs; nosebleed, toothache and leucorrhœa before menses, which only last one day; weight over pubes; backache; menostasia and chlorosis, especially of scrofulous girls.

Belladonna.—Suppression of menses followed by hyperæmia, rush of blood to the head, wakefulness and throbbing of carotids and temples; subjective feeling of coldness.

Borax.—Cannot bear a downward motion; pain in right pectoral region; restless sleep and excessive nervousness; engorgement of uterus, with bearing-down pains; leucorrhœa albuminous.

Bryonia.—**Vicarious menstruation**; frequent epistaxis; hæmoptœ; dry lips, thirsty for large quantities; hard, dry stools, as if burnt; every motion painful.

Calcarea carb.—Leucophlegmasia; vertigo on ascending; feet cold and damp; bellows or anæmic murmurs around heart and large arteries; great languor, especially in lower limbs; **amenorrhœa from working in water,** with anasarca.

Carbo veg—Violent itching of old tettery eruptions at the time when the menses should appear.

Caulophyllum.—Amenia, accompanied by spasmodic action or extreme atony of the uterus; spasmodic bearing-down pains, with scanty flow; sympathetic cramps and spasms of neighboring organs, as of the bladder, rectum or bowels.

Causticum.—Yellowish complexion, weakly, scrofulous; melancholy

hysteria; abdominal spasms, and pinching pains in the sacrum; enuresis on walking or coughing.

Chamomilla.—Amenia from checked perspiration or from a fit of anger; irritable and quarrelsome; one cheek red, the other pale; pressing towards the genital organs; passing large quantities of colorless urine.

China.—Pale face with blue margins around the eyes; headache, especially at night; fulness and distension of the abdomen, particularly after eating, with desire to eructate, which affords no relief; emaciation; great debility, with languor and heaviness of the lower limbs; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious or fatiguing dreams; rush of blood to the head, with pulsation of the carotids; nymphomania; nervousness; great sensitiveness to the least noise.

Cimicifuga.—Amenorrhœa in rheumatic and neuralgic subjects; nervous excitability, bordering on hysteria or chorea; pressive heavy headache; melancholy; palpitations and other reflex symptoms; uterine cramps; suppression from mental emotions.

Cocculus.—**Mental derangement following amenorrhœa**; she appears imbecile, at other times acts like a maniac; is wicked, talks constantly, dances and makes all kinds of gesticulations; headache with nausea; much paralytic pain in small of back; leucorrhœa in place of the menses; discharge of a few drops of black blood, attended with excessive prostration, she is hardly able to talk.

Colocynthis.—Chagrin caused suppression; colicky pains, causing her to draw up double, with great anguish and restlessness.

Conium.—At every menstrual effort the breasts enlarge, become sore and painful; vertigo in a recumbent position, when an attempt is made to turn over; great nervousness; involuntary laughing and weeping; great weakness after the least walk; the urine intermits in its flow; complicated with ovarian or uterine disease and chlorosis; depression of sexual function.

Crocus.—Sensation as if something were alive in stomach or abdomen; epistaxis of black, stringy blood; mental depression; menses in dark strings.

Cuprum.—Amenia in consequence of suppression of foot-sweats; rush of blood to the head, with a strange tingling pain in the crown of the head, or pale face with blue margins around the eyes, or burning redness of the face with red eyes; violent cramps in the abdomen and chest, with frequent nausea and fearful vomiting; palpitations and spasms of the heart; convulsions with fearful cries; violent delirium; cramps in fingers and toes.

Cyclamen.—Scanty, painful or suppressed menstruation, with headache, vertigo, swollen eyelids; face, lips and gums pale; loss of appetite; no thirst; palpitation of heart; melancholy, with desire to be alone; disinclination to any kind of labor; fatigue from slight causes; continued sleepiness; **chilliness all over the body**, which no amount of covering relieves, and a constant dread of fresh air; > from solitude and weeping.

Dulcamara.—Suppression in consequence of exposure to cold and damp; she has urticaria or some other cutaneous eruption every time she takes cold; warts on hands; breasts engorged or hard, and eruptions on the labia majora; paleness and watery condition of the flow.

Ferrum.—**Chloro-anæmia** in weakly, chlorotic persons, with fiery redness of face; sexual desire lessened; sterility, nervousness and debility; great disposition to keep quiet; pale face, with blue margins around eyes; pressure in head and stomach; exophthalmic goitre after suppression of menses.

Gelsemium.—Amenorrhœa, patient drowsy and apathetic; sharp darting and twitching neuralgic pains in face and head; headache, which causes great dulness of head and vertigo, affecting vision. Sensation of heaviness in uterine region and aching across sacrum; white leucorrhœa.

Glonoinum.—Amenorrhœa with great congestion in head, < by shaking head; > by external pressure; dull headache with warm perspiration on forehead, cannot bear any heat about head; throbbing, rending and pulsating pains in head.

Graphites.—**Amenorrhœa without any particular symptom of malaise** (Goullon); vagina dry; occasional show of menses, which are pale and very scanty, with abdominal pains and pains in the limbs; burning and itching of labia during scanty flow; face pale and bloated; eczematous eruptions, oozing out a gelatinous fluid or dry, scaly or scabby eruptions; constipation; aversion to sexual intercourse.

Helonias.—Suppression of menses when the kidneys are congested, urine scanty and turbid; heaviness and dragging in pelvic region; weariness and languor of mind and body, still feel better when working than they did when commencing to work; amenorrhœa from atony and torpor of the whole body, with anæmia and disordered condition of digestive organs; prolapsus uteri from want of muscular tonicity; loss of sexual desire, with or without sterility.

Ignatia.—Amenorrhœa from suppressed grief; much involuntary sighing and sobbing; weak, empty feeling at the pit of the stomach.

Iodum.—Entirely out of breath on going up stairs; paleness, alternating with redness of face; frequent palpitations; food does not strengthen her.

Kali carb.—Menstruation too late, a long interval elapsing between periods; menses too scanty, menstrual blood acrid; menses suppressed; at every menstrual effort sour eructations and swelling of the cheeks; shooting pains all over abdomen; organic diseases of the heart; erysipelatous eruptions; disposition to phlebitis; swelling over eyelids. **Very efficacious during puberty.**

Lac defloratum.—Amenorrhœa from washing in cold water, with pains all over, especially in the head; sensation of weight and dragging in left ovarian region; nausea and vertigo.

Lachesis.—Amenorrhœa, with headache, vertigo, epistaxis, cardialgia, eructations and oppression of the chest; prostration when exercising or lifting; mental depression; leucorrhœa thick, yellow, stiffening, staining the linen yellow.

Lilium tigr.—Amenorrhœa, accompanied with cardiac distress or with ovarian pains of a burning or stinging character. Amenia complicated with prolapsus or anteverted womb. Thin, acrid leucorrhœa, which leaves a brown stain on the linen. Partial amenia, the menses returning occasionally, and then remain off again; sharp pain extending from left nipple through to the back.

Lobelia infl.—Violent pain in sacrum, with fever supervening upon suppression of the menses during the flow; sense of great weight in genitals, **in consumptive persons.**

Lycopodium.—Amenia from fright; chlorotic symptoms; disposition to sadness, melancholy and weeping; hysteric headache, fainting fits; sour taste; sour eructations and sour vomiting; great desire for sweet things; the smallest quantity of food distresses her; borborygmus, particularly in the left hypochondrial region; sense of dryness in the vagina; **wind from the vagina.**

Manganum (Kali permang.).—Pressure in genital organs; headache; pressure under sternum; menses absent or too early and too scanty; fretful and depressed in mind; eructations, with a pressive, constrictive pain in stomach; frequent urination; tenderness of bones in general with great weariness; < from least exertion; menstrual flow black and thick after much bearing-down pain.

Magnesia carb.—Scanty and delaying menses of dark color and pitchy consistence; **every effort to menstruate is attended by a sore throat** which only subsides with the other symptoms or on the appearance of the menstrual flow.

Magnesia mur.—She becomes greatly excited at every menstrual nisus, with pressing down in the iliac region; hysterical mood; sleeplessness; constipation.

Mercurius.—Prolapsus of the vagina at every menstrual nisus; rush of blood to the head; dry heat; leucorrhœa; pale face and sickly complexion; œdematous swelling of hands, feet and face; pain in mammæ, as if they would ulcerate, at every menstrual period. Sad, peevish and whimsical.

Natrum carb.—**Deficient menstruation in the adult female**; pressing in the abdomen toward the genitals, as if everything would protrude and as if the menses would appear.

Natrum mur.—At every menstrual nisus she feels anxious, melancholy and qualmish early in the morning for a few hours, with sweet risings from the stomach and spitting of blood with the saliva; awakens every morning with long-lasting headache; skin dry and harsh; sallow, pale face or livid; constipation and fissura ani, with vertigo and headache; itching pimples on mons veneris and vulva; melancholy or vindictive disposition.

Nux mosch.—Suppression of the menses, with spasms and other hysteric affection; disposition to sleep and faint away, with great nervousness; debility; complete exhaustion after the least exertion; bloating of the abdomen after every meal; frequent waterbrash; amenia from getting wet, with rheumatic pains.

Opium.—Suppression, with congestion of blood to the head, which feels heavy; redness and heat of the face; sopor and convulsions; amenorrhœa from fright, with irresistible drowsiness.

Oxalic acid.—Amenorrhœa from cold, with great dyspnœa, constriction of throat and chest, blood-spitting, dull, heavy, lumbar pains, $<$ on standing, $>$ by lying down.

Phosphorus.—Particularly in tall, slender, phthisical patients. Spitting and vomiting of blood at the menstrual nisus; menses too late or not appearing; tight feeling in the chest, with dry, tight cough; profuse hæmoptysis or hæmorrhage from the anus or urethra; great sense of weakness across the abdomen; cold legs and feet, sometimes paralyzed; stitches in mammæ; eyelids puffed.

Phytolacca.—Amenorrhœa complicated with ovarian irritation or diseases; chronic rheumatism; constipation.

Platina.—**Particularly in emigrants.** Painful pressing down, as if the menses would appear, with desire for stool and pains in the small of the back; constipation, with scanty, difficult stool.

Pulsatilla.—**The sexual sphere is primarily affected in an atonic direction, and there are no chlorotic symptoms present.** Amenorrhœa in consequence of getting feet wet, with frequent paroxysms of hemicrania and stitching pains in face and teeth; uterine colic; constant chilliness, even in summer when warmly clad; pain and swelling of the mammæ; soreness of the apices of the lungs; morning sickness and bad taste in the morning; vicarious epistaxis. Menses pale and watery, alternating with black blood mixed with mucus; freckles on face.

Rhododendron.—Every menstrual nisus is attended with fever and headache; $<$ during rough and windy weather and before a thunderstorm.

Rhus tox.—Amenia from living in a foggy locality and cold, damp atmosphere; after getting wet in a rainstorm.

Ruta.—Corrosive leucorrhœa in consequence of the suppression.

Sabadilla.—The menses are suppressed immediately on their appearance, when they reappear, sooner or later, but are again suppressed, and soon.

Sabina.—The menses, usually flowing profusely, cease, or are suddenly suppressed, followed by a thick, fetid leucorrhœa.

Sanguinaria.—Amenorrhœa, in consequence of pulmonary disease; hectic flush of the face; noisy escape of flatus from the vagina; in women who are subject to sick-headache, with stiffness of the neck.

Secale.—Amenorrhœa in thin, scrawny married women, who suffer much at the menstrual nisus with a continual, long-lasting, forcing pain in uterus.

Senecio.—Useful to nervous, restless, **sleepless** women, who always complain of nausea, debility of the whole system; menstrual nisus, but still the period does not appear; sensation of a ball rising from the stomach into the throat; gastric derangement and inappetency. Amenorrhœa, with bloated abdomen, little or no urinary discharge, paleness of the skin, cold hands and feet, but no pain; tendency to dropsical condition; irritable disposition.

Sepia.—Insufficient or retarded menstruation in feeble women of dark complexion, with fine, delicate skin and extreme sensitiveness to all impressions; in some, tendency to cough, to congestion and pain in the apex of one or both lungs; sallow complexion, with yellow saddle across bridge of nose and dingy spots on face; frequent paroxysms of hysteric or nervous headaches; frequent alternation of chilliness and heat; great debility; pain in loins from uterine and other abdominal congestion; sensation as though the vulva were too large; pressure on abdomen at menstrual nisus, then soreness of perineum and swelling of the vulva; acrid leucorrhœa of bad-smelling fluids, accompanied by much itching in genital organs; constipation and sense of weight at the anus; feeling of emptiness at pit of stomach and in abdomen; great disposition to sweat.

Silicea.—Amenorrhœa with suppressed foot-sweats; instead of the menses smarting, acrid and corrosive leucorrhœa or discharge of a quantity of watery fluid from the uterus; frequent attacks of momentary blindness or obscuration of vision; pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch; itching at the genitals; great costiveness at the approach of the menses.

Staphisagria.—Amenorrhœa in consequence of chagrin, with severe indignation, pain in teeth at times of menstrual molimina; she is extremely sensitive to mental and physical impressions.

Stramonium.—Extremely loquacious at the menstrual molimina; tears, prayers and earnest supplication. Face puffed up with blood; she is full of fear, and shrinks back in fear when awakening from sleep; desire for light and society.

Sulphur.—Often indicated where Pulsatilla failed (C. D.); face pale and sickly; eyes sunken, with blue margins or circumscribed redness of cheeks; freckles; stitching headache; violent pains in uterine region and itching pimples on the chest at every menstrual molimina; hæmorrhoids; flashes of heat or vivid redness of face; heat in top of head and coldness of feet, or burning in soles of feet, at night in bed; weak, fainting spells; hungry about noon, cannot wait for her dinner; short naps at night, or heavy deep sleep the whole night.

Thuja.—Suppression of menses; constipation; anxious restlessness and sleeplessness; no desire for work; mental dulness with pious fanaticism; menses too short and too early, preceded by profuse sweat; embrace prevented by extreme sensitiveness of vagina.

Ustilago.—Suppression of menses without known cause; troublesome cough with expectoration, sometimes dry cough with stitching pains in chest,

especially left side; night-sweats; loss of appetite; pain in ovaries, especially left side; general debility; bearing down as if everything would come through; leucorrhœa; **chlorosis. with tendency to phthisis pulmonalis.**

Valeriana.—Hysterical women who have taken too much chamomile (vulg.) tea; nausea with desire to vomit, as if a thread or something were hanging in the throat, coming from low down in the abdomen.

Veratrum alb.—Nervous headaches at every menstrual nisus, with cold sweat on forehead; leaden color of the face, with frequent nausea and vomiting or diarrhœa; cold hands, feet and nose; great weakness with fainting turns; sexual orgasmus, even nymphomania.

Zincum.—Amenorrhœa, with alternate paleness and redness of face; varicose veins of pudenda; fidgety feet; pruritus vulvæ causes masturbation.

ANÆMIA. /

1, Arg. nit., Ars., *Chin.*, *Helon.*, *Hydr.*, Puls., Squil., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Bell., Bry., *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, Cin., Con., *Fer.*, Graph., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Sulph., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Veratr.

If it arises from **loss of blood or other fluids**, give: 1, *Chin.*, Helon., *Nux v.*, Sulph.; or, 2, *Calc.*, Carb. v., Cin., Fer. cit. et strych., Hydr., Phos. ac., Staph., Sulph.

If caused by **violent acute diseases**, use: Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Hep., Kalm., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Veratr.

Alumina.—Anæmia and chlorosis in young girls at puberty; menses pale and scanty, with abnormal cravings for indigestible things; profuse albuminous leucorrhœa.

Argentum nitr.—Shortness of breath, without lungs or heart being affected; sallow complexion from defective oxydation of the blood; heartburn, dyspepsia; irritative flatulent gastralgia; round ulcer of stomach (local failure of nutrition); menses irregular, scanty or copious; spinal irritation, albuminuria, tendency to diarrhœa; **constant desire for candy or sugar.**

Arsenicum.—Disintegration of the blood-corpuscles; rapid, excessive prostration, with sinking of the vital forces; œdema; violent and irregular palpitations, with marked appetite for acids or brandy; emaciation, wants to be in a warm room; debility from overtaxing muscular tissues by prolonged exertion; extreme restlessness and fear of death; gastroataxia; **pernicious anæmia.**

China.—**Complaints from loss of animal fluids**, be it blood, semen, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa or overlactation; great debility, trembling, aversion to exercise; palpitations with rush of blood to head, and redness of face with cold hands; heaviness of head, with loss of sight, fainting and ringing in ears; sleeplessness; intolerance of fruits.

Ferrum met.—**Pure anæmia with appearance of false plethora**; face ashy pale or greenish, becomes bright red in flushes; great paleness of mucous membranes; bellow's sound of the heart and anæmic murmurs of the arteries and veins; vomiting as soon as food is taken, with relief of gastralgic pains, prostration with lethargic dulness; animal food not desired, nor is it well borne by the stomach if taken into it; anæmia of chlorotic girls and women.

Ferri citrate et strychnine.—Post-hæmorrhagic anæmia (R. L.).

Helonias.—Debility and languor from affections of the genito-urinary organs; atony of all the organs from indolence and luxury; feels better when attention is engaged by outside matters; anæmia and atony from prolonged hæmorrhage, especially from uterine atony.

Hydrastis.—Atony, weakness, faintness and prostration from dyscrasic

disorders injuring normal blood-formation; carcinoma, etc.; marasmus; expression dull; skin sallow, yellowish-white; bad effects from Merc.

Kali carb.—Frequent chilliness, every time patient goes out of doors; he becomes chilly from deficiency of red blood-corpuscles in the blood; vertigo when turning head rapidly or from riding in a carriage, with humming in ears; weakness of sight from sexual indulgence.

Natrum carb.—Pallid anæmia, with great debility, milky-white skin; vitality below par; emaciation; nervousness and anxiety, < during a thunderstorm; playing on piano or hearing music makes her nervous; inertia in psoric, phlegmatic persons.

Natrum mur.—Blood impoverished; anæmia from loss of fluids; malarious cachexia; emaciation; skin harsh, dry, yellow; great exhaustion from any little exertion of mind or body; palpitation, with sensation as if a bird's wing were fluttering in left chest; pressure and distension of stomach; constipation, with contraction of anus; terrible sadness.

Natrum sulph.—Hydrogenoid constitution, depending upon dampness of weather or dwelling in damp houses; sycosis and hydræmia.

Nux vomica.—Anæmia from gastro-intestinal derangement, especially in persons of sedentary habits or given to high living or debauchery.

Pulsatilla.—Chloro-anæmic women, always complaining of feeling chilly, and still feeling better in the fresh air; feels worn out, all tissues relaxed; peevish, but not irascible; slow, phlegmatic temperament; after failure of iron and china.

Sepia.—Chloro-anæmia, with irritability and even vehemence and complete aversion to her usual household duties; pelvic congestion.

ANEURISM.

Best remedies, so far as known: 1, Bar. m., Carb. v., Lach., Lyc.; 2, Guaiac., Puls., Sulph. In some cases may be required: 3, Cact., Calc., Caust., Graph., Kali carb.; 4, Amb., Arn., Ars., Aur. mur., Fer., Natr. m., Zinc.

Aneurism by anastomosis yields to: Carb. v., Caust., Lyc., Plat., Plumb., Thuj.

Franklin (*Surgery*, ii, 201) mentions, to control the force of the heart's action and irritability of the arterial vessels: Acon., Act. rac., Gels., Cact., Dig., Spig., Veratr. vir.; to be followed by *Lycopodium*, Lach., Carbol. ac., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Merc., Rhus, Sec., Sulph. Iodide of potash, in 5-grain doses, three times a day, also enjoys a good reputation; also ergotin.

Helmuth (*Surgery*, 3d edition, p. 355) witnessed good effects from gallic acid in half-drachm doses for the cure of internal aneurism in combination with rest. He also speaks highly of Veratr. vir., Bell., Acon., Dig., Gels., and of the antipsorics: Calc., Lyc. and Sulph.; the phosphate of lime or the sulphate of soda may be required, perfect rest being enjoined.

Gilchrist (*Surgical Diseases*, p. 319) recommends for aneurism of the aorta: Ars., Cact., Calc., Carb. v., Dig., Graph., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph., Zinc.; for aneurisma per anastomosin: Acid acet., Acon., Bell., Cact., Dig., Rhus, Sulph.; for nævus: Acid ac., Ars., Bor., Calc., Hep., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Baryta mur.—Complaints of elderly people, arising from chronic endo-arteritis and atheromatous condition of arteries; pulse rapid and full, beating of heart irregular, pulse scarcely perceptible.

Carbo veg.—Aneurisms; blue varicosities; fine capillary network, having a marbled appearance; pulse irregular, intermittent, frequent.

Digitalis.—Passive congestion of lungs, depending on a weakened, dila-

ted heart; great weakness in chest, cannot bear to talk; pulse small, irregular; slow when at rest, but accelerated, full and hard from every motion.

Ferrum phos.—Small aneurism, with a great deal of throbbing.

Iodum and Kali iod.—Aneurism on a syphilitic basis.

Lachesis.—Palpitation, can bear no pressure on throat or chest; must sit up or lie on right side; numbness of left arm, fainting, anxiety; pulse small, weak, accelerated.

Lycopodium —Sensation as if circulation stood still; burning as from hot coals between scapulæ; acceleration of the pulse, with cold face and feet.

Plumbum.—Chronic endoarteritis, the cause of most aneurism; pulse 70–80, feeble, depressed, irregular, can hardly be counted, or may sink to 40; paralytic weakness in extremities, hands and feet cold; total want of sweat.

Spongia.—Aneurisma aortæ, dry, paroxysmal cough, < lying down· pressure across chest, as from a heavy weight, especially at aortic arch.

ANGINA LUDOVICI.

Gangrenous inflammation of the cellular tissue in glands and fauces: Anthrac., Bry., Hep., Kreos., Lach., Merc. cyan., Sil., Tarent. c.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Neuralgia pectoris seu cordis: 1, *Amm. carb.*, Amyl nitr., Apiol, Ars., Cact., Cimicif., Cupr., Hep., Jug. c., Lach., Samb., Veratr., Veratr. vir.; 2, Acon., Asa., Aur., Bell., Cann., Caust., Dig., Gels., Glon., Hydr. ac., Kali carb., Kalm., Phos., Spong., Stram.; 3, Ang., Crotal., Crot., Ign., Ipec., Mosch., Sep., Spig., Vibur.

Aconite.—Intense anxiety, with fear of death; coldness, cold sweat; feeble pulse, or full, strong and throbbing; intense pain in all directions; frequent change of position without relief, but no exhaustion (as in Ars.); suffocative constriction of chest, so distressing that he sweats from agony; flushed face; pain in cardiac region, going down left arm; general or local numbness and tingling, particularly in recent cases, occurring in strong plethoric subjects.

Agaricus.—Angina pectoris, gastralgic form; constant feeling of a lump in epigastrium, with pain under sternum; drawing in region of diaphragm, with sharp pains in left side; faintness with an empty feeling; heaviness of stomach, sometimes alternating with a jerking sensation, as of some heavy object; constriction of chest.

Ambra.—Oppression of chest, numb feeling in arms, palpitations < in open air, with sensation as if a lump were there, as if chest were stuffed up; beat of heart is felt like the tick of a watch.

Ammonium carb.—Audible palpitation, with attacks of great anxiety; as if dying; cold sweat; involuntary flow of tears; unable to speak; loud, difficult breathing and trembling of hands, < after every exertion; great præcordial distress, followed by syncope; howling from pain, but unable to speak.

Amyl nitrite.—Tumultuous action of the heart, with much dyspnœa, felt through carotids up to the ears; heat, throbbing and intense fulness in the head; face deeply flushed; irregular, rumbling sort of sound in the heart, < by motions and emotions; cannot endure warmth, opens doors and windows, even in cold weather; pulse slightly quickened.

Arnica.—Pain from liver up through left chest and down left arm; veins on hand swollen, purplish; sudden pain, as if heart was squeezed, or as

if it got a shock; pain excessively violent, hardly bearable; beating of heart more like a quivering; motion of heart first very rapid and then suddenly slow; faintness, feebleness; hurried, variable pulse and irregular rhythm of heart, horror of instant death; head hot, body cool; > from any exertion.

Arsenicum.—Sudden tightness above the heart; agonizing præcordial pain; pains into the neck and occiput; anxiety, oppression, difficult breathing, fainting spells; least motion makes him lose his breath; sits bent forward or his head thrown back; > at night, especially from 1 to 5 in the morning; cannot bear cold air, wishes to be covered; pulse feeble, irregular, intermittent; paroxysms recurring regularly, especially in malarious districts.

Asafœtida.—Pressure in region of heart as if too full and expanded, pulse small; nervous palpitation from overexertion or suppression of discharges (in women); tremor of the heart while sitting; beating of heart and pulse small, quick and irregular.

Aurum.—**Organic affections of the heart**; hypochondriasis; great nervous weakness, with utter despair; feeling as though the heart ceased beating for awhile, and then at once a hard thump is felt; < while reposing; > by moving, walking and on getting warm; suffocative fit, with constrictive oppression of the chest; falling down unconsciously, with blueness of the countenance; when walking the heart seems to shake as if it were loose; sometimes a single but violent beat of the heart; ascending a hill or stairs causes palpitation and dyspnœa; after fright or vexation palpitations, which he can feel and hear; pain in cardiac region extends down left arm and hand to fingers; red face, lips deep red; sensation as if the heart stood still.

Bryonia.—Attacks from mental excitement or fright; cutting pain in right chest above the sixth rib inside the base of nipple, extending down the left arm; the slightest motion brings on attacks; constant, dull pain in left arm to the fingers; sensation of great oppression, it seems as if something should expand but will not.

Cactus grand.—Nervous excitability; palpitation of heart in debilitated persons; feeling as though an iron band was around heart, preventing its motion, < when lying on left side, when walking and at night, with great melancholy; suffocative constriction at throat, with full throbbing carotids; uncomfortable sensation at pit of stomach, as if falling; periodical fits of suffocation, with fainting, cold sweat on face and pulselessness.

Cannabis sat.—Oppression of breathing from tensive, pressive pain in middle of sternum, which is also sore to the touch; obliged to breathe deeply; sensation of apprehension in throat, with dyspnœa and great agitation, must sit up most of the time, wheezing and mucous râles; sleepiness.

Carbo veg.—Suffocative constriction of chest, mornings in bed; burning in cardiac region; præcordial anguish as though he would die.

Chininum ars.—Angina pectoris, with dropsical symptoms, venous hyperæmia and cyanosis.

Cimicifuga.—Pain sharp and lancinating, from region of heart all over chest and down left arm and into the back; palpitation; unconsciousness; cerebral congestion; dyspnœa; face livid; cold sweat on hand, numbness of body; left arm numb and as if bound to the side.

Coca.—Angina pectoris while climbing; sudden attacks of cramps in chest; coldness; pulse rapid, weak, small; cannot ascend any farther; numbness of hands and feet; excessive lassitude, must rest.

Crotalus hor.—Sudden and great prostration of the vital forces; frequent fainting spells, with imperceptible pulse and inclination to vomit; sudden breathing with open mouth and distortion of the eyes outward.

Cuprum acet.—Deathly feeling, with pain behind the ensiform carti-

lage; sudden attack of dyspnœa unto suffocation, with cold face, blue lips and coldness all over; **slow pulse**; attacks when excited or during exertion.

Cuprum ars.—Sense of weight on chest and difficulty of breathing; pulsation of heart moving wall of chest up and down; pain in chest and back aggravated by deep inspirations; pulse very feeble, faltering at wrist.

Digitalis —Abnormal action of the heart; sense of oppression, with tendency to fainting; feeble or spasmodic pulse; oppression of the chest; pain extending to the head and left arm; mental anguish, with vertigo and fainting; heart's action more vigorous than the pulse. In advanced cases, when the disease sets in suddenly, drawing, tensive, spasmodic pains in left chest and sternum, towards nape of neck and upper arm; indescribable deathly anguish when paroxysms come closer together during progress of disease; skin pale, cold.

Dioscorea.—Neuralgic pains in stomach; laborious breathing; sudden severe pain in middle of sternum; action of heart very feeble; pulseless; pulse intermitting every eight or ten minutes after the attack for two weeks; pains extending from chest to both arms and hands; cold, clammy sweat all over; unable to move.

Gelsemium.—Sudden hysterical spasms; nervous chills in very sensitive persons, yet skin is warm, wants to be held that she may not shake so; peculiar action of heart, as though it attempted to beat, which it failed fully to accomplish, intermitting pulse; feeling as though the heart would stop beating unless constantly on the move, with fear of impending death.

Glonoine.—Great anguish in præcordial region; sharp shocks and stitches in the heart, with pricking pains in arms and hands; labored action of heart, with oppression and frequent pulse, he feels the palpitations all over, even to the tip of fingers; sensation of weakness and trembling, even to fainting, $<$ on stooping and lying on left side.

Hepar sulph.—**Sequelæ of the disease**; dyspnœa after attack; dry, nervous cough from evening all through night; pain in neck after attack; faintness and inability to recline after attack.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Long fainting spells; heart disease, with violent palpitations; feeling of suffocation, with torturing pains in chest; irregular feeble beating of the heart. (Where Ars. failed, and Ipec. where both fail.)

Juglans ciner.—Pain behind breast-bone when walking, especially after meals or when hurried or going up-hill; severe retrosternal pain, with suffocating pain in chest, especially when walking, so that he has to stand still.

Kali carb.— Pressive pains in chest, with dyspnœa; strong palpitations, anguish, frequent interruptions of the beating of the heart; crampy pains, as if heart were hanging by bands; pulse irregular, unequal, intermitting.

Kalmia.—Angina pectoris in fatty degeneration of heart, pulse slow and feeble.

Lachesis.—Anxious pain, with beating of the heart; frequent attacks of fainting daily, with nausea; difficult breathing, palpitation and cold sweat; choking, constricting or rising in throat, with organic disease of the heart; inability to lie down or to speak; very distressed after a short sleep.

Lactrodectus mactans.—Angina pectoris vasomotoria; apnœa; violent præcordial anguish, with sense of impending dissolution; skin cold, pulse rapid and feeble; pains extend down axilla and left arm and forearm to the fingers, with numbness of extremity; black vomit and stool with relief. (S. A. J.)

Lactuca virosa.—Crampy stitching in left chest, extending to left scapula, and indescribable tightness of whole chest; great oppression of chest at night, waking him from sleep and obliging him to sit up with

anxious suddenness; feels as if he would suffocate, and finds himself suddenly on his feet in the room; pulse slow, contracted and small.

Laurocerasus.—Attacks of suffocation, with gasping for breath, and cyanosis when sitting up; stitches in præcordial region; violent pain in stomach, with loss of speech; eructations tasting of bitter almonds; coldness; cold, moist skin; convulsions of the muscles of face; nervous cough arising from cardiac affection.

Lycopodium.—Cramp and constriction in chest, cannot get breath; stitches beneath short ribs, extending to small of back and shoulders; sharp pain shooting into heart; sensation of stoppage of circulation at night, with fright and then perspiration; pulse quick, unsteady; cannot bear being covered.

Magnesia phos.—Neuralgic constrictive pains in chest and throat; nervous spasmodic palpitation; dry, tickling cough without expectoration.

Moschus.—Tightness of chest so that he is obliged to take a deeper breath than usual; sensation of trembling around heart, with constriction in whole chest, almost suffocation.

Naja tripudians.—Sudden attack of fluttering at the heart, with rising in the throat, and headache; sudden agonizing pain in heart; unusual beating of heart, audible to patient; heat and uneasy aching, with oppression, in heart; stitching pains in heart; inability to speak, with choking; pain not affected by inspiration; nervous chronic palpations.

Nux vomica.—Hæmorrhoidal tendency; constrictive pain in thorax, as if sternum were pressed inward; stitches in cardiac region, palpitations; especially at night in bed or towards morning, < from mental emotions, protracted study, after eating.

Oxalic acid.—Sharp darting in heart and left lung, extending down to epigastrium; jerking pains, like short stitches, confined to small space, lasting only a few seconds; numbness and weakness in back and limbs; soreness, stitches in heart from behind forward and from above downward.

Petroleum.—Pressing pain, much < between the shoulder-blades; feeling as if there were a cold stone in the heart; feeble impulse of the heart with irregular and intermitting pulse; pulse accelerated by every motion, slow during rest.

Phosphorus.—Cardiac cough, sharp, rough, short and dry—expiration prevails; pressing pain under sternum, with feeling of tightness across chest; dyspnœa, with inability to exert himself; palpitation from every motion, < before a thunderstorm; suitable to rapidly growing youth.

Phytolacca.—Shocks of pain in cardiac region, shooting into right arm; heart's action weak, with constipation; awakens with lameness near heart, < during expiration, cannot go to sleep again; pulse full, but soft.

Rhus tox.—Tendency to fainting; stitches in heart, with lameness and stiffness of whole body and limbs; chest and heart feel weak after a walk; violent beating of heart when sitting still.

Sambucus.—Spasmodic attacks of suffocation during night, with sibilant and accelerated respiration, fear and crying; occasional omission of heartbeat.

Sepia.—Affections of heart, with violent, unequal, intermittent, palpitating and tremulous motion of heart; flushes of heat, with cold hands and feet.

Spigelia.—Abnormal action of heart, with pain, < when stretching himself out, when bending forward, lifting arms or from the least motion; > in stooping, touching the stomach externally; severe stabbing itching in the heart at every beat; pain rapidly passing around the body from left to right, inside, to the scrobiculus cordis; sudden severe pain in left chest so violent

that it knocks her down; weak, irregular pulse; strong but slow pulse; spasmodic pain in stomach inducing vomiting of contents of stomach and mucus, but no bile.

Spongia.—Contracting pain in heart; heat, suffocation, faintness and anxious sweat; pressure across chest, as from a heavy weight, especially at aortic arch (aneurisma aortæ); sudden awaking after midnight, with suffocation, great alarm and anxiety; $<$ with the head lying low, at every attempt to lie down.

Tabacum.—Violent beating of heart and carotids; sudden præcordial anguish; violent palpitation lying on left side, passes away when turning to right; nocturnal attacks of tightness of chest, with palpitation and paroxysmal oppression; neuralgia up to the neck; pale face, cold extremities and clammy sweat; glowing heat in face, with redness frequently only on one side.

Tarentula.—Palpitation, with panting respiration and prostration; acceleration and suspension of movements of heart; trembling of heart as when frightened; suffocation, so that patient thinks he is going to die.

Veratrum alb.—Periodical attacks of contractive, crampy pain in left chest, or cutting pains with excessive agony, arresting breathing and extending to shoulder; violent, visible, anxious palpitation, with fainting; cramps in limbs; cold and clammy skin.

Viburnum.—Sharp, shooting pain in left chest, felt as if the breath would leave her body; irregular breathing, weak and sighing: pulse weak, irregular, with great prostration and dizziness; dysmenorrhœa; severe after-pains. (E. M. H.)

ANGUISH.

Paroxysms of. Generally a mere symptom, though sometimes so prominent and distressing that it deserves a special treatment. 1, Acon., Ars., Aur., Bell., Cham., Dig., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Veratr.; 2, Alum., Anac., Bar. c., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cocc., Cupr., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Lyc., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Spong., Sulph., Tarent., Trill., Vip.

Particular indications:

By **simultaneous affections of the chest**: 1, Acon., Ars., Aur., Ipec., Puls., Veratr.; 2, Cact., Calc., Bry., Carb. v., Dig., Spig.

By **gastric and abdominal affections**: 1, *Ars.*, Calc., Cupr., Natr., *Nux v.*, Puls., Veratr.; 2, Bell., Cham., Carb. v., Cocc., Laur., Lyc., Natr. m., Stann., Thuj.

By **affections of the heart**: 1, *Acon.*, *Ars.*, Aur., *Cact.*, Dig., Puls., *Spig.*, Spong.: 2, Cham., Cimicif., Gels., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Veratr. vir.

By **hypochondriasis**: 1, Acon., Ars., Calc., Dig., *Lach.*, Natr., *Nux v.*; 2, Æscul., Alum., Anac., Bell., Caust., Cham., Con., Corn. c., Cyprip., Graph., Hell., Hep., Ign., Iris, Lach., Leptan., Lyc., Merc., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Pod., Puls., Sep., Stram.

By **hysteria**: 1, *Acon.*, *Cic.*, Cocc., Con., Croc., Cyprip., Hyosc., *Ign.*, Mosch., *Nux v.*; 2, Alet., Bell., Calc., Caust., Caul., Corn. f., *Gels.*, Hyosc., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos., Sil., Scutel., Veratr.

By **hyperæsthesia of the brain**; *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Hyosc.*, *Lachn.*, Merc., Nux v., Veratr.

ANOREXIA, Loss of Appetite.

Though generally a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes a mere dislike to certain kinds of nourishment, which can be treated with: 1, Ant., Arn., Cact., Chelon., Chin., Hep., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Tart.; 2, Bar. c., Bry., Calc., Cimicif., Cycl., Fer., Gels., Gymnocl., Helon.,

Hydr., Iris, Lob., Natr. m., Sep., Sil.; 3, Ars., Bell., Canth., Cic., Cocc., Comocl., Con., Ign., Lyc., Op., Plat., Sang., Thuj., Veratr.

For independent anorexia, or for anorexia remaining after gastric affections, we have: 1, Ant. crud., Cact., Chelon., Cycl., Gymnocl., Sulph.; 2, Chin., Iris, Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil.

For anorexia accompanied **with hunger**, use: 1, Cact., Chin., Cimicif., Eupat., Helleb., Natr. m., Rhus; 2, Bry., Calc., Ign., Nux v., Op., Sil.; 3, Ars., Bar. c., Dulc., Magn. mur., Sulph. ac.

For anorexia accompanied with complete **loathing of food**, give: 1, Ipec., Puls., Rhus; 2, Chin., Ign., Jug., Nux v.; 3, Acon., Bell., Comocl., Lach., Lob., Mur. ac., Sep.

Aversion to particular kinds of foods: to *acids:* Bell., Cocc., Fer., Ign., Nux, Phos. ac., Sabad., Sulph.; to *beer:* Bell., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Fer., Nux v., Puls., Spong., Stann., Sulph.; to *brandy:* Ign., Merc., Rhus; to *bread:* Agar., Con., Cycl., Ign., Kali carb., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Tarent.; to *rye-bread:* Kali carb., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; to *bread and butter:* Cycl.; to *butter:* Ars., Carb. v, Chin., Cycl., Magn., Merc., Ptel., Puls., Sang.; to *cheese:* Chel., Olean.; to *chocolate:* Osmi., Tarent.; to *coffee:* Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Chel., Chin., Coc. c., Coff. crud., Dulc., Fluor. ac., Kali bi., Kali nitr., Lil. t, Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr. mur., Nux v., Osmi., Phos., Phys., Rheum, Rhus, Sabad., Spig., Sulph. ac.; to *cold food:* Acet. ac., Chel., Cycl.; to *dinner:* Carb. an., Coc. c., Veratr.; to *drinks:* Agar., Agn. cas., Aloe, Ang., Arn., Bell., Cupr., Canth., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Phys., Ratan., Samb., Sec., Stram.; to *hot drinks:* Fer.; to *eggs:* Fer.; to *everything:* Alum., Amm. m., Caps., Cupr., Hyosc., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nux v., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Rheum, Rhod., Sep., Sulph., Thea, Ther., Thuj.; to *fat food:* Ang., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. an. and veg., Colch., Croc., Cycl., Dros., Helleb., Hep., Meny., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Ptel., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; to *fish:* Colch., Graph., Grat., Natr. m., Sulph., Zinc.; to *boiled food:* Chel., Lyc.; to *cooked food:* Bell., Calc., Chel., Graph., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Magn., Merc. viv., Petr., Phos., Sil., Veratr., Zinc.; to *hot food:* Fer.; to *warm food:* Bell., Calc., Cupr., Graph., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Magn., Magn. sulph., Merc., Petr., Sil., Veratr., Zinc.; to *fruit:* Bar. c., Ign.; to *bananas:* Elaps; to *plums:* Bar. c.; to *garlic:* Sabad.: to *meat:* Abies can., Agar., Aloe, Alum., Amm. carb., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Chenop., Fer., Graph., Helleb., Hydr., Ign., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac, Nux v., Op., Petr., Plat., Ptel., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Sil., Sulph.; to *milk:* Æth., Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Arn., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cin., Guaiac., Ign., Magn, Nux v., Phos., Rheum, Sep., Stann., Sulph.; to *mother's milk:* Ant. crud., Cin., Lach., Merc., Sil., Stann., Stram.; to *pickles:* Abies can.; to *pork:* Ang., Colch., Dros., Psor., Puls; to *potatoes:* Alum., Thuj.; to *salt food:* Acet. ac., Carb. v., Graph., Natr. m., Selen., Sil.; to *sauerkraut:* Helleb.; to *supper:* Lyc., Sulph.; to *sweets and confectionery:* Ars., Bar c., Caust., Graph., Hippom., Merc., Phos., Sulph., Zinc.; to *tea:* Carbol. ac., Thea; to *tobacco:* Ant. tart., Arn, Bov., Brom., Calc., Camph., Canth., Carb. an., Cimicif., Cocc., Con., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Meph, Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Spig., Tilia; to *veal:* Phell., Zinc.; to *vegetables:* Bell., Helleb., Hydr., Magn. carb. and mur., Ruta; to *water:* Bell., Brom., Bry., Calad., Canth., Caust., Chin., Elaps, Ham., Helleb., Kali bich., Lyss., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phys, Stram., Zinc.; to *wine:* Agar., Fluor. ac., Hippom., Ign., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux j., Rhus, Sabad., Sulph.; to *water, very cold:* Calad., Phys.

ANTHRAX.

When caused by **infection**, the best remedies are: Ars., Camph., Lach., unless Chin., Rhus, Sil. or Puls. should be indicated. The **malignant pustule** generally yields to: Ars., Bell., Sil., Rhus, or, perhaps, Chin., Hyosc., Mur. ac., Sec., Sep.; 2, Anthrac., Apis, Carb. v., Kreos., Hydr., Tarent. cubana.

The common **anthrax or carbuncle**, which is not caused by infection, generally requires *Sil.*, or, perhaps, Cepa, Hyosc., Lyc. or Nitr. ac. Sometimes Arn. is given with good effect at the commencement, after which Nux v. completes the cure.

There is a kind of carbuncle which contains lice; this requires Ars. and Chin.

Anthracinum.—Induration of cellular tissue; red lines, streaks and stripes mark out the course of the lymphatics; œdema of the affected parts; discharge of ichorous, foul-smelling pus; gangrene; absorption of ichor with ichoræmia, collapse; violent burning pains, not relieved by Ars.

Apis mell.—Stitching, burning pain in anthrax, with sensitiveness to the least touch, and erysipelatous redness around it; furuncles, with manifold sloughs of dead connective tissue; chronic tendency to furuncles.

Arsenicum.—Anthrax burning like fire; reddish-bluish spots becoming gangrenous; sensation in swelling as if boiling water were running beneath the skin; cold, blue skin, dry as parchment, peeling off in large scales; cold sweat, pulse small, irregular, frequent.

Belladonna.—Phlegmonous inflammation, affecting adjacent glands; tendency to cerebral manifestations; erysipelatous redness around anthrax.

Calcis murias, internally and locally applied, hastens the ripening and its discharge.

Camphor.—Skin tense, hot and dry, like parchment; nervous anxiety and stupefaction, great exhaustion; threatening gangrene; bed-sores; fear of being left alone.

China.—Exhaustion of vital power, with excessive sensitiveness and irritability of the nerves, deficiency of animal heat; decomposition of animal matter with symptoms of putrid fever; malaria.

Hepar sulph.—Formation of boils or pustules around the anthrax; relieves the severe pain, favors the suppurative process and hastens the discharge of the slough.

Hyoscyamus.—Anthrax in nervous and hysterical people; great restlessness caused by the excessive nervous excitement, shaking of head in all directions, optical illusions, constrictions of pharynx; itching around the part.

Kali iod.—Anthrax on a syphilitic basis or combined with scrofula; tissues distended by interstitial infiltration, enlarged glands.

Kreosotum.—Tendency to decomposition; great irritability, aggravated by rest.

Lachesis.—Dark redness around the sore, which discharges dark, bloody pus; tension of the skin around the carbuncle, as if too short; nightly burning of the ulcer, obliging one to rise and wash it with cold water. **Gangrene**, carbuncles from blood-poisoning.

Lycopodium.—**Warm poultices aggravate all the pains**; boils returning periodically; carbuncles, with burning stitches all around, with alternate chilliness and heat of the body.

Muriatic acid.—Carbuncles in scorbutic individuals, with ulcers on the gums and profuse emission of clear urine.

Phytolacca.—Tendency to boils, carbuncles or malignant pustule, very painful, and appearing specially on the back and behind the ears.

Rhus tox.—Burning itching around the carbuncle, with vertigo as if one were about to fall: stupor; pale face, disfigured and convulsed; pointed nose; bloody or serous frothy diarrhœa.

Silicea promotes suppuration; ichorous suppuration of the cellular tissue after induration.

Stramonium.—The pains are so severe as to set the patient nearly distracted.

Tarentula cubana.—Anthrax, especially on back of neck, with burning, excruciating pain, banishing all sleep: great prostration.

APHASIA, AGRAPHIA.

Partial or complete speechlessness of cerebral origin; inability to write: Ar. mac., Bar. ac., Bell., Calc., Cann., Caust., Cin., Con., Glon., Hyosc., Kali br., Kali phos., Lach., Natr., Nux v., Œnan., Olean., Op., Phos., Plumb., Stram., Zinc. (See emboly and aneurisma.)

Baryta acet.—Amnesia of words, cannot recollect the names of things or objects.

Calcarea carb.—Misplaces words and tendency to express himself wrongly; thinking is difficult.

Chamomilla.—Omits whole words in speaking or writing.

Conium.—Forgets words, cannot understand what he reads, cannot find the words when speaking.

Colchicum.—Can read, but cannot understand even a short sentence; cannot find certain words, vain efforts to pronounce them; troubles of comprehension and association of ideas; in writing leaves out syllables and whole words.

Kali brom.—Amnesic aphasia; mental torpor; inability to express himself; single words are forgotten or syllables dropped.

Kali phos.—Aphasia after suppressed sweat, from fright or mental emotions, from mental overwork.

Lachesis.—Though hearing is perfect does not understand what is said to him, the exact sense of the words is lost; confusion of numbers and dates; mistakes in writing.

Lycopodium.—Uses the wrong word which does not express what he wanted to say: full of mistakes and cannot read what he wrote, mixes up letters and syllables, or omits parts of words in writing.

Nux vomica.—Defective memory; cannot read or calculate, for she loses the connection of ideas.

Zincum.—Repeats all questions before answering them; weak memory and sensitive to others talking.

APHONIA, Loss of Voice.

Aconite.—Aphonia caused by fright, anger, indignation, or a violent emotion. In acute laryngitis with hæmoptoë, the result of cold, and where the patient is very anxious about his health.

Ammonium caust.—Catarrhal and paralytic aphonia, with general muscular debility, exhaustion and tumors, and with profuse expectoration: burning rawness in the throat.

Antimonium crud.—Loss of voice on becoming heated by exertion; the voice returns by resting. Extreme feebleness of voice. Deficient muscular tonicity of the organs of speech, either from faulty assimilation or deficient innervation. Much hawking and expectoration of phlegm

and depressed vitality of the laryngeal mucous membrane; sensation as of a foreign body in the throat.

Argentum met.—Alteration in the timbre of voice of singers, speakers and preachers, with feeling of constriction and rawness in the larynx; sensation in the cricoid cartilage as if stopped up with a foreign body. Cough accompanied with an easy expectoration of white, thick, starchlike mucus, without taste or smell.

Argentum nitr.—Chronic aphonia. When in bed rattling in the larynx and trachea; this noise is synchronous with the pulse. Nocturnal aggravation, with a dry cough and flow of saliva, with some expectoration of mucus striped with blood. Tickling itchiness, burning in the larynx. Often during night fits of coughing, with gagging and vomiting; rawness of voice alternating with uterine troubles.

Arum triph.—Aphonia or dysphonia, with sore throat in persons who speak in public and sing. Voice changeable, varying in tone from one moment to another. Catarrh of the pharynx, trachea and bronchial tubes; muscular exhaustion and a paretic state of the larynx in singers and speakers.

Baryta carb.—Aphonia always < in damp weather; voice husky, cough from tough mucus in larynx and trachea; feeling in larynx as if inhaling smoke or pitch.

Belladonna.—**Sudden aphonia**, speaking very difficult, talks in a piping tone; voice weak and wheezing; painfulness and dryness of larynx, < by touch; sensation of a lump in the throat and spasmodic constriction. Paralytic aphonia of cerebro-spinal origin.

Bromium.—Husky voice; aphonia, cannot speak clearly; voice weak and soft, with raw, scraped feeling in throat

Carbo an—Rawness and hoarseness, morning after rising; **loss of voice during night.**

Carbo veg.—Raw feeling down larynx and trachea, with dry, tickling cough; deep voice, failing if exerted; hoarseness and rawness < evenings; **aphonia mornings**; chronic cases when the change of weather produces an aggravation; < from evening air, warm, damp weather and from talking, after measles.

Causticum.—**Paralytic and catarrhal aphonia** Sudden loss of voice on taking cold; burning huskiness in whispering; sense of utter weakness in the laryngeal muscles. Voice weak and aphonia after excessive use of the vocal organs in singers and public speakers Tendency to catarrhal laryngitis, leading to aphonia, with a sensation as if a foreign body were in the throat. Dry cough, < morning and evening, relieved by a swallow of cold water. With women every fit of cough causes an involuntary passage of urine. As concomitants, facial or glossal paralysis, or numbness of the palatine arches; condylomata on the vocal chords; < in dry, cold weather.

Cina.—Aphonia from exposure; attempting to talk causes a peculiar, hoarse, soundless cough, with pain in larynx; right side of chest constricted, with difficult breathing.

Chininum sulph.—Intermittent aphonia More or less complete loss of the voice about 4 P M.; preceded by thirst, cough, constriction of the neck, headache or neuralgia; heat in the head and frequent pulse.

Drosera.—Catarrhal hoarseness, with or without coryza or cough; hollow and deep voice; the patient is only able to speak in a bass voice; hoarseness after measles; cough: scraping feeling of dryness in the fauces; exciting or hacking cough, accompanied by yellow expectoration; patient involuntarily supports larynx on swallowing or coughing.

Ferrum met.—The patient when talking feels pain, and the tone of the

voice is low; pain in the larynx and the trachea; burning sensation after speaking; laryngeal hæmorrhage; asthmatic symptoms, with hæmoptysis.

Gelsemium.—Paralytic aphonia during menstruation; the voice returning when catamenia stops. Nervous aphonia, with dryness and burning in throat, restless sleep and twitching of muscles.

Hæmatoxylon.—Aphonia, with feeling of a bar across the chest; difficulty in swallowing saliva; constriction of œsophagus in its whole length; > in open air.

Hyoscyamus.—Hysterical aphonia, she makes great effort to speak, cannot produce a sound or syllable.

Ignatia.—Hysterical aphonia, with mental anxiety and spinal symptoms. A constant dry cough excited by a tickling in suprasternal fossa.

Kali bichrom.—**Catarrhal laryngitis and catarrhal aphonia**; < in the evening and when weather is going to change, and after long talking. Frequent desire to clear the throat, with a rare, scanty, lumpy expectoration. Follicular enlargement of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, with chronic coryza that forms hardened yellow pieces of mucus. Right side of nose more affected, with bloody mucus.

Lachesis.—Hysterical aphonia, with tenderness and sense of swelling in throat; < after sleeping and in the evening. Spasms of glottis; suddenly something runs from neck to larynx and completely interrupts breathing.

Lactic acid.—Aphonia, with dryness of glottis; hard, dry cough, with spasmodic contractive sensation.

Mercurius.—Catarrhal and syphilitic aphonia, or in that occasioned by nervous paralysis.

Nux moschata.—Hysterical aphonia, with gastro-intestinal and cardiac derangements; sudden loss of voice when walking against the wind.

Opium.—Paralytic aphonia, originating in fright; the fear or fright still remaining; dry mouth and white tongue; faint voice.

Oxalic acid.—Nervous aphonia, with cardiac derangement, violent palpitation and irregular action; change of voice, which becomes weak and hoarse.

Phosphorus.—Sensitiveness and dryness of the larynx, with feeling as if it were lined with fur; **cannot utter a word on account of pain in the larynx**; nervous exhaustion; suspected atrophy of nerve-tissue; tubercular origin of the aphonia; < evening.

Platina.—Hysterical or reflex aphonia, associated with uterine troubles.

Rhus tox.—Muscular exhaustion of the larynx, from prolonged and loud exercise of the voice; hoarseness, after being silent awhile; improved by talking; aggravation in the evening, from change in the weather; hot air from trachea; cold sensation in larynx when breathing.

Rumex crispus.—Catarrhal aphonia, with irritation in suprasternal fossa, exciting a distressing cough; desire to hawk phlegm, which is felt in the larynx like moving to and fro, without succeeding; aggravated by cold air and night hours; in women every fit of coughing produces the passage of a few drops of urine; sensitiveness of the trachea to pressure; aphonia due to infiltration of tubercles in left apex of the lung.

Sanguinaria.—Aphonia, with swelling in throat; chronic dryness in throat; sensation of swelling in throat and larynx, and expectoration of thick mucus; raw and burning ulcers in larynx; dry cough, > by flatus and diarrhœa; wheezing, whistling cough, < at night and lying with the head low;

Selenium.—Voice husky when beginning to sing or from talking long. hawks transparent mucus in lumps every morning, sometimes bloody; tendency to hoarseness in beginning of tuberculosis of larynx and of lungs.

Senega.—Sudden hoarseness when reading aloud; throat so dry that it hurts when talking; dry cough, < in cold air, particularly when walking.

Spongia.—Chronic hoarseness and cough; **the voice frequently giving out when talking or singing;** hoarseness with soreness and burning; voice cracked and broken, or faint; sense of choking; whistling sound in the larynx on a deep inspiration; phthisis laryngea; larynx sensitive to touch, > when coughing, talking or swallowing.

Sepia.—Reflex or sympathetic aphonia from functional or organic disease of the uterus. (*Murex.*)

Stramonium.—Aphonia from great mental excitement, with hysterical and maniacal symptoms; speechlessness from cerebral disease.

Sulphur.—Chronic aphonia on a psoric basis; when well-indicated remedies fail it will rouse the slumbering vitality or excite the animal electricity, < in the morning.

APHTHÆ.

Æth., Bapt., Bor., Canth , Eup. arom., Hydr., *Merc.*, *Mur. ac.*, Nux v., Phyt., Plant. m., Plumb , *Sulph.*, *Sulph. ac.*, etc

Æthusa cyn—Aphthæ in mouth and throat; tongue feels as if too long; sensation of pungent heat in mouth and throat, with great difficulty in swallowing; stinging in throat between the acts of deglutition.

Arsenicum.—Aphthæ become livid and bluish, with great prostration; thrush in mouth and fauces; painful blisters in mouth and on tongue.

Arum triph.—Superficial ulceration; tumefaction of lips; catarrhal burning and biting sensation in mouth and throat.

Baptisia.—Gums ulcerated, loose, dark red or purple; filthy taste with flow of saliva; cracked, sore, ulcerated tongue.

Borax.—Aphthæ of children and of old people, in mouth and inner surface of cheek, salivation; great heat and dryness of mouth; pains, especially when chewing.

Eupatorium arom.—A family and household remedy which needs proving.

Hydrastis.—Follicular and catarrhal ulcers, with exceedingly tenacious mucus in mouth; aphthous sore mouth; tongue foul and coated with thick white fur.

Iodum.—Aphthous ulcers in mouth, with putrid smell; profuse fetid salivation, not > by washing mouth.

Mercurius.—Ulcerated gums, tongue and cheeks; fetid breath; burning pain, < at night

Muriatic acid—Gums swollen, bleeding, ulcerated; teeth loose; deep ulcers in tongue with black bases and vesicles; mouth as if glued up with insipid mucus; foul breath.

Nitric acid.—After abuse of Mercury; fetid and acrid saliva which causes sores on lips, chin and cheeks; teeth yellow and loose; ulceration of tongue with tough ropy mucus.

Phytolacca.—Small ulcers on inside of right cheek, very painful; he cannot chew on that side; burnt feeling on back part of tongue; profuse, thick, ropy salivation.

Plumbum.—Aphthæ, dirty-looking ulcers and purple blotches in mouth and on tip of tongue; sweetish frothy saliva.

Staphisagria.—Mouth and tongue full of blisters; painful excrescences on inside of cheeks; gums ulcerated, spongy, bleeding; fetid breath.

Sulphuric acid.—Aphthous mouth and gums; yellowish and painful; talking difficult, as from want of elasticity of the parts; great weakness; ecchymoses.

APOPLEXIA.

Acon., *Arn.*, Bar. c., *Bell.*, Cocc., Gels., Kali br., Lach., Lachn., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, Phos., Puls.; and then Æsc., Ant., Chin., Coff., Con., Dig., Gymnocl., *Hyosc.*, *Ipec.*, Laur., Merc., Nux m., Sang., Tart.

For **apoplexia sanguinea**: Arn., *Bell.*, *Cact.*, Lach., Nux v., Op.; or else *Acon.*, Ant., Bar., Coff., *Hyosc.*, *Ipec.*, Merc., *Puls.*, Sang.

For **apoplexia serosa**: Arn., Dig., Ipec., Merc.; or Bar. c., Chin., Cocc., Con. (Hydrocephalus ex vacuo.)

For the subsequent paralysis: *Arn.*, Bell., Caust., Cocc., Cupr., Lach., *Nux v.*, *Rhus*, Stram., Zinc.; or also *Anac.*, *Bar. c.*, Calc., Con., Dulc., Laur., Natr. m., Phos., *Plumb.*, Ruta, Sep., Sil.

For **hemiplegia**, particularly: Alum., Anac., Bell., *Caust.*, *Cocc.*, Graph., Kalm., Lach., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac.; or Æsc., Arg. n., Arn., Chin., Hyosc., Plumb., Rhus, Stram.

For apoplexia of **drunkards**: *Lach.*, *Nux v.*, Op.; or Bar. c., Coff., Con., Puls.

For apoplexia of **old people**: Bar. c., or Op.; or Con., Dig., Kali br., Merc., etc.

For apoplexia from **loss of blood** or other debilitating causes: *Chin.*, Ipec.; or also Carb. v., Cocc., *Nux v.*, Puls., Sep.

For apoplexia from **overloading the stomach**: A few tablespoons of black coffee; or if this should be insufficient: Ipec., Nux v., Puls.

Æsculus.—Severe vertigo, with reeling, like drunken men; vertigo, with nausea and dimness of sight; confused stupor; thickness of speech; great weakness, with trembling.

Aconitum.—Heat of the head; pulsation of the carotids; skin more warm than cold; pulse full, hard, strong, even suppressed, but not intermittent; especially when fright or vexation was the cause of it, in plethoric apoplectic subjects.

Arnica.—Head hot and rest of body cool; full and strong pulse, with paralysis of limbs, especially left side; loss of consciousness and stupefaction, with stertorous breathing; sighing, muttering; involuntary discharge of urine and fæces. Suits middle-aged, plethoric and stout constitutions; ecchymoses here and there all over the body.

Asterias rubens.—Sudden attack of vertigo like shocks in the head; heat of head, as if surrounded by hot air; cerebral congestion with obstinate constipation; face red; pulse hard, compressed, frequent; pupils closed; gradual loss of sight; great agitation and little sleep night before attack.

Baryta carb.—Apoplexy of old people, especially those addicted to the excessive use of stimulating drinks; the patient cannot speak; acts childish, at times anxious and full of fear; general **paralysis of old age**; paralysis of the tongue, with loss of memory; anxiety and fear and great trembling of the limbs; inability to keep the body erect.

Belladonna.—The first stage of the disease, with grinding and gnashing of teeth before attack, where severe congestive symptoms are still present, or at a later period, when the extravasation causes severe inflammatory reaction; stupefaction; loss of conciousness and speech, or convulsive movements of the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of the extremities, especially on the right side; **the mouth is drawn to one side**; paralysis of the tongue; ptyalismus, **difficulty of swallowing**, or entire inability to swallow; loss of sight; dilated pupils; red protruded eyes; **red bloated face**; reaching with the hands to the genitals.

Cactus grand.—Vertigo from sanguineous congestions to the head;

face bloated and red, with pulsating pain in the head; heat in the head and face, causing madness and horrible anxiety; pulsating pain with sensation of weight on the right side of the head; pressing pain in the forehead, increased by bright light and loud noises. All these symptoms caused by profound cardiac disturbance.

Calcarea carb.—With fat persons, suffering also from fatty degeneration of the heart, and atheromatous state of the blood-vessels.

Causticum.—Paralytic states remaining after the apoplexy is removed. Paralysis and contraction of the lower extremities; impossibility to find the right word.

Cocculus.—Face red and hot; eyes closed, with the balls constantly rolling about; pupils dilated; breathing without noise; stupor; paralysis of right or left extremity; after night-watching and exhaustion.

Coffea.—Threatening of apoplexy; overexcited, talkative, full of fear, pangs of conscience; aversion to open air; sleeplessness; convulsive grinding of teeth.

Conium.—The senile women's remedy; numbness, with sensation of coldness on one side of head; headache, as if head were too full and would burst, morning when awaking; hemiplegia, sweat as soon as he falls asleep and even with the closing of the eyes.

Crotalus hor.—Apoplexy in drunkards, broken-down constitutions, following toxæmic states; dull, heavy, throbbing headache, with oppression in chest, burning fever and accelerated pulse; loss of speech, sopor from which he cannot be aroused; muttering and lockjaw; paralysis, following apoplexy, especially right side.

Cuprum.—Nervous apoplexy, with convulsions, distortions of face and palsy of speech. Atrophy of paralyzed parts with paralysis of motor nerves, whereas sensation is normal; paralysis of tongue; choreic movements.

Gelsemium.—Threatened or actual apoplexy, with stupor, coma and nearly general paralysis (rarely useful in hemiplegia or paraplegia); headache, nausea, tightness of brain; giddiness, tendency to stagger, with imperfection of vision; vertigo unto falling, slightly relieved by spirits; intense passive congestion to the head with nervous exhaustion; wine aggravates the headache and eye symptoms.

Glonoinum.—Threatening apoplexy in subjects having a hypertrophied heart or insufficiency of aortic valves; during prodromal stage severe headache, hot flashes in head and face, mental exaltation or depression, ill humor, anguish, pulsation of the arteries of the head and neck; stiff neck and painful sensation at the back of neck, as if clothing were too tight; vertigo and dulness of head; scintillations and nebulæ before eyes; buzzing in ears, heaviness and tired feeling of extremities; restless sleep and frightful dreams.

Helleborus.—Idiocy following apoplexy.

Hyoscyamus.—Sudden falling down with a shriek; soporous condition; face red, lower jaw dropped; patient weak, trembling; twitching of muscles; stertorous breathing; inability to swallow; involuntary stool, pulse quick and full; blood-vessels swollen; numbness of hands after consciousness returns.

Iodum.—Chronic congestion to brain from hypertrophy of right ventricle or from compression of blood-vessels around the neck from a struma.

Ipecacuanha.—In serous and nervous apoplexy with vertigo, lips hanging down, loss of speech, salivation and paralysis of the extremities. Headache as if the brain were bruised through all the bones of the head and down into the root of the tongue; prolonged nausea and vomiting, arising from a gastric state.

Lachesis.—Stupefaction with loss of consciousness, with **blue face and convulsive movements**, or tremor of the extremities; or paralysis, especially **of the left side**; the paroxysms are preceded by frequent absence of mind, or vertigo with rush of blood to the head; blowing expiration; after the use of liquors or mental emotions.

Lachnanthes.—Vertigo with sensation of heat in the chest and round the heart; sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and driven upward; the head feels enlarged, as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the whole face becomes yellow, etc.

Laurocerasus.—Vertigo, bloated face; jerking of the facial muscles; speechless by full consciousness; palpitation of heart with scarcely perceptible pulse and cold, moist skin; trismus, twitchings of face; the coma looks more like a quiet, deep sleep; pulse irregular, small and slow, seldom full and hard; apoplexy with paralysis.

Lycopodium.—Impending cerebral paralysis; patient lies in stupor; somnolence; eyes set, fixed and suffused with tears; dropped jaw; rattling breathing; great emaciation and internal debility.

Nux vomica.—Apoplexy of good livers who lead an easy life and suffer from dyspepsia; stupefaction, stertorous breathing and ptyalism; blear-eyedness; dimness of vision; paralysis especially of the lower limbs; hanging down of the lower jaw; the paroxysms are preceded by vertigo, buzzing in the ears, headache as if the head would split open, or the eyes be pressed out, with nausea and urging to vomit; great irritability and hypochondriasis.

Opium.—The paroxysms are preceded by dulness of sense, vertigo and heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears and hardness of hearing, staring look, sleeplessness, anxious dreams or **frequent desire to sleep**; the paroxysm is attended by **tetanic rigidity of the whole body, redness, bloatedness, and heat of the face**; head is hot and covered with hot or cold sweat; red eyes, with dilated, **insensible pupils**; **slow, stertorous breathing**; **convulsive movements and trembling of extremities**; foam at mouth; deep comatose sleep, with snoring, rattling and hanging down of lower maxilla; impossibility to rouse the patient; the head feels so heavy that it sinks back when the patient wants to lift it. (Give Apis or Nux v. where Op. fails.)

Psorinum.—Congestion of blood to the head with heat; awakes stupefied and cannot recollect what happened. Sensation as if the head received a heavy blow on the forehead, awaking him at night. Aversion to having the head uncovered (Sil.). Debility, independent of any organic disease, and still the patient is hopeless and despairing.

Pulsatilla.—For stupefaction and loss of consciousness, bloated and bluish-red face, loss of motion; **violent palpitation of the heart, almost complete suppression of the pulse**, and rattling breathing.

Sanguinaria.—Sanguineous apoplexy from venous congestion. Pain like a flash of lightning on the back of the head; red cheeks with burning of the ears; distension of the temporal veins; vertigo on quickly turning the head and looking upward; burning heat and redness of the face; breath and sputa smell bad, even to the patient.

Sepia.—In men addicted to drinking and sexual excesses, with a disposition to gout and hæmorrhoids; or in women, from affections of the reproductive system. Venous apoplexy. Headache coming on in terrific shocks; dizziness in walking; with staggering; forgetfulness; cold feet; intermitting pulse, uses wrong words in writing.

Strontia.—Violent congestion to head, with hot and red face from every exertion, as walking; smothered feeling about heart, allowing no rest; cannot bear the least draught of air, wants head warmly wrapped up (Magn., Sil.).

Veratrum vir.—Congestive apoplexy. Intensely congestive headaches; he becomes stupid, has ringing in the ears, bloodshot eyes, thickness of speech, hot head; slow, full pulse and hard as iron; convulsions from intense congestion of the capillary vessels of the brain; dimness of vision, with nausea and vomiting.

In particular cases *Apis* and *Zinc.* (phosphide of zinc) will be indicated, and prove of great benefit.

In apoplexy and **convulsions**: Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Op.; **followed by paralysis**: 1, Arn., Bell., Nux v., Stann., Zinc.; 2, Anac., Caust., Con., Lach.; with paralysis of one side and convulsions of the other side: Apis, Bell., Lach., Stram.; followed by idiocy: Helleb.

Remedies for subsequent chronic changes (Raue):

Anacardium.—Loss of memory, general paralysis.

Causticum.—Inability to select proper words; paralysis of face and extremities, complicated with muscular contractions.

Cuprum—Paralysis of tongue, stuttering, deficient speech; the paralyzed limbs grow thinner, but preserve sensation; often complicated with unyielding contractions or chorea-like paroxysms.

Plumbum.—Consciousness blunted, memory deficient; speech is impeded, single syllables are omitted or syllables cannot be combined into words; mimic spasms of face when speaking; trembling of tongue when it is put out; violent snoring; torpor and insensibility of the organs of sense, drooping eyelids, dilated pupils; pulse slow; motory and sensory paralysis, with violent pain in paralyzed parts and contraction of extensor muscles; in incomplete paralysis patient's gait unsteady, with tendency to fall forward.

Zincum.—Senses remain disturbed after the attack.

APPARENT DEATH, Asphyxia.

Put a few pellets of the specific remedy on the tongue of the patient, or administer the medicine by the rectum, not omitting the required mechanical means of cure; but NEVER RESORT TO BLEEDING.

If the asphyxia should have been caused by a **blow, fall,** etc., give *Arn.*, especially if the patient has not been bled before; in the contrary case, or if the patient lost much blood in consequence of the injury, give first *Chin.* (according to Hering) and then Arn.

If arising from **suffocation,** Hering recommends for those who tried to kill themselves by **suspension**: *Op.;* by **inhalation of carbonic acid gas**: Op., Acon., Bell.; and by **drowning**: *Lach.*

For **asphyxia from congelation,** after the patient has been resuscitated by usual means, give for the remaining symptoms: *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, or *Acon.*, *Bry.*

For asphyxia by **stroke of lightning** give *Nux v.* The patient should at the same time be placed in recently dug soil, half sitting, half lying, and should be covered with it all over except his face, which is to be turned towards the sun, until the first signs of life become apparent.

For asphyxia of **newborn infants** we use: Ant. tart., Op., Chin. and Acon. (according to Hempel).

ARSENIC.

Poisoning by: Use the stomach-pump or tube, or empty stomach by emetics, such as hypodermic solution of apomorphine, or give mustard or sulphate of zinc. The stomach should then be washed out by large quantities of water, most conveniently administered by the pump or tube. If the latter is not at hand, give at once dialysed iron or freshly precipitated hydrated oxide of iron. Oil, mucilaginous drinks, the whites of eggs, and, if faintness exists, small doses of stimulants may be given.

After the alarming symptoms have been removed we give Ipec. After Ipec. we give Chin., especially when the patient is irritable, has a restless sleep and nightly febrile motions; or Nux v. when the patient is worse in the daytime, particularly after sleeping, with constipation or with diarrhœic slimy stools, or Veratr., if after Ipec. frequent nausea remains, with vomiting and heat, or chilliness over the whole body, and great debility.

For the eruptions of the forehead, ophthalmia, and headache caused by wearing hats that have been worked with arsenic, the best remedies are: 1, Carb. v., Fer.; 2, Chin., Hep.

The best remedies for the ill effects of arsenic as a medicine are: Chin., Ipec., Nux v., Veratr.

ARTHRALGIA.

Intending to say everything we had to say on the pathological character of the diseases under **rheumatism, gout, neuralgia,** etc., we here point out more particularly the parts to which the remedies have specific curative relations. This knowledge is not required in every case, but in many cases it is, since two or three remedies may correspond to the general state of the patient, and one of them only to the part affected.

Remedies given for: **arthralgia** generally: 1, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Caust., *Colch.*, Fer., Kalm., Led., *Lyc.*, *Mang.*, *Merc.*, Natr. m., Nux v., Phyt., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Rhus v., Sep., Stront., *Sulph.;* 2, Amb., Amm., Ant., Apoc. andr., Arn., Aur., Caps., Carb. v., Coloc., Dros., Eupat., Helleb., Hep., Petr., Phos., Ruta, Sass., Sil., Spig., Stann., Staph., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Zinc.

For pains in the **axillary joint**: 1, Bell., *Bry.*, *Calc.*, Carb. v., *Fer.*, Ign., Kalm., Lyc., *Merc.*, Nux v., Puls., *Rhus*, Sep., Staph., Sulph., *Thuj.*, Zinc.; 2, Amb., Arn., Caps., Caust., Cimicif., Led., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Veratr.

In the **elbow-joint**: 1, Arg., Bell., *Bry.*, Calc., Caul., Caust., Kalm., Led., Merc., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Ant., Graph., Lyc., Mez., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus v., Ruta, Staph., Veratr.

In the **wrist-joint**: 1, Amm., *Ars.*, *Bry.*, Calc., *Caul.*, Caust., Graph., Kalm., Nitr., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Carb. v., Euphr., Helleb., Lach., Led., Mang., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sabad., Sil., Stront.

In the **finger-joints**: 1, Agn. cas., Ars., *Bry.*, Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Sep., Spig., Sulph.; 2, Aur., Carb. an., Cham., Chin., Clem., Colch., Cycl., Helleb., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Led., Natr. m., Nitr., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Rhus v., Sabad., Sil., Spong., Staph.

For pains in the **hip** and **hip-joints**: 1, Ars., Asclep., *Bell.*, Bry., *Calc.*, Carb. v., Caust., *Coloc.*, Led., Lyc., Merc., *Rhus*, Sulph.; 2, Ant., Cocc., Fer., Helleb., Ipec., Kalm., Mez., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, Phos., *Puls.*, Rhod., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Stram., Stront., Veratr.

In the **knee** and **knee-joints**: 1, Acon., Asclep., Bell., *Bry.*, *Calc.*, Caul., *Caust.*, *Chin.*, Lach., Led., Natr. m., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phyt., Puls., *Rhus*, Sep., Sil., *Sulph.;* 2, Alum., Anac., Ars., Asa., Carb. v., Cocc., Con., Fer., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Iod., Kalm., *Lyc.*, Magn., Merc., Nitr. ac., Rhod., Ruta, Spig., Stann., Staph., Stront., Veratr., Zinc.

In the **tarsal joints**: 1, Ars., Bry., Caul., *Caust.*, Chin., *Lyc.*, Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Ars., Carb. an., Dros., Hep., Ign., Kali carb., Kreos., Led., Natr., Olean., Spig., Staph., Zinc.

In the **toe-joints**: 1, Arn., Caust., Chin., Cimicif., Kali carb., Led., Sabin., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Aur., Calc., Con., Ferr., Lyc., Nux v., Rhus, Sil.

For pains in the **upper arm**: 1, *Bry.*, Cocc., *Fer.*, *Phyt.*, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Asa., Bell., Chin., Ign., Mgt. arc., Mez., Nitr., Puls., Stann., Val.

In the **forearm**: 1, Asclep., *Calc.*, Carb. v., *Caust.*, Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phyt., *Rhus*, Sass., *Sep.*, Staph., *Sulph.*; 2, Arg., Carb. an., Chin., Con., Dulc., Fer., Kali carb., Mez., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Rhod., Spig., Stront., Thuj.

In the **hands**: 1, Asclep., Bell., *Bry.*, *Calc.*, Carb. v., Cimicif., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Rhod., *Sep.*, *Sulph.*; 2, Ambr., Anac., Aur., Caust., Cham., Chin., Clem., Cocc., Fer., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Kali carb., Merc., Mez., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Phytol., Rhus, Sil., Spig., Spong., Zinc.

In the **fingers**: 1, Asclep., Amm., *Carb. v.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Lyc.*, Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sil., *Sulph.*; 2, Ambr., Amm. m., Calc., Caust., Cycl., Kali carb., Lach., Mang., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos. ac., Phyt., Rhod., Sep., Spig., Staph., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Veratr.

For pains in the **thighs**: 1, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, Caul., Chin., Hep., Merc., Petr., Phos. ac., Phyt., Rhod. Sep., Sil., Stann., *Sulph.*; 2, Arn., Bell., Caps., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Coloc., Graph., Guaiac., Led., Mez., Natr. m., Nux v., Olean., Plat., Rhus, Sass., Spig., Stront., Thuj.

In the **legs**: 1, Bell., *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Caust.*, Fer., Kali carb., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., *Sep.*, *Sil.*, Staph.; 2, Anac., Asa., Bor., Con., Graph., Ign., Merc., Mez., Phos. ac., Rhod., Rhus, Sulph.

In the **tibia**: 1, Asa., *Calc.*, Lach., *Merc.*, *Mez.*, Phos., Puls., Sabin.; 2, Agar., Arn., Bell., Caust., Con., Dulc., Ign., Kali carb., Lyc., Mang., Mur. ac., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil.

In the **calves**: 1, Alum., *Ars.*, Calc., *Cham.*, Con., Graph., Lyc., Natr. Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, *Sep.*, Staph., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Ant., Bry., Chin., Coloc., Euphr., Fer., Ign., Kali carb., Mgt. aus., Natr. m., Nux v., Sil., Spig., Stann., Zinc.

In the **tendo Achillis**: Anac., Ant., Caust., Mur. ac., Natr., Natr. m., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph., Zinc.

In the **feet**: 1, Arn., Bell., *Bry.*, Camph., Caust., *Lyc.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*; 2, Ars., Aur., Bar. c., Fer., Graph., Hep., Kali carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Rhod., Rhus, Rhus v., Ruta.

In the **heels**: Amm. m., Ant., Arn., Caust., *Graph.*, Ign., Led., Lyc., Mgt. arc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Coloc., Con., Merc., Petr., Rhod., Rhus, Spong.

In the **dorsa of the feet**: 1, Calc., Camph., Carb. an., Caust., Lyc., Merc., *Puls.*, Spig., Thuj.; 2, Anac., Asa., Bry., Chin., Colch., Hep., Ign., Led., Mur. ac., Natr., Nux v., Rhus, Sass., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.

In the **soles**: 1, Amb., *Caust.*, Graph., Mur. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., *Puls.*, Spig., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Bry., Calc., Chin., Cupr., Ign., Led., Lyc., Natr., Rhus, Sil., Tarax., Zinc.

In the **toes**: 1, *Arn.*, Asa., *Caust.*, Graph., *Sabin.*, *Sulph.*, Thuj.; 2; Agar., Aur., Carb. ac., Carb. v., Chin., Cimicif., Kalm., Led., Lyc., Mgt. arc., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Sep., Sil., Staph.

In the **big toe**: 1, *Arn.*, Ars., Asa., Bry., Calc., Caust., *Cimicif.*, Kalm., Plat., *Sabin.*, Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Amb., Amm., Amm. m., Aur., Cocc., Cycl., Led., Mgt. arc., Natr., Puls., Rhus, Sass., Sep., Thuj.

ARTHRITIS, Gout.

1, Acon., Ant. crud., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Coloc., Fer., Guaiac., Hep., Iod., Led., Magn., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhod., Sab., Sass., Sulph.; 2, Abrot., Apoc. andr., Arn., Canth., Chel., Cic., Colch., Con., Dulc., Meny., Merc., Mez., Natr., Phyt., Sang., Stann., Staph., Thuj.; 3, Ant. tart., Chin. sulph., Cin., Kali bich., Nux j., Ran., Ran. scel., Visc. alb.

For **acute arthritis**: 1, *Acon.*, *Apoc. andr.*, Bell., *Bry.*, Chin., Hep., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Ant., Arn., Ars., Cocc., Fer., Kreos., Phyt., Sulph.: with **gastric** affection, *Ant. crud.*; with severe pains in **hands and knees**, *Cocc.*

For **chronic arthritis**: 1, Abrot., Benz. ac., Caust., Kalm., Lach., Natr. sulph., Sil.; 2, Calc., Coloc., Guaiac., Iod., Mang., Phos. ac., Rhod., Sass., Sulph.

For **erratic arthritis**: 1, Arn., Mang., Nux m., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Asa., Daph., Plumb., Rhod.

For **arthritis with swelling**: 1, Arn., Chin., Cocc., Hep., Rhus, Sulph.; Ant., Bry., Chin. ars.

For **arthritis with hæmorrhoidal or menstrual difficulties**: Berb.

With **urinary difficulties**: Berb., Canth., Sass.

Arthritic nodosities require: 1, *Calc.*, *Lyc.*, Rhod.; 2, Ant. crud., Amm. phos., Abrot., Graph., Led., Nux v.; 3, Agn. cas., Bry., Carb. an., Carb. v., Nitr., Nux m., Ran., Sabin., Staph.; 4, Aur., Dig., Phos., Sep., Sil., Zinc.; **painless**: Nitr.

Arthritic contractions are frequently > by: 1, Bry., Caust., Guaiac., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Coloc., Rhus, Sil., Thuj.

For the precursory symptoms of gout the same remedies are generally to be used that we use for the gout itself. The following remedies will generally answer: Ant., Bell., Bry., Nux v.

For **recent arthritic metastases** the following are very useful: Acon., Bell., Nux v., Sass., Sulph.; in most cases the affected organs should be considered. We refer the reader to the paragraphs on headache, ophthalmia, gastric derangement, where the symptoms arising from arthritic causes will be found mentioned.

For the **arthritic affections of drunkards** we use: 1, Acon., *Calc.*, *Nux v.*, Sulph.; or 2, Ars., Chin., Hep., Iod., Lach., Led., Puls.

For arthritis of persons who **indulge in rich living**: Ant. crud., Calc., Iod., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

For that of persons **working in water**: Ant. crud., Ars., Calc., Dulc., Nux m., Puls., Rhus, Sarsap.

Gout affecting the **head or eyes**: Bry., Coloc., Ipec., Kali iod , Nux v.; 2, Colch., Lyc., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Sulph.

Gout affecting the **head and ears**: Fer. pic.

Gout affecting the **stomach and abdomen**: Ant. crud., Bry., Ars., Coloc., Lyc., Nux m., Nux v., Sulph.

Gout affecting the **heart**: Abrot., Ars., Benz. ac., Colch., Kalm., Lith., Phos.

Gout affecting the **kidneys**: Benz. ac., Berb., Kali iod. (contracted kidney), Lyc., Sarsap., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Colch., Plumb., Phos., Tereb., Zinc.

Abrotanum.—Chronic arthritis. Gouty deposits about finger-joints, < during cold, stormy weather, painful, sore and hot at that time; metastasis to heart; piercing pain in heart; high fever; emaciation, though appetite is good.

Actæa spicata.—**Rheumatoid arthritis**; swelling of joints after slight fatigue; pain as from paralytic weakness of hands; great stiffness of joints after rest; small joints swell after walking; legs weak after change of temperature; fingers numb, cold, discolored; exertion causes cold sweat.

Ammonium caust.—Joints stiff and enlarged by calcareous matter (Caust., Graph., Guaiac., Sep., Thuj.).

Ammonium phos.—Urates of soda; chronic nodes and concretions in the joints.

Antimonium crud.—Especially when the stomach is involved; tongue white, bowels costive; vomiting and retching.

Apis mel.—Acute arthritis, where the affected parts show an erysipelatous redness or shining whiteness and are swollen; œdema of affected parts; great tenderness to touch, > **by cold water**; podagra.

Apocynum andr.—Simultaneous affection of several joints.

Arnica.—Inflamed joint shining, red and hard, **constant fear of being touched**; pains unbearable during night; bed feels too hard; sensation as if the foot were compressed by a hard body (Arn., stitching pains; Sabin., burning pains).

Artemisia abrotan.—Painful and inflamed wrist and ankle-joints, stiff, with pricking sensation; ailments after suppressed gout.

Belladonna.—Erysipelatous redness and swelling of joints, with burning, lancinating pains, < at night.

Benzoic acid.—Tearing in joints with nearly clear urine; old nodes become painful, and as the pains abate palpitation sets in, ceasing only when pains increase; gout going from left to right or commencing in right great toe; urine of offensive odor, depositing a reddish cloudy sediment. **Chronic rheumarthritis**, wandering pains (Puls.).

Berberis vulg.—Tearing, burning, stinging pains; patient subject to formation of biliary or renal calculi; darting, sharp pains radiate from the kidneys, usually downward and along the ureters; urine cloudy, grayish, depositing sediment; fistula in ano.

Bryonia.—Joint swollen, tense, not very red, < by motion or touch; deathly sickness when raising the head; tongue white down the centre; patient unbearably cross.

Causticum.—Nodes; joints stiff; toes or fingers contracted; pains relieved by warmth of bed.

China.—Dull, contusive pains in joints, < from external pressure and from motion, especially during the evening and at night, accompanied by sensation of weakness and numbness; paleness of face; bloated abdomen; anorexia alternating with bulimy; flatulency; hæmorrhoids; intermittent character; asthma, palpitations, cold feet; brickdust sediment in urine.

Colchicum.—**Gout attacking many joints**; shifting from one to another, with burning and tearing pains, < from any external impression, noise, odor, touch or bright light. The joint becomes inflamed, dark red, hot and intensely painful, patient nearly beside himself with agony; œdema and coldness of legs and feet, with weariness, heaviness and inability to move; urine acid, dark and scanty; even the smell of food nauseates; frequent, ineffectual inclination to sneeze on waking in the morning; uric acid diathesis; **gout in persons of vigorous constitution.**

Digitalis.—Shining, white swelling of the joints, not very sensitive to pressure; number of joints attacked at once; almost complete suspension of urinary secretion; chronic cases, gradually increasing in intensity.

Gnaphalium.—Gouty pains in big toes; sciatica.

Graphites.—Tearing in toes, awakens at night and springs out of bed suffocating, relieved by eating; gastralgia; arthritic nodosities on fingers; swelling of toes and balls of toes; coldness of dorsum of feet; red nose; bloated features; skin rough, herpetic.

Guaiacum.—Arthritic lancinations and contraction of limbs; < by slightest motion and accompanied by heat on affected parts. Gouty inflammation and abscess of the knee; **immovable stiffness of the contracted parts**; pinching in abdomen from incarcerated flatulence; pyrosis; constipation.

Iodum.—Inveterate nocturnal pains, but not much swelling of the joints; coldness of hands and feet.

Kali bichrom.—**Gouty pains, especially of fingers, alternate with gastric**

ailments; periodical wandering pains, shooting, pricking; stiff all over, < mornings; audible cracking in joints on slight motion in the wrists or ankles; lumbago, ischias, periostitis.

Kali carb.—Tearing pains in small articulations and in big toe, which make him irritable; migraine with nausea; anorexia or bulimy; flatulence; hæmorrhoids· urine red, smarting, with brickdust sediment. It prevents relapses.

Kali iod.—Chronic arthritis with considerable spurious anchylosis; periosteum affected, < at night, preventing sleep, limbs contracted.

Kali sulph.—Pains shifting from one joint to another, leaving the first without pain.

Ledum.—Low, asthenic cases (maltreated by large doses of Colch.); lancinating, tearing pains; < by motion than by touch and at midnight, when joints feel so hot that he throws off all covering; **œdematous swelling of joint, which may feel cold to the touch**; affects chiefly left shoulder and right hip-joint; habitual gout in the articulations of hands and feet; ball of great toe swollen and painful; soles very sensitive; tendons stiff; gouty nodosities in joints; fine tearing pains in toes; face bloated; pimples on forehead; after abuse of alcoholic drinks.

Lithium carb.—Gout in knees, sides of feet and soles; ankle-joints pain on walking; profuse urine, with uric acid deposit; painful urination; pain in heart before and at time of urinating; valvular deficiencies; < from mental agitation, which causes a fluttering and trembling of heart, general puffiness of body and limbs; increase of bulk and weight; clumsiness in walking at night and weariness in standing; swelling, tenderness, sometimes redness of last joints of fingers; intense itching of feet and hands at night from no apparent cause; uric acid deposits in urine.

Lycopodium.—Tophi; nocturnal pains, > by heat; muscular contractions; gravel; hæmaturia; drawing, tearing in the limbs at night and on alternate days; < at rest; muscles and joints rigid, painful, with numbness; finger-joints inflamed; also with arthritic nodes, swelling of the dorsa of the feet; > in warmth (Led. <); sour eructations; frequent belching without relief; pressure in scrobiculum; fulness in stomach and bowels; tension in liver; abdominal and renal colic; constipation; lithic acid deposit in urine, must rise often at night to pass urine.

Manganum.—Arthritis vaga, shifting from one joint to another or crosswise, with shining redness and swelling of the joints; burning spots about joints, < from touch or motion; at night causing the patient to moan and to groan. Toe or other joint dark red in spots; tendo Achillis shortened; chronic arthritis with anæmia.

Menyanthes.—Painful spasmodic jerking of lower extremities in gouty persons; with calcareous deposits in joints.

Natrum mur.—Big toe red, with tearing and stinging on walking or standing; tarsal joints feel bruised; veins of feet distended; cracking of joints, which feel stiff on moving them; lame, bruised sensation in small of back, as if a portion of the spine were taken out; urine muddy and red; skin tawny, unhealthy looking; < at the seaside and in cold weather; > in warm weather; constant sensation of chilliness.

Nux vom.—Awakes towards morning with severe pain in great toe, in high livers who lead a sedentary life.

Rhododendron.—Arthritic nodes; paralytic weakness of the limbs, aggravated in rough weather and rest; sensation in lower legs and feet as if asleep; periosteal affections.

Ruta.—Pains in back or coccyx, as if bruised; pains in bones of feet,

cannot step heavily on them; all parts of the body feel bruised on pressure; < in wet, cold weather.

Sabina.—Red and shining swelling of the big toe, with excessive pains, aggravated by the least touch or slightest motion; heaviness of the affected limbs; fever worst in the evening; wandering pains, burning, affecting one joint after another, especially the big toe and hand; relieved by cool applications (Apis). She changes her position often to get some relief.

Sepia.—Anomalous or regular gout; urates in blood and deposited in or near the joints; pains in hepatic region, > by lying on affected side (Magn. mur. <); bleeding, painful piles; after stool weakness and emptiness in abdomen.

Staphisagria.—Arthritic nodes from deposition of urates of soda; pain from the eyes to the teeth; eyes burn and feel dry despite profuse lachrymation; patient weak and exhausted from dissipation; face sallow. Chronic gout of men advanced in life, corpulent with feeble pulse, palpitation, dyspnœa on exertion; pains in smaller joints of hands and feet, with much swelling and hardness; **skin affections alternating with pains in joints**; weakness of knees; soles of feet tender.

Sulphur.—Habitual gout, especially for drunkards and those who indulge in rich food and take but little exercise, red blotches in face, nose habitually red; disgust for animal food; dyspnœa with desire to take a deep inspiration; uric acid urine; dull, aching, pressive pain in joints; as soon as he falls asleep the affected limbs jerk and arouse him; pain serratic and leave a sensation of numbness; alternate constipation or diarrhœa, with excessively fetid stools and fetid flatulence; hæmorrhoids.

Compare the springs of Vichy, Carlsbad, Neuenahr in Europe, or in the United States the different suitable springs of our continent, as Poland Springs, Buffalo Lithia, etc.

Suppressed gout: Colch., Lith., Natr. phos., if to the heart; Ant. crud., Lyc., if to the stomach.

ARTHROCACE.

This inflammation of the terminal extremities of bones has been most successfully treated with: 1, Coloc., Phos. ac.; 2, Cic., Phos.; or perhaps with: 3, Calc., Cocc., Hep., Sil., Sulph.; or, 4, Phyt., Puls., Rhus, Zinc.

ASCITES.

The best remedies are: 1, Apis, Apoc., Ars., Chin., Helleb., Kalm., Merc., Senec., Sulph.; 2, Asclep., Acon., Bry., Cepa, Chim. umb., Colch., Dulc., Erig., Euphor., Eup. purp., Iris, Prun., Sep.; 3, Asa., Dig., Led., Lyc., Puls., Squil.; 4, Alet., Ampel., Coloc., Helon.

Ascites from the loss of blood, from venesection, etc., yields to Chin., as by a miracle.

In all other cases the selection of the remedy depends upon the exciting cause and the pathological character of the disease, and the general symptoms of the remedy have to be carefully compared with the symptoms of the disease.

ASTHENOPIA.

After correcting the defect by suitable glasses, give:

Aconite.—Asthenopia from overuse of eyes; lids spasmodically closed and have a heavy feeling in them, while the eyes feel very dry after using them; temporary relief from cold water.

Agaricus.—Muscular asthenopia from uterine disorders and spinal anæmia; cannot fix the eyes long even on distant objects; cannot converge them; sudden jerks of eyeballs; twitching of lids; lids heavy, as if stuck together, but they are not; eyes feel weak, without any exertion; diplopia from overwork at dark.

Alumina.—Loss of power over internal rectus; dryness of lids, burning in eyes; feeling of stiffness in the muscles of the lids, < evening and night.

Ammoniacum.—Eyes smart and burn, especially at night by artificial light; eyes injected and throb, particularly in inner canthus of each eye.

Apis mel.—Reading causes smarting in eyes with lachrymation and itching of the eyelids or burning and stinging, eyes are oversensitive to light, pains sudden and severe, shooting through the parts, eyes weak and not inclined to exert them, feel sore and irritated when using them; burning and sensation of a foreign body in eye; flow of tears by looking at anything bright; < from being near a hot stove, > from cold applications.

Argentum nitr.—Weakened ciliary muscles from overworking eyes, which feel hot and dry, with disposition to rub them; blurring and constant pain when using eyes; marked hyperæmia of conjunctiva with mucous discharge and redness of inner canthi.

Arnica.—Affection of external muscles, causing aching on moving the eye in any direction; flickering before eyes; < when reading or writing.

Arsenicum.—Violent pains and redness of conjunctiva, especially in scrofulous patients, < about midnight and from cold applications.

Artemesia vulgaris.—Neuralgic pains on fixing eyes on any near object; aching in eyes when attempting to read; blurring of vision, > by rubbing the eyes; colored light causes dizziness.

Asarum Europ.—Asthenopia accompanied by congestive headaches; eyes < mornings and evenings, when out-doors in the heat and sunlight; > middle of day and by bathing them in cold water; cold air is pleasant to the eyes.

Calcarea carb.—Fatigue and pain from using eyes, on looking at near objects they become indistinct and blurred; < in damp weather and from warmth.

Carbo veg.—Affection of internal recti; in reading the letters run together, with pressing, burning pains in eyes.

Causticum.—Paralysis of upper lids; sensation of a stick or sand in eyes; dimness of sight; flickering before eyes, as from a swarm of insects, as from mist; paralysis of muscles, especially if caused by exposure to cold.

Chelidonium.—Letters runs together while reading; left eye agglutinated in the morning; lachrymation in windy weather; pain in eye and weeping when reading, < from candlelight.

China.—Muscular asthenopia from general debility after exhausting sickness, puerperium, after exhausting hæmorrhages.

Cimicifuga.—Muscular asthenopia with irritable weakness; sharp pains in eyes, extending to vertex and occiput; ciliary neuralgia on a rheumatic diathesis or reflex from uterus, during climaxis (Lach., Sep.).

Cina.—Objects look yellow; spasmodic twitching of the orbicular muscle or of the muscles of the face; eyes ache on any attempt to read and a cloud comes over eyesight, > by rubbing.

Cinnabaris.—Pain in inner canthus; extending above and around the eye; exit of supraorbital nerve sore to touch.

Conium.—Excessive photophobia; cannot read long without the letters running together; cannot bear bright light or heat; burning pain deep in the eye.

Crocus.—Sensation as if looking through too sharp glasses or as though the room were filled with smoke; dryness and burning in eyes, succeeded by lachrymation; > by pressure on closed lids.

Cyclamen.—Sudden vanishing of sight; profuse and dark menses; blindness accompanied by semilateral headache of left temple, with pale face, vertigo; nausea referred to throat and weak digestion.

Euphrasia.—Blurring of vision relieved by winking; eyes irritable from overuse.

Gelsemium.—Weakness of external or internal rectus muscles; great heaviness of eyelids, with difficulty to keep them open; eyes feel bruised and weak; eyes feel hot and when reading letters run together; inability to look long at near objects; distant objects look obscure, except when exerting eyes; things seem double when raising head from a stooping position or on looking sideways; dimness of sight and vertigo; > by copious urination.

Graphites.—Outer canthi suffer most (Alum.: inner) with tendency to crack and bleed; burning and itching of lids.

Ignatia.—Asthenopia in nervous, hysterical people; from onanism; cannot bear the glare of light; pain under upper lid, as if too dry; flickering zigzags before eyes.

Jaborandi.—Asthenopia from irritable condition of ciliary muscles.

Kalmia.—Stiff, drawing sensation in the muscles when moving the eyes; dull, weak eyes, < evenings and in open air.

Lachesis.—Asthenopia during climaxis, sensation of stiffness in and flickering before eyes when reading; < on walking in the morning.

Lilium tigr.—General spasmodic contraction of the fibres of the ciliary muscles; aching, tired feeling in the eyes, as if they must be closed and pressed upon with the fingers to get relief and see better; photophobia with frontal pains; blepharitis; > in open air; blurring of vision and lachrymation on looking down; ovarian pains; morning diarrhœa.

Lithium.—Conjunctiva dry and painful; lids feel sore while and after reading; uncertainty of vision and vanishing of right half of whatever is looked at, on both eyes; sensitiveness of eyes to candlelight, sunlight blinds him.

Manganum.—Aching pains in eyes on looking at near objects; < when looking at a near light, has to close them; burning in eyes and dim sight during day.

Natrum mur.—Muscular asthenopia; muscles feel stiff and drawn and ache in moving the eye in any direction; burning, smarting, itching and heat in the eyes upon reading or writing, with headaches, etc.; heaviness and drooping of the lids on use of the eyes for near vision; eyes irritable, with dread of light, so that he desires to close them firmly; > on looking down; often associated with spinal irritation in women whose wombs are displaced.

Onosmodium.—Heaviness of eyes; stiff, strained, lame feeling in eyeballs; dull headache over eyes, < in and over left eye, from use of eyes for near vision, especially evenings when eyes burn and water; letters blur when reading; occasional headache and pain in back of neck (Ruta: supraorbital).

Phosphorus.—Muscular asthenopia with photopsies and dark spots before eyes from hyperæsthesia of retina or of optic centres; dull pain deep in eyes from reading; black spots before eyes, < from looking on bright objects, > in twilight; stiffness of eyeballs and pain on motion, with smarting and burning in eyes after attempts to read.

Physostigma.—Drawing, twisting sensation in eyes which feel weak; spectres flitting constantly before eyes, disturbing reading; straining and blurring before eyes, so that they must be closed; weakness of rectus internus with double vision; headache; asthenopia in near-sighted persons.

Plumbum.—Paretic weakness of internal recti; ptosis; cloudiness before eyes; inducing one to rest them.

Rhododendron.—Insufficiency of the internal recti muscles, with darting pains through eyes and head, < before a storm.

Ruta.—Aching in and over eyes, with blurring of vision, after using and straining eyes over fine work; eyes feel hot like balls of fire, appear irritable, especially towards evening, after working all day; continuous lachrymation; long-standing cases; supraorbital headache.

Senega.—Dulness of head with pressure and weakness of eyes, which do not bear touch, > in open air; weakness of eyes from exerting them, with slight burning and lachrymation; aching pain over orbits; paralysis of recti and oblique muscles; especially superior.

Sepia.—Aching, sticking pains in eyes, < by rubbing and evenings; > by cold water, mornings and in afternoon; blurring of vision with disturbances of female generative organs or from hepatic ailments in both sexes.

Spigelia.—Asthenopia from excessive drinking of tea (Thuj.); sharp stabbing pains in the eye and around it, extending back into the head, < from motion and at night. Ciliary neuralgia and oversensitive retina; eyeballs feel too large; supraorbital and temporal boring pains; chronic twitching of eyelids.

Thuja.—Pains go upward and backward, < in horizontal position though patient wants to lie quiet, > when eyes are warmly covered; granular lids; granules large and wartlike.

The local application of Calabar bean is highly spoken of in muscular asthenopia by prominent oculists of the old school, and its constant use must be continued for some time.

ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, and Asthma generally.

The remedies are: 1, Acon., Ars., Asclep., Bell., Bry., Camph., Cupr., Fer., Ipec., Lob., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Samb., Sang., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Amm., Asclep. inc., Asclep. syr., Aur., Cact., Calc., Carb. v., Caul., Cham., Chin., Cist. C., Cocc., Dulc., Gels., Lach., Mosch., Op., Phyt., Tart., Veratr., Veratr. v., Zinc.; 3, Ant., Bapt., Caust., Coff., Eupat., Euphor., Hyosc., Ign., Kal., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Rhus gl., Sep., Sil., Stann., Stram.; 4, Aloe, Apis, Benz. ac., Cepa, Mill.

For asthma from **congestion of blood to the chest**: 1, Acon., Aur., Bell., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Spong., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Asclep. syr., Calc., Carb. v., Cupr., Fer., Gels., Puls.

For asthma attended with **menstrual irregularities**: 1, Bell., Caul., Cocc., *Cupr.*, Merc., Nux v., *Puls.*, Sulph.; 2, Acon., Phos., Sep.

For **flatulent asthma**, from incarceration of flatus in the abdomen: 1, *Carb v.*, Cham., *Chin.*, Lyc., Magn. phos., Nux v., Op., Phos., *Sulph.*, Zinc.; 2, Ars., Asclep., Caps., Hep., Natr., Verat.

For **asthma humidum** or **pituitosum**, with accumulation of mucus in the bronchi or lungs: 1, *Ars.*, Bry., Calc., Chin., *Cupr.*, *Dulc.*, Fer., Graph., Kali br., Kali mur., Kali sulph., Lach., Lob., Phos., *Puls.*, Seneg., Sep., Stann., Sulph.; 2, Arum tri., Bar. c., Bell., Camph., Con., Hep., *Ipec.*, Merc., Nux v., Rhus gl., Sang., Sil., *Tart.*, Zinc.; 3, Eucal., Hydr. ac., Pulmo vulp., Silph. lac.

For the real **asthma spasmodicum, nervosum s. periodicum**: 1, Bapt., Bell., *Cact.*, Camph., Cocc., *Cupr.*, Hyosc., *Ipec.*, *Lach.*, *Lobel.*, Mosch., *Nux v.*, Phos., Samb., Stram., Sulph., Tart., Zinc.; 2, Ant., Ars., Bry., Coca, Caul., Caust., Fer., Kalm., Lyc., Op., Sep., Stann.

The following remedies are the best to control an attack of asthma immediately: frequent smelling of the strong tincture of Camphor, and 1, Ipec., Nux v.; 2, Acon., Ars., Cact., Cham., Lob., Mosch., Op., Samb., Tart.

To remove the asthmatic disposition we use: 1, Ant., Ars., Calc., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Carb. v., Caust., Cupr., Fer., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Sil.

For asthma from inhaled dust, **stone dust**, as takes place among sculptors, stonecutters, we employ: 1, Calc., Hep., *Sil.*, Sulph.; 2, Ars., Bell., Chin., Ipec., Nux v., Phos.

For asthma caused by the **vapors of sulphur** give *Puls.;* by the vapor of copper or arsenic: 1, Hep., Ipec., Merc.; 2, Ars., Camph., Cupr.

For asthma **from a cold**: 1, Acon., Bell., Bry., Dulc., Ipec., Kali hydr.; 2, Ars., Cham., Chin., Cistus, Lob., Mosch.

For **asthma æstivum,** hay fever, catarrhus æstivus: Aral., Ars., Ars. iod., Ar. tri., Acid hydr., Ailanth., Camph., Cepa, Cyclam., Euphr., Euphorb., Gels., Grindel., Ipec., Kali bich., Lach., Lob., Mosch., Naja, Naphthalin, Sabad., Sang., Sticta, Eucal., Rosa damascena.

For asthma caused **by an emotion**: Acon., Cham., Coff., Cupr., Gels., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Veratr.

If caused by a **suppressed catarrh**: 1, Ars., Ipec., Nux v.; 2, Camph., Carb. v., Chin., Lach., Puls., Samb., Tart.; if caused by a suppressed eruption: 1, Ipec., Puls , Veratr.; 2, Ars., Sulph., Carb. v.

For **asthma of catarrh** we find generally useful: 1, Acon., Ars., Bell., Cham., Coff., Ipec., Mosch., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Samb., Tart.; 2, Camph., Chin., Cupr., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Puls.,Stram.,Sulph.

For asthma of **hysteric women**: 1, Acon., Apis, Bell., Caul., Cham., Coff., Ign., Mosch., Nux m., Nux v., *Puls.*, Stram.; 2, Asa., Aur., Caust., Con., Cupr., Ipec., Lach., Phos., Stann., Sulph., etc.

For asthma of **old people**: 1, Ambra, Amm. carb., Aur., Bar. c., Con., Lach., Op.; 2, Ant., Camph., Carb. v., Caust.,Chin., Sulph.; 3, Pulmo vulp.

Aconite.—Asthma from active hyperæmia of the lungs and brain; face red, eyes staring; can talk but little at a time; asthma after emotions; after suppression of an acute rash; feeling of a band around chest; muscles of the chest are rigid; occasionally vomiting; urine scanty, dark. After the paroxysm the sputa are yellow or bloodstreaked.

Alumina.—Asthmatic breathing, always < by coughing, every morning a long attack of dry coughing, which ends at last with difficult raising of a little white mucus; **great dryness** in throat, especially on waking, voice husky and sensation of lump in throat.

Ambra.—**Asthma senile et siccum;** also suitable to children and scrofulous persons, with short, oppressed breathing, paroxysms of spasmodic cough, with expectoration of mucus, wheezing in the air-passages and pressure in the chest, followed by eructations of wind from stomach; asthma accompanied by cardiac symptoms, oppression of breathing and a feeling as of a load or lump in left chest and fluttering in the region of the heart, or palpitations, especially in nervous, thin, scrawny women; oppression in left chest through to the back and between the shoulders, as if emanating from the heart, with palpitations, anguish and loss of breath; **asthma while attempting coition.**

Ammonium carb.—Chronic asthma, especially when attended with disposition to hydrothorax, with shortness of breath, especially when ascending even a few steps, > in open air, dares not come into a warm room, where he turns deathly pale and must sit quiet; dyspnœa with short cough and palpitation after any exertion.

Anacardium.—Shortness of breath and difficult respiration, especially after eating (Nux v.); fits of suffocation with cough, which is excited by tickling in trachea; hysterical spasm of chest, terminating in a fit of crying; anxiety in sternal region without pain, feels as if he must go in open air and busy himself.

Angustura.—**Neurosis of the vagus**; difficulty of breathing with or alternating with headache; oppression when walking fast, followed by backache and uterine symptoms; intermitting, spasmodic breathing.

Apis mell.—Great dyspnœa as if every breath would be the last, **he does not see how he can get another breath**; wants to be fanned; intense sensation of suffocation, throws the collar wide open, cannot bear anything to touch the neck (Lach.); oppression of chest and dyspnœa on inspiration; warm room unbearable on account of heat and headache; **asthma from hives**; < in cold weather.

Aralia rac.—Dry, wheezing respiration, with sense of impending suffocation and rapidly increasing dyspnœa, < inspiration; loud, musical whistling during inspiration and expiration, but louder during inspiration; could not lie down, he would suffocate if he did not sit up; constant desire to clear the chest, so that he could breathe easier. At the acme of fit expectoration first scanty, then more copious, warm and salty; raw, burning, sore feeling behind the whole length of sternum and in each lung; smarting soreness of posterior nares from the passage of acrid mucus, with a peculiar soreness of alæ nasi, the rims of which feel as if fissured and smart and bleed.

Aranea diadema—Hydrogenoid constitution; old cases of asthma, lassitude and weariness; constant chilliness, > by smoking and in open air.

Argentum nitr.—**Pure, nervous asthma**, with spasms of respiratory muscles, great dyspnœa, < in crowded room; restlessness and attacks of suffocation at night when windows are closed; any bodily exertion brings on a fit with palpitation and congestion of face; lassitude and trembling; is obliged to lean forward to get breath (Cann. sat.); **craves the cold wind blowing in his face and lungs.**

Arnica.—Asthma from fatty degeneration of the heart; suffocative oppression of chest, with desire to move about; insomnia before midnight; dyspnœa, face red, head hot, body cool.

Arsenicum album.—**Periodical asthma**; asthma of senility, after suppressed coryza and coexistence of emphysema and cardiac affections; loss of breath immediately on lying down, in the evening, with whistling and constriction in the trachea, < from motion; must incline chest forward, must spring out of bed, especially about midnight, in order to breathe; chest feels as if too narrow; throat and chest feel as if bound together; increasing dyspnœa with despair and anxious sweat all over; asthma from fatigue, from emotions, from suppressed itch; < after coughing, with sensation of contraction of chest and stomach, abating as soon as he raises frothy saliva, thick mucus or streaked with blood; > from warmth, warm food, < from cold things.

Arsenicum iod.—**Occasional asthmatic attacks in phthisical and psoric patients**, < at night; must sit up to breathe; general feeble expiration, accompanied by great debility and burning in chest; heaves.

Arum triph.—**Hay asthma**, nose obstructed, compelled to breathe through the mouth; much sneezing, especially towards morning; burning and constriction in throat; great heat in face and head, with fluent coryza in the afternoon; eyes cloudy, heavy, smarting, sleepy; aversion to light; burning pain and soreness of lungs; tickling cough from mucus in trachea and free mucous expectoration.

Asafœtida.—Asthmatic feeling in trachea, dry cough; spasmodic dyspnœa, as though lungs could not be sufficiently expanded; oppression of chest with hurried breathing, temporarily relieved by eructations; brought on or < from bodily exertion, by eating; > by sitting up. Asthma of scrofulous and hysterical people.

Asclepias tub.—**Humid asthma,** great dyspnœa, particularly after eating or after smoking a little; necessity to inspire hurriedly, followed by a sensation of oppression; pricking and contracting pain in cardiac region.

Aurum.—Asthma from congestion to chest; great oppression at night and when walking in the open air; suffocative fits, with spasmodic constriction of chest; face bluish-red; palpitations; falls down unconscious; **morning asthma,** face cyanotic; light-haired persons; < after mercury, in wet weather and warm air.

Baptisia.—Asthmatic oppression of chest with frequent yawning, < from motion, > from rest; on lying down difficult breathing, but no constriction in chest, must rise, afraid to go to sleep, fears nightmare and suffocation; **dyspnœa from want of power in lungs,** not constriction, all due to nervous depression.

Baryta carb.—**Asthma senile** (after Ant. tart.); suffocative catarrh of fleshy old people, with impending paralysis of lungs; cough and shortness of breath in old phlegmatic persons; night cough with asthmatic breathing, chest full of phlegm, want of clear consciousness; whining mood; circumscribed redness of cheeks; immovable pupils; cold hands and feet. **Asthma of scrofulous children,** with enlargement of tonsils and cervical glands; light hair; < from wet weather, warm air, and followed by frequent and copious urination.

Belladonna.—Suitable to children and women of nervous erethism and disposition to spasms. Constriction of larynx with danger of suffocation on touching larynx and on turning the neck; oppression of chest and loss of breath, stitches under sternum with paroxysms of dry cough at night; asthmatic fits with unconsciousness, followed by relaxation of the muscles and involuntary urination and defecation; < by motion and still he can not keep quiet; asthma of plethoric persons (especially in hot damp climates), < afternoon and evening; sensation of dust in lungs; sweat on upper part of chest; > bending the head back and holding the breath; < after sleep and from stimulants.

Benzoic acid.—Asthma with inflammatory rheumatic complaints; mucous oppression of lungs and difficulty of breathing when awaking.

Bismuthum.—Every asthma preceded by gastric derangement, as eructations after eating; nausea, vomiting; dyspnœa, palpitations, vertigo, headache, small pulse and other symptoms of spinal irritation.

Bromium.—**Asthma of sailors as soon as they go ashore**; asthma coming on at or near the seashore; patient feels as if he could not get air enough into his lungs, expands his chest to the utmost and breathes very deeply, as air does not go in enough on account of the narrowness of the opening in the larynx or constriction of the glottis; sensation as if air-passages were full of smoke; dyspnœa, must sit up in bed at night; sensation of weakness and exhaustion in chest, sensation of constriction impedes breathing, with dry, tickling cough.

Bryonia.—Respiration impeded, quick and deep, without motion of the ribs; constriction of the chest, feels the need of breathing deeply, but cannot do it, especially at night and towards morning; < from talking or exercise; > in recumbent position or after expectoration; frequent stitches in chest, more during an inspiration, when coughing and during motion. (Suitable after Ipec. in acute asthma.)

Cactus grand.—Asthma with great constriction of chest and relieved as soon as patient can expectorate; oppression of chest as from a great weight; periodical attacks of suffocation, with fainting, cold sweat on face and loss of pulse; anxiety returning in evening; sanguineous congestion in chest, preventing free speech, < when lying down in bed; periodical stitches in heart.

Caladium.—Pressure in pit of stomach impedes respiration and causes cough; frequent eructations of very little wind, as if the stomach were full of dry food; smoking causes nausea and inclination to vomit; oppression of chest with burning in stomach. Suits stout persons of flabby fibre who are subject to **catarrhal asthma** with production of mucus which is not readily raised, but expectoration relieves. (Cadmium sulph.)

Calcarea carb.—Frequent need to breathe deeply; shortness of breath on going up stairs or up the slightest ascent; morning asthma, sensation of dust in throat and lungs; leucophlegmasia.

Calcarea phos.—Child gets a suffocative attack when lifted up from the cradle; involuntary sighing; breathing more frequent, short and difficult.

Cannabis Ind.—Great effort to take a deep inspiration; oppression of chest with deep, labored breathing, < ascending, feels as if he would suffocate, must be fanned; hard, dry cough with scraping under sternum; pressing pain in heart with dyspnœa the whole night; stitches in heart, with great mental depression, > by deep breathing, < lying on left side; palpitations rouse him from sleep; > in open air.

Cannabis sat.—**Humid asthma,** wheezing and mucous râles, after fit subsides easy rattling cough, expectorating copious sputa of thick, yellow mucus; during fit dyspnœa and extreme agitation, must sit up most of the time; oppression of breathing from tensive, pressing pains in the middle of sternum, which is sore to the touch, he is obliged to breathe deeply.

Capsicum.—**Catarrhal asthma** with red face and well-marked sibilant râles; > when coughing up the mucus; very offensive breath during the cough; > by deep respiration, < from moving about, ascending or walking. Catarrhal asthma, with red face and well-marked sibilant râles; offensive breath during cough, and expectoration relieves asthma.

Carbo veg.—(Lyc.) **Asthma from abdominal irritation, with marked flatulence; asthma of old or debilitated people,** during the fit they look as if they would die, so oppressed are they for breath; suffocative asthma, with blue and cold skin and great anguish about the heart; great dyspnœa, with anxiety, but no restlessness, he exerts the whole body and limbs to breathe fully, > by eructations, constant walking, < by sitting or lying down; desires to be fanned, must have more air; cough in violent spells, with profuse watery expectoration. Asthma of debilitated old people with great dyspnœa, > by belching of wind.

Carduus mar.—**Nervous asthma of miners; cachexia of tunnel laborers;** frequent urging to deep breathing, followed by painful sensations in abdomen; great debility; loss of appetite; empty eructations; restless, dreamy sleep; fulness of hypochondria which are painful to pressure.

Chamomilla.—**Nervous bronchial asthma.** Dry, tickling cough, suffocative dyspnœa, as if the windpipe were tied together with a string and as if the chest were not wide enough; constricted feeling in the suprasternal fossa, with constant irritation to cough. Asthmatic fit seemingly produced by accumulation of wind, > bending head back, in cold air and from warm food; palpitations and fainting. Asthma from anger.

Chelidonium.—Nightly attacks of asthma with sense of constriction of chest and diaphragmatic region; spasms of respiratory muscles of thorax;

spasmodic cough without expectoration or with forcible ejections of small lumps of mucus.

China.—**Looks as if dying during asthma,** nightly suffocative fits; inspiration slow and difficult, expiration quick, blowing, short; oppression of chest as from fulness of stomach, or from continued talking; inability to breathe with the head low; spasmodic cough and nightly suffocative fits, as if from too much mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration of a clear, thick mucus; pressure in chest as if from rush of blood, with violent palpitation of the heart, easy perspiration; sudden prostration.

Cistus Can.—Periodical attacks of asthma on lying down, with loud wheezing; feeling as if the windpipe had not space enough; in the evening, soon after lying down, a sensation as if ants were running through the body, then anxious, difficult breathing, is obliged to rise and open window, fresh air relieves him; immediately on lying down again sensation returns.

Cocculus.—**Hysteric asthma** with rush of blood to chest and difficult breathing as if the throat were constricted; racking cough, < at night, spasmodic constriction of chest, especially of one side only; sensation of languor and emptiness in chest; anguish and palpitations.

Coffea.—Attack towards morning; patient wants to be continually moving; frequent and copious urination; constriction of chest; dry, hacking cough, fears death during paroxysm.

Colchicum.—Oppression of chest, dyspnœa, tensive feeling in chest, high up or low down; with anxiety, > by bending forward; extreme anxiety of face; cheeks, lips and eyelids purple; anxious feeling in præcordia; flatulency and meteorism; rheumatic gout.

Conium.—**Asthma senile**; scrofulosis with enlarged and indurated glands; dry, nightly, tickling cough; evening dyspnœa, < in wet weather, in the morning when awaking; want of breath from slight exercise; copious mucous expectoration with the cough.

Copaiva.—Oppression of chest with labored breathing, while working in a stooping position, as when digging; pressure on sternum; slow respiration.

Cuprum.—**Spasmodic asthma**, constriction in throat, face gets blue and convulsions threaten; **asthma from mental emotions**, after vexations; violent asthmatic attacks come on suddenly, last from one to three hours and cease as suddenly; breathing whistling, rattling, panting, quick as if stopped in the throat, < at night, before or during menses; when coughing, leaning backward, and by walking against the wind. Very suitable to hysteric persons, especially after fright.

Digitalis.—**Cardiac asthma**; sudden suppression of respiration and sensation as if walls of chest were being constricted; great anxiety and restlessness; no heat; respiratory murmur feeble; quiet horizontal position brings relief, < when walking.

Dulcamara.—**Humid asthma** or for acute asthma from a cold, with dyspnœa, loose, rattling cough, copious sputa, < during wet weather; asthma, with faceache, after disappearance of tetters in face; chest oppressed with mucus. Patient is comfortable enough in daytime, but great oppression at night, with dry, tearing, suffocative cough.

Eucalyptus.—Humid asthma in bronchitic sufferers, it relieves the cough and aids in expelling the thick sputa.

Ferrum.—Asthma < after midnight, must sit up, > walking slowly about and talking, and by uncovering the chest (after itch); suffocative fits in the evening in bed, with warmth of neck and trunk, but cold limbs. Difficult inspiration as from heaviness in chest; breathing dry, loud, anxious, in children rattling. Oppression from orgasm of blood, chest scarcely

moves in breathing, nostrils dilated during expirations; persons who flush easily and get epistaxis, dyspnœa, palpitation; fits of spasmodic cough with expectoration of blood or of tenacious, transparent mucus; talking, reading and writing improve constriction of chest.

Gelsemium.—Sudden sensation of suffocation as in hysteria, respiration hardly perceptible in the beginning of attack; sighing respiration; heavy and labored breathing with rapid or slow pulse; long crowing inspiration, sudden and forcible expiration; spasm of glottis; nervous chill, though skin is warm, wants to be held that she may not shake so; heart's action slow, feeble, depressed, hands and feet cold; continued sneezing and bland, watery discharge from nose as in hay fever.

Glonoinum.—Sudden attacks; constriction of chest with anguish and much sighing; oppression of chest alternating with headache; heavy, labored, stertorous breathing from feeling of weight, must breathe deeply, as chest feels as if laced; sighing.

Graphites.—Suffocative paroxysms at night, awakens him out of sleep, usually after midnight, has quickly to jump out of bed, holds firmly on to something for support and **quickly eats whatever is on hand**, which gives relief; very hoarse cough.

Grindelia rob.—**Mucous asthma** depending on an abnormal accumulation of mucus in smaller bronchi, tenacious and hard to detach; patient feels and knows that expectoration brings relief. **Nervous asthma**, inhalation easy, expiration difficult; fear of going to sleep on account of loss of breath, which awakens him. **Cardiac asthma**, heart feels too weak to take care of the blood sent to it; cough from reflex causes or maintained by habit in chronic bronchorrhœa.

Hecla lava.—Oppressive breathing with sensation as if there were a heavy weight lying upon chest and as if the air-cells were stopped up and clogged; > spring and summer, when rambling through the woods and breathing the pure fresh air.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Minute bronchial tubes mostly affected, with puffy face and feeble or violent heart's action; periodical asthma with violent attacks of spasmodic suffocative cough and involuntary urination.

Hypericum perf.—Spasmodic asthma with every change of weather from clear to damp or before storms; after lesions of the spinal cord or from a fall.

Ipecacuanha.—Asthma in stout persons of lax fibre, who are sensitive to warm, moist atmosphere; sensation of constriction in chest, < from least motion; cough and rattling of mucus in chest, yet none is expectorated; peculiar panting sound; difficult expiration, gasps for air at the open window, face pale; threatened suffocation from suddenly suppressed catarrhs; nightly suffocative fits; tetanic rigidity of body with bluish redness of face; cold extremities; cold perspiration; cough sometimes followed by vomiting, which relieves.

Kali bichrom.—**Asthma dependent upon bronchiectasia**, the bronchial tubes being filled up with tough, tenacious exudation. Asthma < 3–4 A. M., liable to return in winter or in summer time when chilly; he is compelled to sit up in order to breathe, > from sitting up and bending forward and from expectoration of stringy mucus; great weakness, so that he is obliged to give up work.

Kali brom.—Anxious, difficult breathing, nearly breathlessness with the headache; tightness of chest when breathing; dry, fatiguing, paroxysmal cough.

Kali carb.—Aversion to being alone in the open air; dry, harsh respira-

tion; anxious and peevish during the paroxysm; more or less perspiration on the upper part of body, increased by motion; saliva increased and urine scanty; pale face; must lean forward during attack with head on table, < 3–4 A.M., from walking, with feeling as if there were no air in chest.

Kali mur.—**Cardiac asthma**, with sensation as if heart and lungs were constricted (Cad.), as from vapors of sulphur; congestion of chest with cold feet; expectoration of white mucus (Kali sulph.: of yellow mucus) and hard to cough up; < after taking food; emaciation and sunken eyes.

Kali nitr.—Tightness in larynx during inspiration, awakes about 3 A.M., out of breath, with sensation as if throat were closing up; tightness and constriction in chest, with anguish and shortness of breath, < in the morning when lying, **extending from the back into the chest**, when attempting to take a deep breath, gasping for air, followed by cough.

Kali phos.—**Nervous asthma** with depression; asthma after most moderate use of food; asthma with sallow features, sunken eyes, emaciation.

Kreosotum.—**Nervous asthma**; spasmodic, fatiguing, wheezing cough; heaviness upon chest with dyspnœa as though the chest were bruised on inhalation; pain as though the sternum would be crushed in, with stitches here and there.

Lachesis.—Patient arouses from sleep with the asthmatic paroxysm, cannot bear the least pressure on neck and chest, finally coughs up a large quantity of watery phlegm, with great relief, < when lying with the head high; heart feels as if turned over and ceased beating for a while, after which the pulsations increase; dyspnœa < from sleep, after eating, from moving the arms and touching the throat, in warm, murky air, before or during windy weather, in rain; black urine.

Lobelia infl.—Asthma with a weak sensation in epigastrium, spreading up into the chest, nausea, profuse salivation, and a feeling as of a lump in stomach, < from exertion; derangement of stomach with a feeling of weakness in pit of stomach; asthma, often preceded by prickling all over, even to fingers and toes; constant dyspnœa, < from slightest exposure to cold during the attack, from eating, especially warm food; convulsive asthma from pulmonic irritation of effused serum; nervous asthma.

Lycopodium.—**Asthma from abdominal irritation with marked flatulence** (Chin.); wheezing breathing in daytime with sensation of too much mucus in chest, loud rattling; dyspnœa, < walking in open air, when lying on back, during sleep, from every exertion; especially in warm, impure air of close room or in a dusty atmosphere. Ascending even a few steps may provoke an attack.

Magnesia phos.—**Spasmodic nervous asthma**, constriction of chest and throat, with spasmodic, dry, tickling cough, paroxysmal, with difficulty in lying down; stiffness of limbs; troublesome flatulence.

Manganum.—Asthma, cannot lie on a featherbed; bruised pain in upper part of chest when stooping, > by raising head and in open air.

Mephitis put.—**Asthma of drunkards**; **asthma of consumptives**, when Dros. fails. It enables the patient to stand extreme cold, he feels less chilly than usual in cold weather; washing in ice-cold water causes a pleasant sensation.

Moschus.—Cramplike and suffocating constriction in chest after taking **cold in the open air or as soon as he becomes cold**; severe cough with great rattling of mucus in chest, > by vomiting of thick mucus. Suitable to hysteric persons and children; suffocating fits as from the vapors of sulphur, beginning with a desire to cough and getting worse until he nearly despairs of getting over the paroxysm.

Naja trip.—Hay fever, flow of water from nose, followed by intense sneezing, and after a few days dryness of lungs and great difficulty of breathing, < lying down and > by rising and sitting in an erect position.

Naphthalin.—**Hay asthma.** Spasms of upper bronchi with loose rales, but little or no expectoration.

Natrum ars.—**Miner's asthma,** produced by inhalation of coal-dust, lungs feel clogged and full, < during exertion and on full inspiration, especially behind sternum and from larynx to epigastrium.

Natrum sulph.—**Asthma on a sycotic basis,** often inherited; hydrogenoid constitution; chest filling up with rattling mucus, expectoration of large quantities of white or greenish, tenacious mucus, and vomiting after eating; asthmatic breathing in children or young subjects; < about 4–5 A.M., in damp or rainy weather, from living in basements or cellars.

Nux vomica.—**Asthma from gastric disturbances;** feeling of fulness and of oppression in stomach, particularly after a hearty meal, during which he must loosen all his clothing about the hypochondria; abdomen distended with flatus, belching relieves the asthma, < by cold air or by any exertion, particularly ascending a height; short, slow, stridulous breathing; nightly suffocative paroxysms, especially after midnight, preceded by anxious dreams; short cough with difficult expectoration; distension, aching pains and anguish in the region of heart and hypochondria; rush of blood to the chest, with orgasms of the blood, heat, warmth and palpitation; spasms of chest from vapors of arsenic or copper; > in recumbent position, by turning to the other side, by raising the trunk or by belching wind.

Opium.—Congestion of blood to the chest, or pulmonary spasms, with deep, stertorous, rattling breathing; tightness of breath and oppression, with great anguish and spasmodic constriction of chest; suffocative fits during sleep, like nightmare; suffocative cough, with bluish redness of face.

Phosphorus.—Asthma, with fear of suffocation; oppression and anxiety in the chest, < evening and morning; spasmodic constriction in chest; stridulous inspiration in the evening on falling asleep; nightly suffocative spells, as if the lungs were paralyzed; noisy, panting breathing; difficult inspiration, chest feels full and heavy, with tension; great pressure in the middle of the sternum; dyspnœa with inability to exert himself; short cough, with salty, or sweetish, or blood-streaked expectoration; phthisicky disposition.

Pothos fœtida.—Asthma < from the inhalation of dust, as for example the inhalation of dust in a hay-loft; > **after bowels moved,** relieving abdominal inflation.

Psorinum.—Anxious dyspnœa with palpitations, < when sitting up, > when lying down; **want of breath in open air,** has to hurry home and lie down in order to breathe; the wider apart the patient keeps his arms the better he can breathe; chest expands with great difficulty; stitches from behind forward in chest and back when breathing; asthmatic attacks with hydrothorax.

Pulmo vulpis.—Recommended by Grauvogl according to the ancient law of signatura rerum, because foxes are long-winded.

Pulsatilla.—Asthma, especially of children after suppression of a rash; in hysteria or with suppressed menses; in the evening, especially after a meal, dyspnœa and vertigo, with weakness in the head, when lying on the back; at night in bed, as if throat or chest were constricted, or as if the fumes of sulphur were inhaled; mornings, low down in chest oppression, < when walking fast, ascending a height or exercising; shattering, spasmodic cough, excited by itching, scratching or dry feeling, as from vapors of sulphur in trachea and chest, dry at night, loose by day; oppression of chest,

loss of breath and suffocative fits, with anguish, palpitations and sensation of fulness and pressure on chest, with internal heat and orgasm of blood.

Ranunculus.—Hay fever, smarting in eyes; eyelids burn and feel sore; nose stuffed up, especially towards evening, with pressure at the root of the nose and crawling and tingling sensation within the cavity; hawking of mucus from posterior nares; sharp, stitching pains in and about the chest; general muscular weakness.

Rumex.—Asthma of consumptives, < 2 A. M.

Sabadilla.—Hay asthma; little sneezing, but continual streaming of clear fluid from nostrils; swelling of nose and eyelids, with redness and inflammation of conjunctivæ; breathing heavy and anxious during heat; wheezing in chest; expectoration of tenacious yellow mucus, of a repulsive sweet taste.

Sambucus.—Anxious, loud, or quick, wheezing, crowing breathing; oppression of the chest, with pressure in stomach and nausea; nightly suffocative attacks with great restlessness; lachrymation and throwing about of arms; hollow, dry cough at night, with normal inhalations, but sighing expirations, caused by spasm of chest and expectoration of small quantities of tough mucus, only during the day; suffocative cough, < about midnight, lying in bed, or with head low, from dry cold air; occasional omission of heartbeat.

Sanguinaria.—Asthma æstivum, < from odors which cause fainting; short, accelerated, constrained breathing, extreme dyspnœa; cheeks and hands livid; inclination to take a deep inspiration, which increases constriction of chest, with tearing pains, especially on right side of chest; dry cough, awaking him, and not ceasing until he sits up in bed and passes flatus upward and downward; continual pressure and heaviness in the whole upper part of the chest, with difficult breathing.

Sarsaparilla.—Rigors over the whole body from below upward; asthmatic breathing, < by lying down; severe nausea and constant vomiting, with headache; great urging to urinate with only scanty emission; burning, stinging pain during and after micturition; **asthma from emphysema pulmonum**, continual short breathing, < after eating, from ascending or exertions; cough dry without expectoration, sometimes tickling in throat.

Silicea.—**Asthma on a cachectic base**, after its removal gummatous nodes on skull, clavicles and ribs; shortness of breath and panting from walking fast and from manual labor; dyspnœa when at rest or when lying on back; oppression of chest, cannot take a long breath, cannot bear the slightest draught on the back of his neck, spasmodic cough, with spasm of larynx; **catarrh of aged people.**

Silphium laciniatum.—Asthma with large quantities of stringy mucus (Kali bi.); scraping, tickling and irritation of fauces and throat; sick, faint feeling and a sense of goneness in epigastrium; constriction and tightness of the lungs; with constant disposition to expectorate.

Spongia.—Asthma from taking cold, cannot lie down, sibilant ronchi; wheezing breathing, or slow and deep, as if from weakness; suffocative fits after every exercise, after menses, with weariness; **asthma from goitre**; spasmodic asthma, principally in throat or with organic affections of the heart, face red and eyes staring; respiration slow, unable to lie down, urine pale, expectoration blood-streaked or yellow; cough > by eating and drinking.

Stannum.—Asthma and oppression, especially in the evening or at night when lying down, also in daytime during every exercise, and frequently attended with anguish and desire to detach the clothes; oppression and mucous rattling in chest; cough with copious expectoration of

viscid or lumpy, clear or watery, yellowish, salty or sweetish mucus; sensation of weakness and emptiness in chest.

Sticta pulm.—Asthma of consumptives, associated with splitting headache.

Stramonium.—Asthma spasmodicum, respiration difficult and constricted, with anxious respiration and livor of face, pressing pain in chest, < by talking, he is hardly able to draw in the breath.

Syphilinum.—Spasmodic bronchial asthma, < at night, after lying down or during a thunderstorm, producing intense insomnia, with sensation as if the sternum were being gradually drawn towards the dorsal vertebræ, followed by general weariness.

Tartarus emet.—**Asthma senile ; asthma of children** ; anxious oppression, difficulty of breathing and shortness of breath, with desire to sit erect; oppression and suffocative fits, coming on suddenly, < evening, morning, in bed; mucus and rattling in chest; suffocative cough or congestion of blood to chest and palpitation of heart; gasping inhalation, feeling of fulness and contraction of chest; the cough after having lasted some time becomes loose and relieves the contraction of chest.

Thuja.—**Asthma sycoticum** ; < at night, with red face; short breathing, mucus in trachea, from fulness and constriction in hypochondria and upper abdomen; after checked gonorrhœa or removal of fissures or condylomata; suitable to very obstinate children, who throw themselves angrily upon the floor when in the least opposed and cannot get their breath.

Veratrum alb.—Asthma in damp, cold weather early in the morning; coldness, of nose, ears and lower extremities; coldness of upper part of the body; > throwing head back and from motion; < from cold drinks; pains in sides; hollow cough; goneness and weakness in chest, < from talking even to fainting; suffocative fits from abuse of Ars. or Ipec.; effects of fright, especially diarrhœa.

Veratrum vir.—Sensation of a heavy load on chest; excessively labored respiration; patient has to sit up, cannot lie down; engorgement of lungs, with great arterial excitement; cold sweat or orthopnœa.

Verbascum.—Asthma catarrhale with facial neuralgia, appearing quite periodically, generally twice a day, the same hour morning and evening; much coryza and lachrymation.

Yerba santa (Eriodictyon Calif.).—Asthmatic breathing from accumulation of mucus, with considerable emaciation and fever.

Zincum.—Dyspnœa and oppression, especially evening; increase of asthma when expectoration stops, > when it recommences; spasmodic cough, as if it would draw the chest in pieces, with bloody sputa before or during menses; shortness of breath and cough after eating, particularly sweet things; from accumulation of flatus; cheerful in the morning, morose and sad at night.

Zingiber.—**Asthma of gastric origin** ; attacks come on in the night, towards morning, patient has to sit up to breathe, yet he is free from all anxiety; asthma humidum, it loosens the phlegm.

For **anxious breathing**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Hep., Ipec., Kreos., Phos., Plat., Puls., Scill., Spong., Stann.

Panting breathing: Arn., Bell., Bry., Calad., Camph., Carb. an., Chin., Cocc., Con., Cupr., Ipec., Laur., Lob., Nitr. ac., Op., Phos., Plumb., Prun., Sec., Sil., Spong., Stram.; **short breathing**: Acon., Æth., Agar., Anac., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Camph., Cann., Carb. v., Cast., Chin., Cham., Cin., Cocc., Con., Crot., Cupr., Helleb., Hep., Ipec., Ign., Lach., Lob., Merc., Mosch., Phos., Plat., Prun., Sars., Seneg., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **slow**

breathing: Acon., Arn., Bell., Brom., Bry., Camph., Caps., *Cast.*, Chin., Clem., Con., Cupr., Helleb., Hep., Hydr. ac., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., *Laur.*, Merc. cor., Nux m., Nux v., Olean., *Op.*, Spong.; **loud, noisy**: Acon., Arn., Calc., Chin., Cin., Cocc., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Kali carb., Merc., Op., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., Samb., Spong., Squil., Stram., Sulph.; **whistling**: Acon., Amb., Ars., Brom., Cann., Carb. v., Cham., *Chin.*, Coloc., Cupr., Hep., Kreos., Kali c., Lach., Laur., Phos., Sabad., Samb., Sang., *Spong.*, Stann., Sulph.; **rattling**: Anac., Ars., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cact., Cann., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cin., Cocc., Cact., Cupr., Hep., Hyosc., Hydr. ac., Ipec., Lach., Lact., Laur., Lob., Lyc., Nux m., Nux v., Op. Petr., Puls., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Tart.; **sobbing**: Acon., Æth., Ang., Ant. crud., Asa., Bry., Calc., Ipec., Led., Op., Ran. scel., Sec., Sil., Stram., Ther.; **stertorous**: Anac., Arn., Bell., Cann., Carb. an., Cham., Cupr., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Nat. m., Op., Petr., Puls., Spong., Stan., Tart.; **quick, hurried**: *Acon.*, Ars., *Asa.*, Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Cast., Cham., Cin., Clem., Cupr , Gels., Helleb., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Led., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Samb., Seneg., Sep., Sil., Spong., Squil., Stann., Sulph., Veratr.; **weak, feeble**: Ant. crud., Bell., Ign., Laur., Olean., Phos., Stram., Veratr., Viol. od.; **sighing**: Acon., Bell., *Bry.*, Calad., Calc. phos., Carb. an., Cham., Cocc., Dig., Glon., Ign., *Ipec.*, Op., Sec., Sil., Spong., Stram.; **groaning**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Cupr., Lach., Mur. ac., Squil.; **deep**: Ant. crud., Aur., Bry., Caps., Cupr., Ipec., Lach., Op., Sil., Stram.; **irregular**: Acon., Ang., Bell., Cham., Clem., Cin., Cocc., Cupr., Dros., Ign., Iod., Laur., Led., Mosch., Nux v., Op., Puls., Sep., Tart.; **oppression of chest**: Acon., All. cep., Ambr., Anac., Ang., Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Asa., Asar., Aur., Bar. m., Bell., Berb., Bry., Cad., Calad., Calc., Camph., Cann., Canth., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Cin., Cinnab., Cocc., Coff., Colch., Con., Croc., Crotal., Cupr., Cycl., Dros., Dulc., Fer., Graph., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Iod., Kali mur., Kreos., Lach., Lact., Led., Lyc., Magn., Magn. mur., Merc., Merc. cor., Mez., Mill., Natr. m., Nitr., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Olean., Par. q., Petr., Phelland., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Ran., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Sang., Sec., Seneg., Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Tab., Tart., Thuj., Teucr., Val., Veratr., Verbas., Viol. od., Viol. tric., Zinc.; **suffocating fits**: Acon., Ant. crud., Apis, Ars., Aur., Bar., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cact., Calc., Camph., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Cin., Coff., Con., Cupr., Cycl., Dig., Dros., Fer., Graph., Hep., Hippom., Hydr. ac., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Kali carb., Lach., Lact., Led., Merc., Mosch., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Phos., Plat., Rhod., Rhus, Samb., Sec., Sil., Spig., Spong., Stram., Sulph., Tart., Veratr., Zinc.; **short breathing**: Acon., Amb., Amm., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb v., Caust., Chin., Con., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph., Zinc.; **heavy breathing**: Alum., Ars., Bell., Camph., Carb. v., Hyosc., Kali carb., Kreos., Lach., Natr., Phos., Sulph.; **stoppage of breath**: Anac., Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Guaiac., Led., Lyc., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Ruta, Samb., Sars., Sil., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.; **hot breath**: Acon., Ant. crud., Calc., Cham., Fer., Mang., Natr. m., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Squill., Stront., Sulph., Zinc.; **cold breath**: Carb. v., Chin., Cop., Corall. rub., Mur. ac., Rhus, Veratr.; **foul breath**: Acon., Ars., *Aur.*, Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Coff., Cist. can., Croc., Dulc., Daph., Lach., Ipec., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sars., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Zinc.; **sour smelling**: Cham., Nux v.

Difficulty of breathing, mostly in the **evening**: Ars., Bell., Carb. an., Carb. v., Chin., Con., Cycl., Fer., Graph., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Sulph., Tart., Verbas., Zinc.; **after bodily exercise**:

Amm., Ars., Bov., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sil.; **after chagrin**: Ars., Ign., Phos. ac., Ran., Staph.; **by raising the arm**: Ant. crud., Cupr., Led., *Spig.*, Sulph.; **moving arm**: Ang., Camph., Led.; **in bed**: Ars., Bell., Carb. an., Carb. v., Chin., Con., Fer., Graph., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Tart., Verbas.; **by motion**: Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc., Cann., Caps., Con., Fer., Graph., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Stann., Veratr., **by stooping**: Alum., Amm., Calc., Sil.; **by eating**: Ars., Carb. v., Con., Dig., Fer., Laur., Led., Rhus, Sil., Stann.; **after eating**: Ars., Asa., Carb. an., Cham., Chin., Lach., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*, Sulph., Zinc.; **in the open air**: Ars., Aur., Graph., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Sel., Seneg., Sulph.; **morning**: Ambr., Bell., Carb. an., Con., Dig., Kali carb., Nux v., Phos., Seneg., Squil., Sulph., Tart.; **after emotions**: Acon., Ars., Cham., Coff., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Veratr.; **by touching throat**: Bell., Hep., Lach., Spong.; **by turning head**: Bell., Hep., Spong.; **after coffee**: Bell.; **from cold and cold air**: Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Petr., Puls.; **from cold drinks**: Thuja; **from pressure of clothing**: Amm., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Coff., Hep., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Sars., Spig., Spong., Sulph.; **mortification**: Ars., Ign., Ran., Staph.; **laughing**: Ars., Cupr., Lyc., Plum.; **after or during a quick walk**: Ang., Aur., Bov., Caust., Ign., Puls., Sil., **by lying**: Ars., Asa., Bapt., Calc., Cann., Cist., Dig., Hep., Kali bi., Lach., Laur., Nitr., Nux v., Olean., Phelland., Phos., Puls., Samb., Sep., Spong., Stann., Sulph., Tart.; **lying on back**: Cact., Nitr., Phos., Puls., Sil.; **lying on side**: Carb. an., Plat., Puls., Sabad., Sulph.; **on suffering side**: Bov., Calc., Lyc., Sulph.; **left side**: Spig.; **on sound side**: Stann.; **lying with head low**: Chin., Colch., Eup. perf., Hep., Nitr., Puls.; **when something covers the mouth**: Lach.; **at night**: Acon., Amm. m., Alum., Ars., Berb., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Coloc., Cupr., Daph., Dig., Fer., Graph., Ign., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Magn. sulph., Merc., Nux v., Op., Petr., Phos., Plumb., Ran., Rhus, Samb., Sel., Seneg., Sep., Stann., Sulph.; **during or after sneezing**: Dros., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; **riding**: Graph.; **when resting**: Fer., Rhus, Sil.; **during sleep**: Lach., Samb., Sulph., Tart.; **during deglutition**: Bell.; **during paroxysms of pain**: Ars., Puls., Sil.; **from singing**: Amm., Sulph.; **sitting**: Alum., Dig., Dros., Euphr., Lach., Phos., Samb., Staph., Veratr.; **from talking**: Bov., Cann., Caust., Dros., Kali carb., Lyc., Rhus, Spig., Stram., Sulph.; **when standing**: Phelland., Sep.; **ascending**: Amm., Ars., Bov., Canth., Caust., Grat., Hyosc., Led., Merc., Nitr. ac., Oleum an., Sep., Stann., Zinc.; **ascending stairs**: Acet. ac., Amm., August., Ars., Aspar., Bov., Hyosc., Led., Merc., Nitr. ac., Ratan., Ruta, Seneg.; **during defecation**: Rhus; **during drinking**: Anac., Arn., Bell., Nux v., Squil., Thuj., Veratr.; **by straining**: Calc., Rhus, Sulph.; **in warm room and warm clothing**: Ars.; **by bending backward**: Cupr.

ATHEROMA.

Calc., Graph., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Plumb., Sil., Sulph.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN. Marasmus Infantum.

Abrotanum.—Marasmus with emaciation, sometimes only of lower extremities; voracious appetite, craves bread boiled in milk; weak, sinking feeling in bowels; frequent colicky pains; distended abdomen; hard lumps may be felt in different parts of the abdomen; alternate diarrhœa and constipation; food passes undigested; helminthiasis, especially ascarides; hydrocele; emaciation, mostly of legs; great weakness and prostration

with some hectic fever; **face wrinkled as if old, cold and dry**; comedones with emaciation; peevishness; child is cross and depressed, < from mental exertion.

Acetic acid.—Anorexia; **great thirst**, much pain in stomach or abdomen; diarrhœa with undigested stools; sleepless nights; much emaciation; abdomen and legs much swollen; excessive weakness with great irritability; face pale, waxen, emaciated; eyes sunken and surrounded with dark rings.

Æthusa cyn.—**Violent sudden vomiting of the milk**, immediately after nursing, followed by curdled milk and cheesy matter, then falls asleep as if from exhaustion, awakens and wants to nurse again. Milk disagrees and produces colic, constipation or diarrhœa; great general weakness, often coming suddenly; emaciation; want of power to hold the head up, cannot bear its weight upon its limbs, cannot stand up; great disposition to perspire from the slightest physical effort; after failure of other well-selected remedies.

Aloe.—Child passes substances looking like jelly-cakes, small or large, but adhering together like congealed mucus; green-colored or transparent; offensive flatulency passes and relieves colic; extreme prostration with perspiration; face sickly, sunken.

Antimonium crud.—Vomiting of food and drink as soon as it is taken; after nursing the bowels move, stools watery, with little hard lumps, or containing undigested food or hard lumps of curd; tongue heavily coated, milky-white or yellow; great desire to eat, but gets no strength, with sense of emptiness in pit of stomach and want of animal heat; **child is fretful and peevish**, turns itself away and cries when touched; child emaciated to a skeleton; < from overheating, during summer, from cold bathing or washing.

Antimonium tart.—Nausea and retching with vomiting, sweat on forehead, followed by languor and sleep, with frequent jerks of the limbs during sleep; disgust for food; stools brown yellow, fecal, watery, profuse, with sharp cutting pains in abdomen.

Argentum nit.—Diarrhœa of green fetid mucus, passing off with much flatulency, < at night and from drinking; **intense desire for sweets**; emaciation most marked on the legs, moving upward (Natr. m. downward); child looks old, sallow and withered; exhaustion, the result of rapid loss of fluid, as in cholera infantum, or of long-protracted diarrhœa and defective nourishment.

Arnica.—Forcible and painful distension of abdomen from foul flatulency; lienteric stools; **anorexia during day with canine hunger in forepart of night**, but eating bloats and causes colic; general prostration and drowsiness, but sleep does not refresh, with horrible dreams; capricious humor, repels caresses; face pale, bloated or emaciated

Arsenicum iod.—Peaked, cadaverous face, with a purple, livid hue of skin; intense thirst with uncontrollable desire for cold water, which is almost immediately ejected; almost constant copious watery diarrhœa, and distressing nausea and vomiting; stools foul, irritating, excoriating the parts around anus; heaviness of the cold limbs, with weariness of the whole body and great vital prostration; rapid emaciation

Arsenicum.—Stools painful, offensive, containing quantities of undigested food; pale and waxy look; dry, parchment-like skin; hollow eyes with blue margins; great restlessness at night; short sleep, broken by starts and convulsions; great debility, weariness, with constant desire to lie down; cold hands and feet; night-sweats; the child feels constantly chilly;

food and drink cause instant vomiting and diarrhœa; burning thirst for iced drinks, which cause distress in stomach till they are ejected again; stools green, slimy, bloody, dark, watery, undigested, excoriating and intolerably offensive; urine suppressed; the child lies in stupor, hot and twitching, and when aroused is restless, demanding frequent change of position.

Arsenicum sulph. flav.—Stools green, slimy, watery, offensive, > during day (Ars. alb., < after midnight).

Baryta carb.—Swelling of cervical glands; great physical and mental debility, constant desire to sleep; face and abdomen bloated; potbelliedness, with rest of body wasted; great laziness; crawling in the rectum; ascarides; scurfs on head, ears, nose; inflamed eyes; general emaciation; **mental powers not developed**, the child is dwarfish, cannot be taught, for it cannot remember; it does not want to play, but sits idly in a corner; child wants to eat all the time, but is averse to sweet things and fruit; a little food satiates.

Baryta mur.—Induration of abdominal and of other glands; general muscular weakness, can hardly move a limb; emaciation of thighs; desire for dry wheat bread; much thirst with a dry tongue; nausea, vomiting, with worms and colic; chronic, painless, watery, fetid diarrhœa; weak, husky voice; scrofulous eruptions and ulcers.

Belladonna.—For precocious children, with blue eyes and fair hair. The child does not sleep much, though appearing to be drowsy; it lies half sleeping and half waking; moaning; jerking of the muscles.

Benzoic acid.—Ammoniacal odor of the urine, which leaves a dark stain on the diaper; diarrhœic stools have an odor similar to that of the urine.

Borax.—Malnutrition and excessive nervousness. Child grows pale, relaxed, flabby, cries; loathes the breast and falls into a heavy sleep; head and palms of hands hot, face pale and clay-colored; hot mouth and aphthæ on tongue and cheeks from impaired nutrition, bleeding when rubbed; every attempt to nurse causes screaming; stools light yellow, slimy, green, or painless, as if fermented, thin, brown, smelling like carrion; fear of downward motion, easily startled by the slightest noise; sleeps badly and awakens with screams as if in a fright and clings to something as if afraid of falling.

Calcarea carb.—Emaciation more marked in other than adipose tissue; atrophy of muscles, soft bones, retarded teeth (defective nutrition), with deceptive appearance of plumpness from excess of fat. When also the fat wastes, the body dwindles, the pale skin hangs in folds, but abdomen remains disproportionately enlarged; partial sweats; scalp covered with cold sweat, knees clammy, feet damp and cold; crusta lactea, crusts dry or filled with a mild thick pus; ringworms; glands engorged, especially the mesenteric; **appetite voracious, yet emaciation persists**; morbid appetite for indigestible articles of food; fever and thirst in afternoon; stools green, watery, **sour, or pungent**, or clay-like, and < in the afternoon, or creamy, fetid, frequent; urine strong, fetid, clear; vomiting of **sour** food or of curdled milk; child obstinate, self-willed, cross before stool and faint after; growth retarded, spine weak, it sits stooped, legs curved and bones bent easily, though old enough will not put its feet to the ground; worse by bathing; **child craves eggs; thirst at night for cold water.**

Calcarea iod.—Though looking plump and healthy, child shows well-defined scrofulosis, with thick scabby eruptions, otorrhœa, engorged glands and tonsils.

Calcarea phos.—**Scrofulous diseases of children affecting the bones** (Calc. fluor.); general debility from malassimilation of even abundant food; child wants to nurse all the time; delayed dentition; anterior and posterior

fontanelle large, bones of skull thin and soft; complexion sallow; abdomen shrunken and flabby; diarrhœa with much flatulence; stools watery, hot or green and slimy, often very offensive; child peevish and fretful; ears and point of nose cold; short breathing, with anxious look when lifting; pains after eating; sense of emptiness in epigastrium; child craves salt food, bacon.

Carbo veg.—Vital powers failing, and no reaction to well-chosen remedies; skin cold, pale or blue, the face having a greenish hue; feet and legs to the knees cold; anxious look, but too lifeless to move or to exhibit much restlessness; breath cold, pulse weak and rapid; stools dark, thin, cadaverous-looking; **useful also in protracted sultry weather, when the days are hot and damp.**

Causticum.—Adapted to children who grow tardily and who seem to suffer from a sort of paresis; abdomen swollen and hard, but body wasted and feet diminutive; they walk unsteadily and fall easily; weakness of brain; children timid, fear going to bed in the dark; weak memory; intertrigo during dentition; eczema on occiput (Bar. c.).

China.—Tense, hard and tympanitic abdomen, with rumbling, eructations and flatulency; difficult expulsion of even a soft stool on account of general and intestinal debility; frequent, watery, painless, but debilitating diarrhœa, < from eating and drinking; lienteria; ravenous hunger at night, with desire for dainties; **violent thirst for cold water which increases diarrhœa**; general atrophy, especially of lower extremities; dry and flaccid skin; sleepy in daytime, sleepless at night with bulimy; indifference and apathy, aversion to company; face pallid, dejected, cold; nose sharp-pointed, eyes lustreless.

Cina.—Bloated abdomen, with disagreeable heat through it; involuntary, yellowish diarrhœa, containing worms; itching in the anus; wetting the bed; canine hunger for bread, which child prefers to breast milk; great hunger at night, though the stomach is full; **the greater the emaciation the greater the hunger**; child picks nose, is restless, cross and unamiable; painful sensitiveness of the whole body to motion and touch; inability to hold anything in the hands, wants to be rocked all the time; nothing pleases it.

Cistus Can.—Hot, gray-yellow, spurting stools, < after fruit, from midnight to noon; glands, especially cervical, swollen or suppurating; tetter on and around ears; caries; < in wet weather; indicated in thin, scrawny children of a scrofulous diathesis.

Clematis.—Enlargement and induration of the mesenteric glands, with lancinating pains in them; bloated abdomen, with feeling of constriction when walking; abdomen hard and sore to touch; at first constipation, followed by frequent, painless, liquid stools; no appetite, thirst for ice-water; nausea and somnolency after eating; great emaciation, with pallor; debility and languor after eating and in afternoon; repugnance to motion and to bathing; moroseness, indifference and aversion to talking; pustular and scaly eruptions, with itching; < by heat of bed and during night.

Conium.—Tumefaction of mesenteric glands, with hardness and bloating of abdomen, with borborygmus and emission of **gas which feels cold**; hard, fecal stool, with burning heat in the anus; after stool weakness, palpitation and trembling; anorexia, with desire for coffee, acids and salted articles; intense thirst in daytime; extreme debility and wasting, compelling the child to lie down, legs are heavy and knees tremble; sleepy in daytime, restless at night; great sadness, weakness of memory; sweat on the hands and cold feet; yellow sclerotica and finger-nails.

Ferrum.—Frequent vomiting as soon as food is taken, after breakfast, and pain in stomach ceases after vomiting; abdomen hard, distended,

but not with flatulence; painless and involuntary diarrhœa of undigested food; itching at the anus at night from worms; irritability from prostration; child is pale and delicate.

Graphites.—Moist blotches on the skin, exuding a transparent, offensive, glutinous fluid; chafing back of the ears; diarrhœa painless, sour-smelling, thin, scalding, or constipation; all discharges offensive, breath, stool, urine, sweat; child is impertinent and laughs at reprimands; harsh, rough skin, disposed to chafing; groins become sore, and the inguinal glands swollen; emaciation. Suitable to fair, plump children with well-marked symptoms.

Hepar sulph.—Though apparently the child looks plump, the flesh is flabby, the muscles withered, digestion weak; child intolerant of pressure about stomach after eating; food temporarily > the debility; stools green, watery, undigested, or white, **sour-smelling** and painless, < during the day; **the whole child smells sour** (Rheum); little tendency to cerebral symptoms; glands swollen, and child subject to catarrhs from least draught of cold air; eczema, <, mornings, when it itches, burns and smarts.

Hydrastis.—Excoriations in groins; eczema on forehead at the border of the hair, oozing after washing; thick mucous discharges; marasmus; great debility; faintness at the stomach; aphthæ of weakly children; tongue swollen, shows marks of the teeth, or appears raw, dark red, with raised papillæ; stool light-colored, soft, acrid; fetid flatus.

Iodum.—Swelling and induration of mesenteric glands; suffering from hunger, **must eat every two hours, yet loses flesh all the time**; constant and tormenting thirst, with canine hunger; large, tumid, doughy abdomen; wasting and prostration, with low spirits, hectic fever, night-sweats, diarrhœa; skin dry and of a dirty yellow color; œdema pedum, **tabes mesenterica** (Kali iod.).

Kreosotum.—**Gastromalacia**; belching and hiccough when sitting up; vomiting of undigested food, with dimness of vision; painful sensation of coldness in abdomen; icy coldness in epigastrium; white or gray stools, chopped, very fetid, cadaverous-smelling; rapid emaciation, especially on neck and face; skin remarkably pale; cold face and hands; constant whining; restless, sleepless nights; **tabes mesenterica**, with hypertrophied glands in fleshy, flabby subjects.

Lithium (Gettysburg).—Rough, harsh skin; crusta lactea; ringworm, itching violently; nose swollen, internally sore and dry, with shining crusts in nostrils; light yellow diarrhœa, fecal in the morning, offensive at night; < after fruit.

Lycopodium.—Abdomen bloated, while limbs are wasted; face earthy, with blue rings around eyes; wrinkles in face; milk-crust thick, cracks and bleeds, and emits a mousy smell; tendency to capillary bronchitis; inordinate appetite, but food soon satiates; abdomen distended, with much rumbling of wind, especially in left hypochondrium; gastric region distended and intolerant of any pressure, especially after nursing; urine has a red sediment or is suppressed; sleep disturbed by frequent awaking; child weak, with well-developed head, but puny, sickly body, is irritable, nervous and unmanageable when sick, after sleep cross and pushes every one away angrily.

Magnesia carb.—Defective digestion; emaciation, swelling of glands, abdomen heavy and bloated; griping pain, followed by green, watery, sour diarrhœa, or the stool, when standing, forms a green scum like that of a frog pond; great emaciation, aphthæ.

Magnesia mur.—Ozæna, discharge acrid, and nose obstructed at night;

scurfs in nostrils, alæ and tip being red and swollen; stomach bloated; stools in large, hard lumps, or crumble as they pass the anus; child puny, rachitic; enlarged liver; glands swollen; sweat on head and feet.

Marum ver.—Emaciation, with jerking hiccough after nursing, and belching, without bringing anything up; child cries a great deal with the diarrhœa; increased discharge of pale urine; chilliness from want of animal heat.

Mercurius.—Emaciation; skin dry, rough; dirty yellow or clammy, especially that of the thighs; icy-cold sweat on forehead, sour or oily sweat on scalp; pustular or suppurating herpes; glands swollen and suppurating; skin chaps easily, becomes raw and sore; frequent attacks of jaundice; abdomen, especially right hypochondrium, swollen and sore to pressure; stool green, sour, watery, with emaciation; diarrhœa bloody, slimy, green, with tenesmus often continuing after stool; genitals sore and excoriated, urine causes pain; child pulls at penis; child pale, weak, and obtuse, or precocious and restless; fontanelles open, the head large and covered with offensive sweat; gums soft and bleed easily; sour night-sweats; blepharophthalmia suppurativa.

Muriatic acid.—Child too listless to move or to take notice; aphthæ in mouth; child exhausted from frequent vomiting and diarrhœa, and the stomach so weak that it will no longer tolerate or digest food, most marked in forenoon; tongue shrivelled and dry as leather, or covered with deep bluish ulcers, having black bases; breath fetid; salivary glands tender, swollen; stool involuntary when passing urine; prolapsus and during urination; **muscular debility from abuse of soothing syrups.**

Natrum mur.—Rapid emaciation notwithstanding good appetite, especially of **throat and neck of children**, who are very slow to learn to walk; mapped tongue and herpes labialis; weak ankles, child stumbles or feet turn under him; dry and ill-colored skin; bulimy with quick satiety, marked repugnance to bread, $<$ after greasy food and milk; sadness and dulness with anorexia and profuse sweating; palpitations; constipation, with stool only after considerable effort; watery, sanguinolent or involuntary diarrhœa.

Natrum phos.—Marasmus of children who are bottle-fed; abdomen swollen, liver large; colic after eating; stools containing undigested food.

Natrum sulph.—Inherited sycotic constitution; abdomen bloated, with much rumbling of wind; stools watery, yellow, gushing, coming on as soon as the child begins to move in the morning.

Nitric acid.—Weakly children, after abuse of calomel, or who inherited syphilis; child is wasted, sallow, weak; upper arms and thighs particularly emaciated; aphthæ with putrid breath; ulcers or blisters about mouth, rawness and soreness about arms; stools of green mucus, sometimes fetid and undigested, $<$ in the morning; stools followed by great exhaustion; glands enlarged.

Nux vomica.—Yellowish, sallow complexion, bloated face; obstinate constipation; large, difficult stools, or alternate constipation and diarrhœa; large abdomen, with flatulence; no appetite or great hunger; desire to eat, with frequent vomiting of the ingesta; constant desire to lie down; sleeplessness towards morning; aversion to open air; nervousness; ill-humor.

Oleander.—The food passes off unchanged in a remarkable degree, and very easily and almost unconsciously.

Oleum jec. as.—Child emaciated, with hot hands and head; constant tendency to catarrhs; bones affected, rachitis; fever at night, with sweat, mostly on head, neck and hands; **cannot take milk**; vivid dreams; restless and feverish at night.

Opium.—Child wrinkled, looks like a little dried-up old man; stupor.

Ozone.—Where the symptoms clearly indicate Sulph., but that remedy fails, ozonized water cures (symptoms nearly identical).

Pepsin.—Emaciation, prostration and weakness of the digestive powers after cholera infantum.

Petroleum.—Painful bloating of abdomen, < after eating and drinking, from lying down, with sensation of coldness in abdomen; *diarrhœa during day, but none at night.* Bulimy easily satisfied, with repugnance to meats, fats, cooked or hot aliments, and desire for dainties; breath and feces have marked odor of garlic; weakness and emaciation, with aversion to fresh air; sleepy in daytime, but never sleeps longer than a few minutes during the night, which makes it irritable and angry, colic during sleep, > by bending double; eczema, excoriations; cracked, bleeding rhagades.

Phosphorus.—Emaciation combined with nervous debility; brain and spine suffered severely; child overtall, but slender, emaciated but big-bellied; face pale, almost waxen. Delicate eyelashes, soft hair, rapid breathing hint to sequelæ; even thus early diarrhœa associated with dry cough, hence suitable to young girls with blonde hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender stature, with cachectic cough, diarrhœa; frequent exhausting sweats; great debility, with orgasm of the blood; palpitation of the heart or oppression of the chest after exercise. **Copious stools, pouring away like water from a hydrant, with great exhaustion**; glandular swellings, suppuration and caries (Sil.); appetite good; **he craves cold food, ice cream**; often awakens at night, hot and restless, and will drop off to sleep if fed; child irascible, vehement, susceptible to external impressions and to electric changes in atmosphere.

Phosphoric acid.—Yellowish and very offensive stools; **the child is very listless, wants nothing and cares for nothing**; abdomen swollen, much fermentation in bowels, with the diarrhœa, which, though long lasting, does not proportionately weaken.

Psorinum.—Pale, sickly, delicate children; **they have a filthy smell, even after a bath**; stools fluid, fetid, worse at night; great debility and sweat from any exertion; crusta lactea on face and scalp, especially over either ear and cheek, exfoliating numerous scabs, or cracks and discharges a yellow fetid humor; dirty-looking boils on scalp, emitting an offensive odor; intolerable itching at night, < in bed; child < when the weather changes.

Rheum.—Sour, slimy, frothy stools with griping colic and twitching of the face and fingers during sleep.

Sanicula (Mineral Spring, Ill.).—Child wants to nurse all the time, never feels satisfied, but all comes up again with a gush and child goes off into a stupid sleep; awakes to repeat same process; child seems to have no power to expel the stool, which consists of large lumps of undigested casein, or looks like the scum of a frog pond; great emaciation of neck and extremities, abdomen distended and hard; back gives out and feels cold; restless sleep.

Sarsaparilla.—Great emaciation; the skin lies in folds; the face is shrivelled; aphthæ on tongue and roof of mouth; neck emaciated; **fully developed marasmus**; eruptions are prone to appear in the spring, their bases inflamed, the crusts detach readily out of doors and the adjoining skin becomes chapped; on forehead the crusta lactea is thick, becoming moist when scratched; herpes and offensive sweat about genitals; child restless and uneasy before passing water, afterwards the diaper is found covered with a white sand; stool, with much flatus, often followed by fainting.

Sepia.—Child wastes rapidly, want of bodily heat, is restless, fidgety; **ankles are weak and turn easily when walking**; diarrhœa, jellylike stools;

with colic and tenesmus; of green mucus; sour-smelling, debilitating, < after drinking milk, especially if boiled; moist scabs on scalp; forehead rough; child awakens often, especially wakeful after 3 A. M.

Silicea.—**Whole body wasted, while the head is exceedingly large**; child nervous, irritable, susceptible and timid; head perspires easily and forehead becomes cold, > by wrapping up the head warmly; great debility, especially in the joints; slow in learning to walk alone; from debility and inertia child is not able to lie on his side and turns faint when attempting it; insomnia after midnight; face emaciated, with decrepid look and pale, earthy color; anorexia with repugnance to meat and hot or cooked food, with desire for cold and raw food; or canine hunger, and after eating weight on the stomach, with nausea and vomiting of the undigested food; **aversion to the mother's milk**, which, if taken, is at once vomited; stools watery, offensive, sometimes bloody, or else costiveness; atmospheric changes cause great prostration.

Stannum.—The child is always relieved in its abdominal sufferings by pressing hard upon the abdomen, leaning upon something; sickly face; weakness of the nape of the neck; dry, concussive cough; helminthiasis.

Staphisagria.—Large abdomen; voracious and canine hunger; swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands; frequent and constant attacks of catarrh; unhealthy and readily ulcerating skin; frequent boils; the teeth, as they appear, turn dark or crumble; mouth aphthous, the gums appearing pale, spongy, and bleeding when touched; nostrils sore from catarrh, eyelids and corners of mouth ulcerated; fetid night-sweats; abdomen swollen; colic after least food or drink; stools hot, smelling like rotten eggs, or dysenteric; irritability.

Sulphur.—Emaciation; skin dry, harsh and wrinkled, giving the child an "old man" look; offensive odor of body, not removable by washing; eczema (capitis) dry, easily bleeding, itching more at night, scratching relieves but causes bleeding; intertrigo, especially at anus; glands swollen, particularly cervical, axillary and inguinal; appetite voracious, child grasps at everything within reach and thrusts it into its mouth, or drinks much and eats little when the violent thirst is on; abdomen distended and hard; constipation or diarrhœa slimy, green, watery, changeable, > at night; sudden urging awakens him in the morning, followed by copious watery stools; restlessness at night, awakens screaming or on going to sleep is annoyed by sudden jerking of the limbs; child cross, obstinate, **cannot bear to be washed or bathed**; dentition slow, bones and muscles develop tardily; easily fatigued; face pale and sunken, with deep, hollow eyes; hunger at 11 A. M.; heat on top of head and cold feet; ravenous desire for sweets which make him sick.

Sulphuric acid.—Marasmus in restless, nervous, weakly children; **they do everything hurriedly but without vim**; bright-yellow mucous stools, which are stringy or chopped; aphthous sore mouth, yellow and painful, eruption like sulphur.

Theridion.—Infantile atrophy, caries of bones, scrofulous enlargement of glands; constant desire for food and drink, but he does not know what; faintness after every exertion; weak, limbs tremble.

Veratrum alb.—**Hectic fever with colliquative diarrhœa**; general emaciation with hippocratic face; cold and damp feeling in extremities, notwithstanding all the coverings of the bed; insomnia with low and anxious voice; voracious hunger and vomiting and stool after eating; aversion to warm food and desire for acid and cold things; abdomen bloated, hard, hot, and painful constipation of hard, large stools, or watery, greenish or white diarrhœa, painless and involuntary, with cold sweat on forehead, and anguish.

REPERTORY.—**Child sad**: *Hep.*, *Caust.*, Lyc., Natr. m., Psor., Sulph., Viol.tric.; **afraid, full of fear**: Bar.,Bor.,Carb. v.,Caust.,Merc.; **apathetic**: Bar.,Lyc.,Merc.,Phos.,Phos. ac.; **excitable**: Bor.,Kali carb.,Magn.,Merc., Petr., Phos., Psor., Sil.,Sulph.,Sulph. ac.; **irritable**: Ant. crud.,Ant. tart., Ars., Arum tri., Bor., Calc., Carb. v., Iod., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Psor., Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Staph.,Sulph.,Sulph. ac.,Zinc.; **rachitis**: Calc.,Calc. phos.,Merc.,Sil.; **precocious**: Calc.,Lyc.,Merc.,Phos., Sulph.; **restless, delirious**: Arg. nit., Ars., Ar. tri., Bor., Calc., Calc. phos., Kali carb., Lyc., Ol. jec., Psor., Sulph.,Zinc.; **stupor, coma and drowsiness**: Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Apis, Ars., Bor., Calc., Calc. phos., Carb. v.,Lyc., Phos., Phos. ac., Mur. ac., Sep., Zinc.; **hydrocephaloid**: Apis, Ars.,Calc., Calc. phos.,Chin.,Lyc.,Phos.,Sil.,Zinc.; **fontanelles open**: Calc.,Calc.iod., Calc. phos., Merc., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; **milk crust**: Ars.,Calc.,Calc. phos., Carb. v., Graph., Hep.,Hydr.,Lyc.,Natr. m.,Petr.,Psor.,*Sep.*,Sil.,Staph., Still.; **aphthæ, stomacace**: Ars., Arum tri., Apis,Bapt.,Bor.,Caps.,Carb. v., Iod.,Kali bich.,Lach.,Merc.,Merc. cor.,Mur. ac.,Nitr. ac.,Ran. scel.,Natr. m., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **tonsils enlarged**: Ars. iod., Bar., Calc., Calc. iod., Hep., Iod., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; **goitre**: Apis, Calc.,Calc. fluor., Calc. iod., Caust., Con., Iod., Kali iod., Hep., Lap. alb., Lyc., Natr. m., Sulph.; **hunger**: Arg. nit. (for sweets), Calc. (eggs), Calc. phos. (bacon), Graph. and Bar. (averse to sweets), Hep. (stronger just after eating), Iod. (restless when hungry, > after eating), Lyc. (inordinate, but easily satisfied), Phos. (craves cold food at night), Psor. (hungry at night), Sil. (on attempting to eat, loses all desire), Sulph. (weak and hungry at 11 A. M.); **thirst**: Ars., Calc. (night), Carb. v., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac.,Phos. (cold drinks), Phos. ac. (something refreshing), Sil., Sulph.; **vomiting**: Æth., Ant. tart., Ars., Calc. ac. and carb., Kreos., Sil., Sulph.; **eating or nursing causes diarrhœa**: Arg. nitr., Ars., Carb. v., Chin.,Crot., Fer., Lyc ,Phos., Phos. ac., Staph.,Sulph.,Sulph. ac.; **from fruit**: Ars.,Cist.can.,Kali carb., Lach., Lith., Magn., Mur. ac., Sulph.; **milk disagrees**: Ant. crud., Ars., Calc.,Carb. v.,Con.,Kali carb.,Magn.,Nitr. ac.,Sep.,Sulph.; < **from artificial food**: *Ars.*, Calc.,Calc. phos.,*Magn.*,Lyc.,Natr. phos.,Sulph.; < **from fresh meat**: Caust.; < **smoked meat**: Calc.; < **potatoes**: Alum., Sep.; < **cold water**: Ars., Carb., Lyc., Sulph.; < **sweets**: Arg. nit., Calc., Zinc.; **abdomen swollen**: Ars.,*Bar.*,Calc.,Caust.,Con.,Graph.,Lyc.,*Magn.*(liver), Merc., Natr. sulph., Phos. ac., Staph., Still., Sulph.; **enlarged mesenteric glands**: Ars., Bar., Calc., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Con., Graph., Hep., Iod., Phos., Sil., Staph.; **enlarged liver**: Ars., Aur., Chel., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur.,Merc.,Sep.,Sil.,Sulph.; **diarrhœa**: (see diseases of children); **alternately costive and diarrhœic** (mesenteric disease): Ant. crud., Lyc., Phos., Sulph.; **urine suppressed**: Apis, *Ars.*, Camph., Carb. v., Lyc., Sil., Sulph.; **wetting bed**: Calc. carb., *Caust.* (< winter and when coughing), Graph., Natr. m., Sep.(first sleep),Sil.; **stool passes, with urine**: Mur. ac.; **hydrocele**: Apis, Ars., Con., Graph., Sil.; **jerks legs on dropping to sleep**: Ant. tart., Ars.,Bor., Lyc., Sulph., Zinc.; **hands twitch**: Viol. tric.; **ankles weak**: Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Caust., Natr., Natr. m., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **weak spine**: Calc., Calc. phos. (head drops), Phos., Sil., Sulph.; **every abrasion festers**: Calc. carb., Carb. v.,Graph.,Hep.,Lyc.,Merc.,Petr.,Sil.; **ulcers on fingers**: Bor.,Sep.; **plumpness, appearance of health**: *Ant. crud.*, Ars., Calc., Calc. iod., Graph.,Hep.,Sulph.; **induration of soft parts**: Bar., Carb. an., Carb. v., Con., Graph.,Hep.,Iod.,Lyc.,Magn. mur.,Phos.,Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **emaciation**: Arg. nitr., Ars.,Calc ,Iod.,Sars.,Sulph.; **emaciation of neck**: Calc. phos.,Natr. m.; **of face and hands**: Phos., Selen.; **of whole body**: Calc., Calc. phos., Arg. nitr., Ars., Bar. c., Bor., Caust.,

Graph., Hydr., Merc., Oleum jec., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Psor., Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Staph.; **of arms and thighs:** Nitr. ac.; **upper part of body:** Lyc.; **glands enlarged:** Ars., Ars. iod., Bar. c., Calc., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Cistus, Carb. v., Caust., Con., Graph., Magn., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Oleum jec., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Psor., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **offensive odor of skin:** Psor., Sulph.; **skin dry, hot:** Ars., Calc., Lyc., Oleum jec., Sulph., Viol. tric.; **skin cold:** Ars., Calc., Camph., Carb. v., Merc. (clammy), Sulph., Veratr.; **aggravations: damp dwellings:** Natr. sulph.; **change of weather:** Calc., Calc. phos., Merc., Psor., Sulph.; **spring:** Sarsap.; **summer:** Ant. crud., Carb. v., Con., Natr. m., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **when washed:** Ant. crud., Calc., Hydr., Nitr. ac., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph.—(*Hahnemannian* xiii, 705.)

ATROPHY OF POSTERIOR COLUMN OF SPINAL CORD, Tabes Dorsalis, Locomotor Ataxy.

Æsculus hip.—Paralytic weakness of the symphyses, making locomotion difficult or impossible; fulgurant pains through lower extremities.

Aluminium.—Great muscular weakness and impairment of coördination; superficial symptoms of formication, tickling irritation of skin and mucous membranes, especially eyes, pharynx and larynx, > by warm food and drink; loss of contractive power of the bowels, with diminished secretion and tendency to rupture of hæmorrhoidal vessels; weakness of bladder and sexual organs; confusion and obscuration of intellect; **with closed eyes his whole body tottered;** ptosis and diplopia; pain in the sole of the foot, on stepping, as if it were too soft and swollen; arms and legs heavy; when trying to walk, great weakness and uncertainty in lower limbs, has to be led; disposition quiet and resigned.

Argentum nit.—Mental confusion; tendency to fall sideways; fulgurating pains and abolition of tendon reflexes; imperfect muscular coordination; vertigo when walking with eyes closed, he staggers and has to seize hold of things; legs feel like wood; soreness in the lumbo-sacral region, pain in small of back very severe when rising from a sitting posture, < when walking; want of feeling and exhaustion in extremities; impotence, want of desire, organs shrivelled; loss of pupillary reflexes; gastralgia; incontinence of urine; sleeplessness, drowsy during day; girdle sensation.

Belladonna.—Early stage with incoördination of the muscles of both upper and lower limbs; cannot tell when the hand holds an object, he raises the feet slowly and puts the heel down with force, or when walking he raises his legs as if he had to pass over an obstacle; great restlessness with sudden startings; gastric crises, forcing one to bend the body backward; frequent desire to urinate (Sulphate of Atropine).

Causticum.—Vertigo and feeling as if there were an empty space between the brain and cranial bones; > by warmth; with tendency to fall forward or sideways; constipation with constant urging; unsteady walk; tearing, boring pains in lower extremities.

Colchicum.—Locomotor ataxia after getting wet; shooting, tearing pains in extremities, with great irritability and weakness and exhaustion as after exertion.

Duboisin (*O. & O.*, 80).—Almost impossible to stand alone with eyes shut, constantly swaying forward and backward and must be held to prevent falling; sensation as if the floor were coming up to him when walking, makes high steps; feeling as if treading on empty space or as if legs

could not hold up the body; staggering from one side to the other when walking, but can go straight when concentrating mind and eyes on every step he takes; tired feelings; vertigo; **paralysis of accommodation.**

Fluoric acid.—Tabes dorsalis with great sexual excitement; venereal rheumatism of upper and lower extremities, followed by weakness and numbness; < in wet, cold weather.

Gelsemium.—**Fresh cases**; spinal weakness from exhaustion; confusion of head; strabismus, ptosis, diplopia on inclining head towards shoulder; paresis of tongue and glottis; fatigue of lower limbs after slight exercise, cannot control the movements of his lower limbs; sexual weakness from irritability of seminal vesicles; genitals cold and relaxed.

Ginseng.—**Vertigo of occipital origin**, with consequent incoördination, gait unsteady and difficult; lancinating pains in epigastrium; painful lassitude along the back, with bruised feeling down to the sacrum; formication in legs, accompanied with stiffness.

Kali brom.—Numbness, stinging in legs and in spine, at first increase of sexual nisus, in later stages absence of erection and too frequent nightly emissions; melancholy; staggering gait.

Nux moschata.—Spasmodic pain from right to left hypochondrium, then in a circle in lower part of abdomen (girdle pain); inclined to coitus, but genitals are relaxed; pains now in back, now in sacrum, knees very tired, < during rest; wandering, digging, perplexing pains, confined to small spots, lasting but a short time and soon returning; staggers in walking, falls often; soreness of all parts on which one lies, tendency to bedsores.

Nux vomica.—Partial paralysis of lower limbs from overexertion and being drenched in rain; drags limbs in walking; cannot lift them from the ground, sensation of lower limbs impaired, feels the sticking of a pin only when it penetrates deep enough to draw blood; legs always cold, bluish; constipation, hæmorrhoids; burning at anus; paralysis vesicæ; sexual nisus excited, but power is weak; stitches through the body in jerks; feels sore all over, < mornings; headache. (Sulphate of Strychnia and Atropine in fortnightly alternation.)

Onosmodium.—**Dull, heavy pain in occiput, pressing upward**, with dizzy sensations; diminished sexual desire; cold feeling in glans penis; dull, aching pains in back; tired, weary and numb feeling in the legs, mostly below the knees; disturbance of the gait in walking; **loss of muscular coordination in walking**; staggers; he cannot keep in the walk, sidewalk seems to be too high, which causes him to step very high; sensation of formication in the calves of the legs.

Phosphorus.—**Burning heat in back**; hands and feet numb, clumsy; limbs tremble from every exertion; when walking missteps from weakness; swelling of hands and feet with stinging pains; paralysis; formication and tearing pains in limbs; anæsthesia; great irritability and nervousness; increased heat; sexual irritation; nocturnal emissions.

Phosphorus hydrogenatus (Allen, vii, 465).—Unsteadiness of upper and lower extremities, with undercurrent shooting pains in them and in abdomen, tottering gait; **ataxia**, stands with extremities separated; coördinate movement impossible; when the eyes are closed he staggers and falls down; electric irritability increased.

Physostigma.—On walking, feeling of unsteadiness from knees downward, so that he has to tread carefully, especially when eyes are shut; **he must see** where he is going, wants a cane to support himself; stiffness in recti femoris; languor; flatulence.

Plumbum.—**Advanced cases of tabes dorsalis and of disseminated sclerosis,**

where the paralyzed parts soon fall off in flesh; sclerosis from hyperplasia of neuroglia in posterior columns; loss of sexual desire, impotence; paroxysmal, lancinating, neuralgic pains in limbs; < at night, > by pressure; total loss of coördination; formication, anæsthesia and paralysis of limbs which are atrophied, though body remained plump; pains in limbs < at night, > by rubbing; sensitiveness to open air.

Rhus tox.—Rheumatic paralysis from getting wet or lying on damp ground; < in cold, wet weather, in bed and at rest; pain in small of back as if bruised; aching pain in both hip-joints at every step and a paralytic feeling in anterior muscles of thighs; jerking in thighs, with tremor of knees. **Loss of power of coordination** of lower extremities; staggers; takes long strides, steps higher than usual; tearing pains during rest.

Secale corn.—**Absence of knee-jerk; fulgurating pains; ataxy;** shuffling gait as if the feet were dragged along; difficult, staggering gait; complete inability to walk, not for want of power, but on account of a peculiar unfitness to perform light movements with limbs and hands; formication of hands and feet; feeling as if walking on velvet; gentle creeping sensation in back, as if a soft air were blowing through it; painful jerking of limbs at night; lassitude, heaviness and trembling of limbs; painful constriction in epigastrium; formication under skin; aversion to heat or to being covered; anxiety, sadness and depression.

Stramonium.—Vertigo when walking in the dark, can only walk in the light; totters as if dizzy, cannot make even a few steps without support; trembling of limbs; muscles will not obey the will; limbs feel as if gone to sleep; melancholy, weeps all the time.

Sulphur.—**Girdle pains;** painful sensitiveness of abdomen to touch; weak sexual powers with coldness of penis; tearing in limbs, muscles and joints, from above downward; limbs go to sleep; unsteady gait, tremor of hands; soles of feet become soft, sensitive and painful when walking; great debility and trembling.

Zincum.—**Beginning of locomotor ataxia,** when fulgurant pains are marked and intense; twitchings in various muscles; the whole body jerks during sleep; great weakness of limbs, especially of lumbar region and bends of knees, when walking in open air; burning along spine; impotence; cerebral exhaustion. [Charcot recommends suspension of the patient, clothed in a Sayre's corset, on a horizontal bar for a few minutes (*Bulletin méd.*, 10.89.) every other day.]

BACK, PAINS IN THE.—Spinal Irritation.

Generally a mere symptom, either reflex from abdominal or pelvic trouble, or from spinal irritation, and it may be therefore preferable to combine the chapter under one head and follow it with a repertory.

Aconite.—Stiffness in nape of neck, especially felt on motion; drawings in muscles of throat and neck, in scapulæ; stiffness and shooting in back and impossibility to take a deep breath when the back is very painful, not relieved by rest, worse by pressure; tensive, pressive pain in lumbar and sacral region, < on stepping; pain as if from a bruise from loins through back into nape of neck; numbness and coldness of upper and lower extremities: < evening and night, in warm room or bed, > in open air.

Æsculus hip.—Weakness, weariness and lameness in the small of the back, sore and tired mornings when awaking; constant dull backache, walking almost impossible, scarcely able to stoop or to rise after sitting, especially across **hips and sacrum**; darting and shooting pains in upper and

lower extremities, most on left side; paralytic feeling in arms, legs and spine; < by exercise, > by rest.

Æthusa cyn.—**Distressing pain in occiput and nape of neck,** extending down spine, relieved by friction with hot whisky; sensation as if small of back were in a vise, > by straightening out and bending stiffly backward.

Agaricus.—Great sensitiveness of **single vertebræ to the hot sponge;** pain and sensitiveness in lumbar region and sacrum, especially during exertion in daytime and while sitting; violent, electric-like shocks, shooting from lumbar region to lower part of body; extremities go to sleep easily; feeling as if her limbs do not belong to her; formication of all extremities; **coldness of glutei;** sensation as if a cool air were passing from spine over whole body; painful stitches in cardiac region; palpitation of heart in old people, due to spinal irritation; pulse full, slow, intermittent; twitching of eyes and eyelids; frequent erections, great sexual desire, after coitus great weariness and relaxation and night-sweats; < mornings and before a thunderstorm, and very sensitive to cold air

Alumina.—Pain in back as if a **hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ;** violent stitch in middle of back; throbbing in small of back during stool; nates go to sleep while sitting; heaviness in feet with great lassitude of legs; great exhaustion, especially after walking in open air; skin harsh and dry with absence of perspiration; costive from inert rectum.

Ambra.—Pain in back of head and neck as from a sprain, cannot bear to be touched; painful tension in lumbar region; **uncommon twitching and coldness of the body,** at night; weariness with painful soreness of all limbs.

Ammonium mur.—**Bruised and sprained sensation between scapulæ,** with feeling as if the skin were stretched tight; **internal icy coldness between shoulders,** followed by itching; frightful backache as if shattered, or as if compressed in a vise, often awakening her from sleep, at ease in no position, < by motion; neuralgic pains in extremities, cannot walk erect, on account of pain, as from a sprain in the groins; tension in joints as from shortening of the muscles; cracking in all the joints; aversion to meat and great desire for coffee.

Angustura.—Sensation of tremulousness in muscles of neck; pain in cervical vertebræ, as if dislocated, when lifting the arm; drawing stiff feeling in the morning in bed and in afternoon, with stitches extending deep into chest, during motion.

Antimonium tart.—Violent pain in sacro-lumbar region, the slightest effort to move causes retching and cold, clammy sweat; rheumatic pains with sweat, which does not relieve; prostration and sluggishness of body, with bad humor.

Argentum nit.—Pain in small of back, > when standing or walking, but severe when rising from a seat; stiffness, heaviness, paralytic pain from sacrum down along pelvis and hips; shaky legs and trembling hands.

Arnica.—Lumbago from overexertion and straining; weakness of cervical muscles with great sensitiveness to pressure; crawling in vertebral column; pressive pain between scapulæ seeming to extend from the posterior wall of the stomach, and cutting thrusts extending into chest while walking; every part of body feels sore; < from excitement, > by rest.

Arsenicum.—Stiffness in spinal column beginning **in region of os coccygis and going up to nape of neck,** causing trunk to bend backward; loss of strength in small of back; spasmodic constriction in stomach, extending through to back; great prostration with anguish.

Asafœtida.—Exaggerated sensitiveness of spine, with heat along back; severe pressure in some of costal vertebræ.

Baryta carb.—Tension in neck and scapula, and stiffness; pains in loins in cold air; rheumatic irritation of the spine; pain and stiffness in small of back, can hardly rise from chair; tearing in limbs with chilliness; glandular swellings.

Belladonna.—Violent pressive pain in neck when coughing; sensation of weight with violent pressing in occiput; sensation as if nape of neck were struck with a hammer; back aches as if it would break; bearing down on the sacrum; stiffness of muscles of back and lower extremities prevents him from sitting up in bed or raising himself upright, > by standing or walking.

Berberis.—**Pain from back to stomach, or vice versa,** going around abdomen towards the bladder; tenderness of back aggravated by acrid, sour vomiting; pain and numbness in back during menses; < when sitting or lying, in the morning when awaking; tearing, stitching or throbbing and tearing in limbs; increased urination.

Bryonia.—Drawing and stiffness of cervical muscles, especially right side; shooting stitches in back through to chest; violent pain in first dorsal vertebra, extending through thorax to lower portion of sternum and impeding respiration; small of back pains as if bruised when lying upon it, < by even a light touch on spine and from slightest motion; every spot on body painful to pressure, < mornings.

Calcarea carb.—Drawing pains between scapulæ and pressure which impedes respiration, and painfulness in bones of spine to touch; pain in small of back so that he can hardly rise from sitting; muscular debility and soreness; stiffness when beginning to move; **parts feel subjectively cold and icy coldness in and on head**; trembling of inner and outer parts; weak feeling in back, < from mental annoyance, can hardly rise: softening of spine, with contraction of limbs; < from cold, damp air, from washing; lumbago from overlifting; **spinal irritation from sexual excesses or masturbation.**

Calcarea fluor.—Lumbago from strains; pains < after rest, > from moving a little or from warmth (after failure of Rhus).

Calcarea phos.—Rheumatic pain and stiffness of neck, with dulness of head, from slight draught of air; violent pain in small of back from slightest bodily effort; scoliosis sinistra, lumbar vertebræ bent forward; < in autumn and cold weather, > in spring.

Cannabis Ind.—Pain with drawing through lumbar vertebræ, on standing, forcing him to stoop, with **sensation of drops falling from and upon different spots**; warmth in spine extending to head.

Cantharides.—Pain in loins, kidneys and abdomen, with incessant desire to urinate, and can only pass a few drops with moaning, weakness and trembling of limbs; general coldness, collapse.

Capsicum.—Sensation as if **cold water was dropping down back**; drawing, tearing pain in spine and back; coldness beginning in back; drawing downward in back, while standing and moving, with bruised sensation.

Carbolic acid.—Great sense of weight on neck, with tenderness even to touch over seventh cervical vertebra; soreness in muscles of back and limbs, can hardly straighten himself out, < by riding; great languor and prostration; tired out from the least exertion.

Causticum.—Feeling as of a **cold wind blowing between the shoulders**; aching at inner margin of right scapula on moving arm or turning head to that side; pain in back during menses; pressing, cramplike pain in small of back and renal region while sitting, better after rising: lameness in small of back; weakness and trembling of limbs.

Cereus Bonplandii.—Tenderness on pressure along the spines of all

the cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; pain in cardiac region, with tenderness over left ribs just below the heart (Cact.).

Chelidonium.—**Stiff neck with cracking of the vertebræ** when moving the neck or breathing deeply; pain in all vertebræ, as if sore, < by motion and from pressure on spinous processes; pain in and beneath right scapula, extending through thorax to sternum; tearing pressure in lowest lumbar vertebræ; when bending forward or backward, feeling as if vertebræ would be separated from each other and torn apart.

Chininum sulph.—Sensitiveness of last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ to pressure; third dorsal vertebra very painful to touch, with oppression of chest; great weakness, especially of feet, making walking difficult; periodical pain in back, returning about midnight and extending into head; twitching or clonic spasms in limbs.

Cimicifuga.—Upper and lower cervical vertebræ sore to touch, when bending head forward, feeling as if spinal cord would be drawn out; weight and pain in lumbar and sacral region, extending around abdomen or downward into lower limbs; nausea and retching on pressure upon the spine between the fourth and fifth vertebræ, with fainting; excessive nervousness from interior disorders.

Cicuta.—**Painful tension on inner surface of scapula**; sensation of a vesicle or ulcer on right scapula, painful to touch; spasmodic symptoms after mechanical injuries.

Cobaltum.—Pain in back, < while sitting (Zinc.), > on walking or lying down, especially when caused by sexual excesses.

Cocculus.—Cervical muscles nearly unable to support the head, > by bending backward; trembling in back; paralytic pain in small of back, with spasmodic drawing across the hips; preventing walking and anxious, fearful mood; sensation of cracking or stiffness in vertebræ, which are sensitive to touch; feeling of hollowness in some of the cavities of the body; palpitations from mental excitement; great lassitude; it is exertion to talk or to walk; irritable, hysterical weakness.

Colchicum.—Pressing pain or tension in cervical muscles; felt even when swallowing; rheumatic pains in neck and back, < on motion; drawing, tension and stitches in back; sudden tearing and shooting in loins; sensation of lameness through limbs, with great weakness.

Colocynthis.—Great tenderness on pressure over spinous processes of all cervical and first four dorsal vertebræ; weakness and pains in back, with pressing headache mornings; painful lassitude in small of back and lower limbs; sharp, cutting, lancinating pain running up back; lumbago, coxalgia; icy coldness of hands and feet.

Conium.—Hysterical backache; weakness and lameness in small of back and general lassitude, < on bending backward or after a short walk, with nausea and weakness; ill **effects of bruises and shocks to the spine**, < when laughing, sneezing or taking a quick breath; staggering gait; coldness of limbs.

Crocus.—**Sudden feeling of coldness in back**, as if cold water were thrown over him; limbs go to sleep at night; icy-cold extremities.

Dioscorea.—**Weak back and weak knees follow seminal losses** (Calc. next); violent spasmodic neuralgia of abdominal organs; dull pain in lumbar region, < bending spine, or sharp and extending to the testicles; sharp, darting pains in various parts of body and limbs.

Gelsemium.—**Spinal congestion**; prostration, languor, muscles feel bruised and will not obey the will; pains from spine to shoulders and head; myalgic pains; excessive irritability of mind and body, dull aching in lum-

bar and sacral region; fatigue of lower limbs after slight exercise; nervous chills.

Glonoinum.—Headache from spinal irritation; lancinating pain from heart to between the shoulders, and hot sensation the whole length of back.

Guaco.—Burning and aching in upper part of spine, with difficulty of swallowing and constriction of larynx, and extreme sensitiveness to touch; **painful paresis after apoplexy.**

Guaiacum.—Rheumatic stiffness of whole left side of back, with intolerable pain on slightest motion or turning the part, not noticed on touch or during rest, drawing limbs out of shape; gouty nodes on joints.

Hamamelis.—Small of back feels as if it would break; tearing pains across small of back, with fulness of joints of legs; dull backache, weakness of limbs, with going to sleep of various parts of the body; great languor.

Helleborus.—Stiffness of cervical muscles; rigidity of neck; shooting, piercing, contracting pains in limbs (spotted fever); convulsions with extreme coldness.

Helonias.—Burning and heat in the dorsal region, mostly between the lower half of the scapulæ; backache across lumbar region; pain about the upper part of sacrum and pelvis, < at night; piercing pain in lower part of the back, through to uterus; all tired out without apparent cause.

Hepar sulph.—**Oversensitiveness to pain or to cold**; rheumatic pain in back, with sensation as if bruised, while walking, standing or lying, with sharp pressure in lumbar vertebræ, extending to lower limbs and compelling to limp.

Hydrastis.—Lumbar backache with stiffness while bending over, cannot straighten out; dull, heavy, dragging pain and stiffness in back, necessitating the use of the arms to rise from a seat; must walk about in order to be able to straighten out; shifting rheumatic pains in extremities.

Hypericum.—After a fall, slightest motion of arms or neck extorts cries; cervical vertebræ very sensitive to touch; violent pains and inability to walk or stoop after a fall on coccyx.

Ignatia.—Stiffness of nape of neck, with tendency to spasmodic closure of the jaws; pain as if beaten. at night, when lying on either side, in neck, back, shoulders, only disappearing when lying on back; pain in sacrum, even while lying upon the back, in the morning in bed. Spinal irritation from depressing emotions with hysterical symptoms.

Kali bichrom.—Rheumatic sharp shooting pains in back and down left side into the hip; pain in coccyx, < from walking, touch, or on rising from long sitting.

Kali carb.—Backache, while walking she feels as if she must give up and lie down, after confinement, miscarriage; uterine, rheumatic or neuralgic backache, which feels as if back were broken or bruised during rest, not during movement; weakness in back and legs; stitching pains in back at 3 A. M., has to get up and walk about to get relief; gnawing in coccyx; limbs tired, cold.

Kali iod.—Small of back feels as if it were in a vise, very painful, not allowing to lie still at night or in daytime; bruised pain in lumbar region; has to sit mostly in bent position, with difficulty in walking; pain in coccyx as from a fall.

Kalmia lat.—**Violent pain in upper three dorsal vertebræ,** extending through shoulders; constant pain in spine, < in lumbar region, with great heat and burning; shifting rheumatic pains from upper to lower parts; < by motion.

Kreosotum.—Coldness extending up back, between shoulders, during

menses; pain as if small of back would break, < rest, > motion; continuous burning in small of back.

Lachesis.—**Hypersensitiveness without soreness**, yet often relieved by rubbing; back-pain, with great restlessness, gaping and stretching of extremities; stiff neck, with tearing pains from nape up either side to top of head; pain in coccyx when sitting down, as if sitting on something sharp.

Lachnanthes.—**Sensation as if a piece of ice were lying on back between shoulders**, followed by chill, with gooseflesh all over; sensation between scapulæ as if wet with cold sweat, but skin is cold and dry; when turning neck or bending head backward, pain in nape as from dislocation; burning in os sacrum; burning in palms and soles; great weakness, as from loss of fluids.

Ledum.—Painful stiffness of back and loins when rising from a seat; sticking in shoulders when lifting arm; **rheumatism ascends**; tearing from small of back to occiput, left side of the head and maxillæ, mostly evenings.

Lilium tigr.—Dull pain in nape with feeling of constriction; pain in lower dorsal vertebræ, as if the back would break; cold feeling in back as if cold water was poured on it; pain in sacrum, with a sensation of weight and downward pressure in hypogastrium, < when standing; aching, drawing or pressive pains in lumbo-sacral region from ovarian and uterine troubles.

Lobelia infl.—Burning pain in back as if in posterior wall of stomach; extreme tenderness over sacrum, cannot bear slightest touch, sits up in bed, bending forward; difficult breathing from a strong constriction in middle of chest; nearly all symptoms disappear in the evening. (Lob. coer: rigidity of spine, < by motion.)

Lycopodium.—Stiffness and tensive pain in neck and occiput; pain as from sprain in nape, with sensitiveness to touch; burning, pressing and drawing in back, > by fanning back; sensation as if flesh were loose on lower part of back; pains and aches across the small of back, > by passing urine; sticking stitches in back on breathing; **burning as from glowing coals between scapulæ**; limbs and extremities cold, with feeble circulation; **neurasthenia and brain-fag**, hence < in the afternoon from 4 to 8; spinal anæmia; impotence.

Magnesia carb.—Sudden piercing in coccyx, a violent pain as if spine were bent back; stiff neck; pain in back and small of back as if broken, < from pressure.

Magnesia mur.—Contractive spasmodic pain in small of back; gnawing pain in back, evenings, in bed, as if in the spinal cord, up to neck, preventing sleep, with constant tossing about, and sore to touch, < from rest, > from exercise.

Manganum acet—Tearing in whole spinal column, from above downward; stiff neck; pain in small of back on bending backward; **crosswise shifting rheumatism**; < from touch, motion and at night.

Mercurius.—Rheumatic stiffness and swelling of neck; violent pains in spine, < from motion; bruised sensation in scapulæ, back and small of back, pain in sacrum as after lying on a hard couch; stitches in small of back during respiration.

Natrum ars.—Neuralgic pains; neck stiff and sore; severe pain between scapulæ, < inspiration, inclines forward for relief; soreness of lower cervical vertebræ and shooting pains down extremities.

Natrum carb.—Stiffness of neck; cracking of cervical vertebræ on moving head; violent backache after walking; stitches in small of back while sitting; formication in back; great weakness of lower extremities; ankles give way under him and heaviness of arms.

Natrum mur.—Sensitiveness of spine, better from lying flat on back, with partial paralysis from weakness of spine; stitches, cutting, pulsation, as if a portion of the spine had been taken out; feeling in sacral region as if beaten; limbs feel weak and bruised; morning headaches; longing for salt; < from depressing emotions.

Natrum sulph.—Soreness up and down spine and neck; piercing as from knives, between scapulæ and in middle of sacrum, while sitting in the evening; pain in back as if ulcerating, all night, can only lie on right side; hepatic region sensitive to touch; panaritium (Diosc.).

Nux vomica.—**Backache accompanying abdominal plethora**, with piles, constipation and urging to urinate, must sit up in order to turn from one side to the other; pain as if flesh were beaten loose from last cervical vertebra; burning, tearing and constrictive pains in back and small of back, pain in pelvic region as if dislocated; tearing and pulling in lower portion of back while walking and sitting, but not while lying; numbness of limbs; increased sensibility to external impressions; heart feels tired, with tendency to faint, > while lying down.

Oxalic acid—Deep-seated burning between shoulders in the evening; numbness in small of back; all symptoms worse by thinking of them; pains come in small spots; pains shooting down from the loins to limbs; patient trying to get relief from change of position; **paralysis from inflammation of spinal cord**, limbs stiff, paroxysms of dyspnœa; < standing, > lying down.

Palladium.—Constant pain in back and hips, with cold limbs; spasmodic pains; dull pressing backache in afternoon, as from sitting too long in a stiff posture; pains extending to right hip.

Phosphorus.—**Spinous processes of dorsal vertebræ between scapulæ** exceedingly sensitive to pressure, also muscles between spinous processes; much < on left side; sticking pain from behind forward through chest or the reverse; burning, throbbing pain in a small spot between shoulders; heat in back, cannot lie on it, it is so hot, with great weakness in abdomen; back feels weak, as if it would soon give out (Cocc.); palpitation of heart, < from any emotion, joyful or depressing; weakness of limbs on beginning to walk, with trembling; patient stumbles and totters; sleepless from excessive heat or horribly exciting dreams; diminished resistance to external stimulants; < at twilight when alone, during thunderstorm; often caused by excessive loss of animal fluids, as semen; impotence preceded by overexcitation of sexual organs.

Phosphoric acid.—Especially for young persons who have grown very rapidly; formication in back; violent pain on rising, after stooping; burning pain in a spot about small of back; limbs feel weak and are cold to touch, > from heat and wrapping up; weakness of body and apathy of mind.

Physostigma.—Burning and stinging in spinal column, with numbness of feet, hands and other parts of the body, crampy pains in hands, sudden jerking of the limbs, on dropping off to sleep; creeping numbness from occiput all down the spine, < between hips; stiffness and pain all down spine, muscles of back become rigid; limbs weary and heavy, with darting neuralgic pains in muscles and joints; constant yawning and desire to sleep; disgust for cold water in any form; asthenopia from spinal irritation.

Picric acid.—Heaviness and dragging in back, with heat; back feels weak, sore and heavy; tired all over; lack of will-power

Piper methyst.—Congestion of posterior part of brain and spinal cord, with feeling as though he must move or head and neck would be compressed; constriction extending to chest and stomach; > by turning the mind to another topic, in open air and when moving.

Platina.—Pressing from small of back upon the pelvic organs; numbness in sacrum and coccyx; pain in back, < from pressure or bending backward; nape of neck weak, head inclines forward; cramplike pains; numbness in limbs and joints.

Plumbum.—**Paresis and paralysis of cervical muscles**; pressure about last cervical and first dorsal vertebra causes pain; dorsal region of spine tender to pressure; sticking in small of back, which is sensitive, on leaning against a chair, disappearing by rubbing it; painfulness of loins, nates, posterior portion of thigh, knee, sole of foot and toes; heaviness of head; obstinate constipation; skin dry, yellow; violent neuralgic pains in extremities, < at night; paralysis with atrophy.

Pulsatilla.—Rheumatic pain in nape with weariness of feet; drawing, tensive pain or fine sticking in nape, between scapulæ and in back; neck, back and whole body feel stiff as a board, and small of back as if tightly bandaged; pain in sacral region as if he lay in an uncomfortable position, < on sitting and bending back, > by rest and sleep; joints weak as if they would become easily dislocated; stitches in back while coughing; feeling as of cold water being poured down the back; pressive tired pain in sacrum in the evening; spinal irritation due to sexual excesses or masturbation, with weariness and stiffness of back; violent trembling of body; drawing, tearing pains in extremities, < evening and night, in bed, > in fresh air, when lying upon back or slowly moving about.

Rhododendron.—Rheumatic pain between scapulæ, extending to small of back on motion; shooting from back to pit of stomach; pains in bones or skin only in small spots and radiating from one place to another; great weakness after slight exertion; < at approach of thunderstorm, during rough weather, at night and from rest.

Rhus tox.—Rheumatic stiffness of nape, with pain as if a heavy weight were upon it; pain in cervical muscles as if asleep; constrictive pain in dorsal muscles while sitting, > by bending backward, < forward; violent rheumatic pain between scapulæ, only relieved by heat, < from cold; stiffness and aching in lumbar region, > from motion and from lying on something hard (Natr. m.); burning feeling in loins; spinal irritation from ovarian and uterine troubles, especially if caused by straining, lifting or becoming wet; often resulting from sexual excesses, when there are tearing, contusive pains in back, < during rest, with increased sexual desire and nightly pollutions.

Ruta.—Very acute pressive, drawing pain in right side of spine, opposite to liver, especially on inspiration; painful jerking in spine, < from pressure of hand, which causes aching beneath last short ribs, impeding respiration; pain in dorsal vertebræ as from a fall; injuries to bones, periosteum and fibrous tissues; lumbago < in morning before rising, > after rising.

Sabadilla.—Spinal irritation from pollutions, with excessive weakness in legs; bruised feeling in small of back and sacral region; feet swell, are painful on walking, feels every pebble; nervous diseases from worms or other seated abdominal irritations.

Sabina.—Pain in small of back, especially on left side, with inclination to stretch and bend it backward; constant pain in back, obliging to draw it inward, which causes voluptuous sensation.

Santonine (Cina).—Spinal irritation from worms; nervous; irritable cough; general and frequent twitching of body, etc.

Sepia.—Depressed, anxious and fearful state of mind, with a sense of helplessness; pain in back and small of back with stiffness, > by pressing back against something hard or by walking and by belching; pulsations in back; backache causes nausea and faint feeling while standing; icy cold-

ness of feet; excessive sensitiveness to pain; twitching of limbs during sleep; frequent micturition at night; hysterical spasms.

Silicea.—Spinal weakness, legs tremble with great nervousness; feeling of loss of power; spasmodic pain in small of back, can hardly rise; on first leaving bed in the morning, cannot walk from weakness; draught on back causes pain and uneasiness; < in dry, stormy, windy weather, or when electric variations are marked; great desire to be magnetized.

Spigelia —Cold sensation extending from back to umbilical region; stitches in back, also when breathing, numb, painful sensation in neck, < lying on back.

Staphisagria.—Lumbago compels patient to get up early and feels better after rising; pain in back as if broken, early in bed, not allowing to stoop; after rising hunger, followed by diarrhœa; pain in back, with weakness of legs, especially in knee-joints, compelling to drag foot, with stitching tearing in the calf of the leg.

Stannum.—**Neurasthenia,** < in going down stairs; fairly drops into a chair after walking; stitches through spine with excessive restlessness in limbs.

Stramonium.—Constant pain in cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, worse from touch and motion; great inclination to lie down; frequent twitchings and sudden jerks through the body.

Sulphur.—Spinal congestion from suppression of menses or hæmorrhoidal flow; every sudden jarring causes sharp pain along the spine; dry heat in small of back, with cold feet, stiffness and loss of power in lumbar region; sensation as if vertebræ were gliding one over another, when turning in bed; stitches in scapulæ; pain in small of back after heavy lifting and taking cold at the same time; curvature of spine from softening of vertebræ; limbs go to sleep; tearing in limbs, muscles and joints from above downward; stooping shoulders, cannot walk erect.

Tarentula.—**Excessive hyperæsthesia;** slight touch along spine causes spasmodic pain in chest and great distress in cardiac region, at times heart feels as if twisted over; intense headache, > by rubbing head against pillow; whole body feels hot; rigidity of neck so painful that he cannot move without screaming from pain; pain in neck and back, followed by general paralysis; sharp shooting pains in dorsal and lumbar spine; repeated lancinating, shooting pains in coccyx.

Tellurium —Spine from last cervical to about fifth dorsal vertebra very sensitive to touch, though parts are really not very tender, < by fatigue, but only partially < by rest; restlessness in spite of lassitude and weakness; pain in sacrum when stooping or when lying on back, > when walking.

Theridion.—**Great sensitiveness between vertebræ;** patient sits sideways on a chair to avoid pressure of back against the spine; pains in bones as if every part would fall asunder, followed by violent coldness, not relieved by heat; weakness, trembling, anxiety.

Thuja.—Drawing pain in small of back, os coccygis and thighs, preventing erect position, after prolonged sitting; pressive, bruised sensation in back and loins early on rising, > on turning trunk or while standing, > when walking; cramplike pain in lumbar region after long standing, when attempting to walk feels as if he would fall.

Zincum.—Constant pain in back and loins so severe as to render life miserable; pain in back when walking relieved by continuing to walk; stiffness and tension of neck; tearing pains, burning in shoulder-blades; burning along whole spine, < sitting; tearing, trembling and lameness in limbs; twisting in affected limbs and frequent jerking of whole body during sleep;

great weakness of limbs; weakness of lumbar region and bend of knees; **tendency to convulsions from injury to spine**; transfer of pains from one side to another; wine increases the pain and nervous weakness.

Pains in back from spinal irritation: Agar., Arg. nit., Bell., Bry., Calc., Calc. phos., Cann., China, Chin. sulph., Cimicif., Coca, Cocc., Con., Gels., Ign., Kali carb., Lach., Lachn., Lyc., Magn. phos., Naja, Natr. m., Ox. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Sumb., Tarent., Ther., Thuj., Zinc., Zinc. phos.

Pains in back from rheuma and gout: Acon., Ant. tart., Calc. phos., Colch., Gels, Guaiac., Hep., Hydr., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kalm., Merc., Puls., Rhus; **from overexertion**: Arn., Bry., Calc., Chin., Cocc., Merc., Natr. m., Rhus; **from overlifting**: Bry.; from **sexual excesses or masturbation**: Calc.,Carb. v.,Chin.,Natr. m., Nux v.,Phos.,Phos.ac.,Puls.,Sep., Staph., Sulph.; from **loss of animal fluids**: Ars., Calc., Chin., Con., Fer., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sulph., Veratr.

AMELIORATION.—Rising after sitting: Caust.; **when lying down**: Cob., Nux v.; **lying on back**: Cob., Ign., Natr. m., Rhus, Ruta, Sep.; **on motion**: Kali carb., Kreos., Magn. mur., Rhus; **sitting bent**: Kali iod.; **bending forward**: Natr. ars.; **bending backward**: Bell., Cycl., Rhus; from **pressure against something hard**: Sep.; **during sleep**: Puls.; **rest**: Æsc. hip., Arn., Guaiac.,Puls.,Tell.; **standing**: Arg. nit.,Bell.; **walking**: Arg. nit., Bar. c., Bell., Cob., Magn. sulph., Phos., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Stront., Tell., Thuj.; **moving about**: Calc. fluor.; **open air**: Acon.; **warmth**: Calc. fluor.,Cinnab., Rhus; **rubbing**: Æth., Lach., Plumb.

AGGRAVATION.—**Standing**: Agn., Arg. nit., Cann., Caps.,Cocc.,Hep., Kali bi., Lil., Lith., Petr., Phos., Sulph.,Thuj.; **walking**: Agar.,Arg. nit., Cocc., Hep.,Hyper.,Kali bi.,Kali carb.,Nux v.,Sep.,Spig.,Sulph.; **riding**: Calc., Carbol. ac., Nux m.; **rising from seat**: Ant., Arg. nit., Bry., Calc., Cann., Canth., Fer. ac., Kali bi., Led., Petr., Rhod.,Staph.,Sulph.; **during rest**: Guaiac., Kreos., Rhus; **after rest**: Calc. fluor., Magn. mur., Rhod.; **cold weather**: Calc. phos.; **turning head**: Caust., Lachn.; **in bed**: Acon., Ign.,Magn.mur.,Staph.; **straightening out**: Æth.; **bending forward**: Chel., Diosc., Rhus; **bending backward**: Æth., Chel., Con., Diosc., Kali carb., Mang., Plat., Puls.; **bending head backward**: Lachn.; **from sitting**: Agar., Aloe, Ant. tart., Berb., Cann., Caust.,Cob.,Lach.,Natr. sulph.,Nux v.,Ol. an.,Puls.,Rhus, Sabad.,Sil.,Tereb.,Thuj.,Zinc.; **from lying**: Agar.,Berb., Bry., Coloc., Euphr., Hep., Ign., Kreos.,Sil.,Spig.,Staph.; **lying on either side**; Ign., Staph.; **on back**: Bry., Chin., Euphr., Ign.,Nitr.,Staph.,Tell.; **during exertion**: Agar.; **motion**: Acon., Æsc., Amm. m., Ang., Bry.,Cap., Chel.,Colch.,Guaiac.,Kalm.,Mang.,Merc.; **by pressure**: Acon.,Arn.,Chel., Chin.sulph.,Coloc.,Magn.,Phos.,Plat.,Plumb.,Ruta ; **by stepping**: Acon.; **during evening**: Acon., Cist., Led., Magn. mur., Nux v., Tereb.; **night**: Acon., Helon., Ign.,Mang.,Natr. sulph.,Plumb.,Rhod.; **mornings**: Agar., Berb., Bry., Ign.; **before rising**: Ruta; **before thunderstorm**: Agar.,Rhod.; **from cold air**: Agar.,Bar. c.; **cold, damp air**: Calc.,Rhus; **from touch**: Amb., Bry., Carbol. ac., Chin. sulph., Cicut., Cimicif., Cocc.,Guaco,Hyper.,Kali bi.,Lob.,Lyc.,Magn. mur.,Mang.,Tellur.; **when lifting arm**: Ang.,Graph.; **moving arm**: Camph., Caust., Fer.; **turning body**: Hep., Nux v., Staph., Thuj.; **washing**: Calc. carb.; **vomiting**: Berb.; **laughing, sneezing or taking a quick breath**: Con.; **breathing**: Acon.,Amm. m.,Calc.,Carb.an.,Cinnab., Natr. ars., Prun.,Ruta, Sarsap.,Spig. Sulph.; **by bending**: Hydr.,Hyper.; **after stooping**: Phos. ac.; **when stooping**: Clem., Con., Lyc., Meny., Nitr., Par. q., Rhus, Sep., Tell., Veratr.

CHARACTER OF PAINS.—**Burning**: Nux v., Ox. ac., Phos., Phos. ac.,

compressing: Amm. m., Kali iod., Lil. t., Nux v., Puls.; **cutting**: Coloc., Natr. m., Natr. sulph.; **drawing**: Acon., Berb., Calc., Caps., Colch., Lil. t., Rhus, Ruta; **pressive**: Arn., Bell., Bry., Caust., Chel., Colch., Hep., Ruta; **pulsating**: Natr. m., Sep.; **shooting**: Acon., Kali bi.; **stitching**: Agar., Alum., Ang., Bry., Colch., Kali carb., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Plumb., Puls.; **tearing**: Caps., Lach., Nux v.; **throbbing**: Alum., Phos.

BALANORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa Spuria.

If from syphilitic or sycotic cause: Merc., Nitr. ac., Thuj.; in all other cases: Chin., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.

BATHING AND WASHING.

Aversion to washing: *Amm. carb.* (especially in children); Amm. m., *Ant. crud.*, Bar., Bell., Bor., Bry., Calc., Canth., Carb. v., Cham., *Clem.*, Con., Dulc., Kali, Laur., Lyc., Magn., Merc., Mez., Mur. ac., Natr., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., *Rhus*, Sarsap., *Sep.*, *Spig.*, Stann., Staph., Stront., *Sulph.*, Sulph. ac., Zinc.

Aggravation from washing: Æsc. hip., Æth., *Amm. carb.*, *Ant. crud.*, Bar., Bell., Bor., Bov., Bry., *Calc.*, Canth., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., *Clem.*, Con., Dulc., Kali carb., Kob., Laur., Magn., Mang., Merc., Mez., Natr., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., *Rhus*, *Sep.*, Spig., Stann., Staph., Stront., *Sulph.*, Sulph. ac., Zinc.

Amelioration from washing: Alum., Amm. m., Ant. tart., *Apis*, Ars., *Asar.*, Bor., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Chel., Euphr., Fluor. ac., Helon., Laur., Magn., Mez., Mur. ac., Nux v., Psor., *Puls.*, Rhod., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Staph., Zinc.

Bathing <: Ant. crud., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Mang., *Nitr. ac.*, *Rhus*, Sep., Sulph.

Bathing in cold water <: Bell., Nitr. ac., *Rhus*, Sarsap., Sep.

Bathing in sea water <: *Magn. m.*, *Rhus*, Sep., Zinc.

BLENNORRHŒA OF THE LACHRYMAL SAC.—Dacryocystitis Catarrhalis et Blennorrhoica.

Discharge thin and acrid: Alum., Ars., Aurum, Cinnab., Merc.; **thick and bland**: Calc., Puls.; **thin and bland**: Euphr., Sil.; **very profuse**: Arg. nit., Hep., Merc., Natr. m.; **obstinate**: Calc., Fluor. ac., Petr., Sil.

Aconite.—Inflammation of the lachrymal sac, with great heat, dryness, tenderness, sharp pains and general fever.

Arum triph.—Catarrh of the lachrymal sac, with desire to bore in the side of the nose; nose obstructed, compelled to breathe through the mouth; watery discharge from the nose, but at the same time obstructed, especially in the morning; nostrils sore, the left discharges continually.

Argentum nit.—Discharge very profuse; caruncula lachrymalis swollen, looking like a lump of raw flesh; conjunctiva congested; it has relieved stricture.

Calendula.—Especially for great tenderness, after the canaliculus has been opened, internally and externally.

Euphrasia.—Much thick, yellow, acrid discharge, making the lids sore and excoriated; blurring of the vision relieved by winking; thin, watery, bland discharge from the nose.

Hepar sulph.—Inflammation of the lachrymal sac after pus has

formed; blennorrhœa, with great sensitiveness to touch and to cold, with profuse discharge.

Mercurius.—Thin and excoriating discharge; acrid coryza; nocturnal aggravation.

Petroleum.—Discharge from the lachrymal sac, with roughness of the cheek; occipital headache and other marked concomitant symptoms.

Pulsatilla.—Profuse and bland discharge from the sac; profuse, thick and bland discharge from the nose.

Silicea.—Blennorrhœa, even with suppuration; the patient is sensitive to cold air and wishes to keep warmly covered.

Stannum.—Yellow-white discharge from lachrymal sac, itching or sharp pain in the inner canthus, especially at night. Compare: Bell., Calc., *Cinnab.*, Hydr., Kali iod., Merc. prot., *Natr. m.*, Nux v., Sulph., Zinc. sulph.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA, Blepharitis.

1, *Acon.*, Ant., *Ars.*, *Bell.*, Calc., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Con., Euphr., Gels., Graph., *Hep.*, Hydr., Iris, *Merc.*, Nux v., Phyt., Puls., *Rhus*, Spig., *Stict.*, Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Alum., Asclep., Bar. c., Bry., Caust., Comocl., Dig., Eup. purp., Iod., Kreos., Leptan., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Phos. ac., Seneg , Sep., Staph., Thuj., Zinc.

If the **external** surface of the lids be inflamed: Acon., Bell., Hep., Sulph.

If the **inner**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Hep., Hydr., Iris, Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Stict., Sulph.

For inflammation of the **margins and meibomian glands**: *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Calc.*, Cham., *Euphr.*, *Hep.*, *Merc.*, Nux v., *Puls.*, Sep., Stict., *Sulph.*

For **styes**: *Puls.*, or *Staph.*, or Amm. carb., Calc., Fer., Thuj.

For inflammation of the **upper lids**: 1, Ars., Bry., Calc., Caust., Croc., Hep., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Bar., Bell., Cham., Chel., Con., Cycl., Fer., Lyc., Merc., Sil.

For inflammation of the **lower lids**: 1, Ars., Bry., Calc., Dig., Merc., Natr. m., Rhus, Seneg., Sep.; 2, Alum., Bell., Caust.

For **acute blepharitis**: Acon., Apis, Bell., Cham., Euphr., Hep., Merc., Nux v., Puls.

For **chronic blepharitis**: Ant., Ars., Calc., Chin., Sulph.

Particular indications:

Aconite.—In the very first stage, when the lids are swollen, red, hard, with a tight feeling in them, great heat, dryness, burning and sensitiveness to air, caused by exposure to cold, dry wind; fever, with great heat and thirst; hardly any lachrymation.

Alumina.—Chronic inflammation of the lids (particularly if complicated with granulations); burning and dryness of the lids, especially in the evening; itching, dryness and excoriation of the canthi; absence of lachrymation; eyes generally better by being bathed; very little destruction of tissue.

Antimonium tart.—Chronic blepharophthalmia of children; soreness of outer canthi; eyes red, inflamed, with itching and nightly agglutination and morning photophobia; inflammation of lachrymal gland and duct.

Antimonium crud.—Obstinate cases in which the lids are red, swollen and moist, with pustules on the face; especially in cross children; **pustules on the ciliary margin.**

Apis.—Incipient stage, before the formation of pus; great puffiness of the lids, especially of the upper, with stinging pains; reddish-blue swelling of the lids; lachrymation profuse, hot and burning; relief from cold water; chronic blepharitis, with thickening of the conjunctiva, with eversion of the lower lid;

mucous secretion during night, agglutinating the lids, causing much pain when attempting to open them; granulations on edges of lids.

Argentum nit.—Lids very sore, red and swollen; profuse, thick, yellowish, bland discharge from the eyes, with firm agglutination in the morning; headache; pain in root of nose, etc.; relieved in the cold air, or by cold applications; ciliary blepharitis from being over a fire; after measles; purulent ophthalmia of adults or children.

Arsenicum.—Burning in the œdematous swollen lids; lachrymation profuse, hot and acrid, excoriating the lids and cheek; cachexia, with great restlessness, aggravation after midnight; thirst, etc.

Aurum.—Blepharitis in scrofulous or syphilitic subjects, after the abuse of mercury; lids red and ulcerated, with stinging, pricking or itching pain in them; ciliæ rapidly fall out.

Belladonna.—Swelling and redness of lids, with burning and itching; constant agglutination; bleeding on opening the eyes; eversion of lids or paralytic weakness.

Borax.—Inflammation of eyes at canthi, with irregularity of the lashes; margins of lids affected; eyelashes loaded with a dry, gummy exudation, stick together in the morning; granulated lids; difficult opening of lids.

Calcarea carb.—Blepharitis in unhealthy, pot-bellied children who sweat much about the head; lids red, swollen and indurated; inflammation of the margins of the lids, causing loss of the eyelashes, with thick, purulent, excoriating discharge and burning, sticky pain; **great itching** and burning of the margins of the lids, particularly at the canthi; throbbing pain in lids, < morning, on moving the eyes, in damp weather and when writing; scrofulosis.

Calcarea iod.—Blepharitis in unhealthy children afflicted with enlargement of the glands, and especially of the tonsils.

Causticum.—Blepharitis, complicated with warts on the eyebrows and lids; amelioration in the open air; feeling of sand in the eye.

Chamomilla.—Cross, peevish children; great dryness of the edges, or else copious secretion of mucus; nightly agglutination; spasmodic closing or great heaviness of the lids.

Cinnabaris.—Ciliary blepharitis, with dull pain over or around the eye; dryness of the eye, or considerable discharge.

Croton tigl.—Blepharitis, with vesicular eruption on the lids and face.

Euphrasia.—Lids red, swollen; excoriated by the profuse, acrid, mucopurulent discharge; lachrymation profuse, acrid and burning.

Graphites.—Acute blepharitis, complicated with ulcers or pustules on cornea. Chronic blepharitis in scrofulous subjects covered with eczematous eruptions, chiefly on head and behind ears, which are **moist, fissured and bleed easily**; edges of lids slightly swollen, of a pale red color, and covered with **dry scales or scurfs**, or the margins may be ulcerated; outer canthi cracked and bleed easily upon any attempt to open; biting, itching, burning and dryness of lids, causing a constant desire to rub them. Moist eczema of the lids, with tendency to crack, while the margins are covered with scales or crusts.

Hepar sulph.—After the first stage, when suppuration threatens; lids inflamed, throbbing, aching, stinging, very sensitive to touch; amelioration by heat; eczema palpebrarum, where the scabs are thick and honeycombed.

Kali mur.—Suppurating points on edges of eyelids; edges scabby; yellow crusts of pus on the edges of lids.

Kreosotum.—Blepharitis of infants or adults; discharge of hot, scalding tears early in the morning, < when rubbing eyes and when looking into a bright light; agglutination of eyelids.

Mercurius.—Lids thick, swollen, red, especially along the base of tarsal cartilages, scurfy or ulcerated, sensitive to heat, cold or touch; great photophobia; much acrid lachrymation; conjunctival discharge, requiring frequent wiping, gumming the lids in the morning; external canthi red, sore and cracked; phlyctenular inflammation of conjunctiva or cornea, < in evening after going to bed, from warmth in general, from glare of fire, or from any artificial light; excoriated nostrils; acrid nasal discharge; soft, flabby tongue.

Mercurius subl. cor.—Pains more severe and spasmodic; lachrymation more profuse and acrid, secretions thinner and more excoriating; lids indurated; inflammatory swelling of cheeks and parts around the orbit, which are covered with small pustules; < at night.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Simple, indolent phlyctenulæ; granulated lids, ulceration of cornea; albuginea inflamed and painful; some photophobia.

Mezereum.—Blepharitis, accompanied by tinea capitis, eczema of lids and head, characterized by thick, hard scabs, from which pus exudes on pressure.

Natrum mur.—Ciliary blepharitis, especially if caused by the use of caustics (nitrate of silver); catarrhal susceptibility to wind, and the acrid lachrymation in open air makes canthi red and sore; lids thick and inflamed, smart and burn, with a feeling of sand in the eye; lids and cheeks glossy and shining; marked photophobia with spasmodic closure of lids.

Nux vomica.—Chronic blepharitis, dependent upon gastric disturbances, with smarting and dryness, < mornings.

Petroleum.—Ciliary blepharitis; much water discharged from both canthi; lachrymation in open air (not necessarily in cold air) and continuing in-doors: inflammation and swelling of the inner canthus, like an incipient lachrymal fistula, with dryness of the right side of the nose; burning, biting of the lids; occipital headache, rough skin.

Psorinum.—Strumous diathesis; old chronic cases with occasional exacerbations, with unhealthy, offensive discharges from the eyes; acute cases, where the internal surface of the lids is chiefly affected, with considerable photophobia.

Pulsatilla.—**Blepharoadenitis**: great tendency to the formation of styes or abscesses, on the margin of the palpebræ; blepharitis from high living or fat food, accompanied by acne of the face; discharges more often profuse and bland, causing agglutination of the lids mornings; itching and burning of lids; lachrymation < in cold draught, or of one eye, with drawing headache, in the evening, in warm room, but > in cool, open air.

Rhus tox.—Erysipelatous swelling of lids, with vesicles on cheeks; chemosis; profuse lachrymation; < at night, in cold, damp weather, > by warm applications.

Sepia.—**Acne ciliaris**; chronic inflammation of the edges of the lids with scales on the ciliæ and small pustules on the lid margins; feeling as if the lids were too heavy or as if they were too tight and did not cover the ball; < morning and evening.

Silicea.—Blepharitis, with agglutination of the lids in the morning; objects appear as if seen through a fog; amelioration by wiping the eyes; fluent coryza, from working in a damp place or being in cold air.

Staphisagria.—Dryness and itching of the margins of the lids, with hard nodules on the borders and destruction of the hair follicles.

Sulphur.—Inflammatory redness of the lids, with burning pains; secretion of mucus and eye gum; great aversion to water, so that he cannot bear to have the eyes washed; eczema around the eye and in other portions of

the body; blepharitis after the suppression of an eruption or when the patient is covered by eczema, especially in strumous children, who are cross and irritable by day and feverish and restless at night.

Tellurium.—Eczema of lids, complicated with moist eruption often behind the ears and offensive otorrhœa, smelling like fish brine.

Thuja.—Tinea ciliaris; dry, branlike eruptions on the lids, and fine scales covering the skin generally; eyes weak and suffused in tears; eye affections of tea drinkers.

Veratrum vir.—Traumatic erysipelas of the lids, excessive dryness of the lids, with difficulty of moving them; great heat in the interior of the eyes.

BLEPHAROSPASMUS.

Principal remedies: 1, *Agar.*, Bell., Cham., Cocc., Con., Hep., Hyosc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Ruta, Staph., Stram., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Calab., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Sil., Viol. od.

BOILS, Furuncles.

Alum., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., *Anthrac.*, Apis, Bell., Brom., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Crotal., Graph., Grat., Ham., Hep., Hyosc., Hydr., Iod., Iris, Kali iod., Lach., *Lyc.*, Led., Magn., Magn. mur., Merc., Merc. cor., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Plumb., Psor , Rhus, Sarsap., Sec., Sep., Sil., Staph., *Sulph.*, Thuj.

Multiple boils: Arn., Ars., Nux v., Sulph.; **successive crops**: Ant. crud., Ars., Aster., *Calc. picr.*, Iod., Merc. sulph ; **diathesis**: Arn., Ars., Auri pigm., Calc. picr., *Lyc.*, Nux v., Phos., Psor., Sulph.; from **exhaustion or blood-poisoning**: Ars., Chin., Crotal., Lach.; **boils aborting**, leaving indurated masses, with hectic fever: Chin., Lach., Sil.; **gangrene**: Crotal., Iod., Lach.; **large boils**: Ant. tart., Crotal., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., *Lyc.*, Merc., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Sil.; **small boils**: Arn., Bell., Hydr., Lyc., Magn., Natr. m., Nux v., Sulph., Zinc.; **inflamed and painful**: Bell., Merc.; to hasten suppuration: Berb.; Merc.

Pains stinging: Bell., Merc., Mez., Nux v.; **itching**: Carb. v., Thuj.; **stinging when touched**: Lyc.; **lancinating**: Calc., Calc. picr.; **burning**: Ant. crud., Coloc.; **pressing**: Ars., Ign., Stram.; boils on **scalp**: Bar.c., Bell., Calc., Kali carb., Led., Magn. mur., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Rhus; **forehead**: Amm. m., Led., Phos., Ptel.; where the **hair begins to grow**: Bell., Calc.; **above left eye**: Natr. m.; **canthus**: Bell., Bry., Calc., Natr., Petr., Puls., Sil., Stann.; **ear**: Bor., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; **around ear**: Amm. carb., in the **auditory meatus**: Calc. picr., Picr. ac.; **before ear**: Bry., Carb. v.; **behind ear**: Con., Natr., Phyt., Picr. ac.; on **helix**, large: Sulph.; **on nose**: Alum., Amm. carb., Apis, Carb. an., Magn. mur., Sil.; **at tip of nose**: Acon., Ananth.; **in the nose**: Alum., Amm. carb., Carb. an., Sil.; **on cheek**: Alum., Amm. carb., Arn., Bar.c., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Led., Mez., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Natr. m., Sil.; small **blood boils** on face: Iris; on **chin**: Hep., Nitr. ac., Sil.; **under chin**: Carb. v.; **lips**: Alum., Natr., Nitr. ac., Petr., Ratan.; on **face and head of children**: Cin.

On **neck**: Amm. carb., Chin., Iod., Kali iod., Magn., Natr. m., Sep.; on neck, painful to touch: Hep.; with burning pain: Coloc.

Axilla: Bor., Caust., Fluor. ac., *Lyc.*, Mur. ac., Nitr., *Phos. ac.*, Sulph. ac.; **back**: Acon., Caust., Coloc., Graph., Hep., Iris, Iod., Led., Lyc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Sulph. ac., Zinc.; **scapula**: Amm., Bell., Led., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux j., Sil., Zinc.; **nates**: Acon., Agar., Aur., Bov., Graph., Hep., Ind., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Olean., Phos. ac.; **chest**: Amm., Chin., Hep., Magn., *Phos.;*

mammæ: Amm. carb., Chin., Magn., Phos.; **abdomen:** Amm. m., *Phos.*, Zinc.; **pubes:** Apis, Cop.; **perineum:** Ant. crud.

Arms: Amm. carb., Calc. carb., Hydr., Lyc., Magn. mur., Mez., Nitr., *Petr.*, Phos. ac., Sil., Zinc.; **upper arm:** Carb. v., Iod., Mez., Nux j., Sil., Zinc.; **forearm:** Calc., Lyc., Magn., Petr.; **hands:** Calc., Iris, Lach., Led., *Lyc.;* **fingers:** Calc., Lach., Iris, Sil.; **hips:** Alum., Amm. carb., Nux j., Nitr. ac.; **thighs:** Alum., Aur., Calc., Clem., Cocc., *Hyosc.*, *Ign.*, Lach., *Lyc.*, Magn., Nitr. ac., Nux v., *Petr.*, Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil.; **knees:** Natr. m., Nux v.; **calves:** Sil.; **metatarsus:** Merc.; **sole of foot:** Ratan.; **feet:** Calc., Led., Sil., Stram.

BONES, DISEASES OF, Osteitis, Periostitis, Exostosis, Caries, Necrosis, etc.

Acute: Acon., Ars., Asa., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. sulph., Mez., Merc., Nitr ac., Ruta, Sil., Staph., Symph.

Chronic: Asa., Calc. carb., Calc. fluor., Calc. phos., Carb. an., Fluor. ac., Gettysburg, Hecla, Hep., Lact. ac., Merc., Phos. ac., Phos., Phyt., Ruta, Sil., Sulph , Ther.

Bony tumors: Sil., Calc., *Calc. fluor.*, Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Hecla, Lyc., Merc., Phos. (skull and clavicle), Sep., Sulph.

Agaricus.—Pains in long bones, as if bruised, after motion; pains in left tibia; pains in spine between the vertebræ.

Angustura.—**Exostosis and necrosis of lower jaw**; caries of long bones, as humerus, femur, tibia; caries and painful ulcers, which affect bones and pierce them to marrow; bone crumbles to pieces; irritation from slightest offense; morbid craving for coffee, with aversion to solid food; tenesmus recti, with soft stool; urging to urinate with copious flow. **Pædarthrocace.**

Aranea diad.—Disease of os calcis; boring pains, digging in the bone or sensation as if the bone felt like ice.

Argentum.—Caries scrofulosa, white swelling; arthritic bruised pains in joints; tenderness, tearing pressure and pain in bones; exostosis on skull.

Arsenicum.—Tearing, boring, lancinating pains, with hypertrophy of its structure; œdema of limb; painful stiffness of limb; abscess assumes gangrenous character; discharges thin, bloody or fetid, with great prostration, chills and sweat.

Asafœtida.—Inflammation and caries of the bones, involving the soft parts, with ulcers with hardened edges; softening of the bones with easy bleeding; skin adheres to the bones; **ulcers intolerably sensitive to touch around edges** and easily bleeding: pus thin, fetid and offensive, curvature of bones, drawing pains in jaws and copious salivation after abuse of mercury; neuralgia of the stump after amputation (Cepa); obesity, suits heavy, bloated people with bone diseases.

Aurum.—Syphilitic affections and mercurio-syphilis; syphilitic exostoses on skull and bones feel painful, as if broken, < lying down and from touch; caries of mastoid process and of nasal bones (ozæna); exfoliation of portions of frontal bone; caries with tearing, boring and burning stitches and foul discharges; swelling of periosteum of forearm and thigh-bones; teeth loose, gums ulcerated (Thuj.), fetid breath; bone-pains < at night. The chloride of gold and platinum useful in caries and necrosis.

Baryta carb.—Scrofulosis; caries of spine; indurated glands; tearing and tension in long bones, < at night; boring in bones.

Belladonna.—Gnawing in the spine, with backache as if back would break; curvature of lumbar vertebræ; rachitis, abdomen puffed up tense and hard, the pale child shakes and withers; pains along periosteum.

Benzoic acid.—Swelling and cracking of knee-joint; gouty deposits between metacarpal bones; tearing pain in anterior surface of thigh; ulcerative pain in whole leg.

Berberis.—Sensation of scraping and cold feeling in the bones.

Bufo.—Caries of dorsal vertebræ; bones sensitive; bones of legs brittle and pain in joints as if crushed; tophi on knees and feet; < in cold air.

Cadmium sulph.—Caries of the bones of the nose; cutting pains of the joints.

Calcarea carb.—Curvature of spine and long bones; swelling and softening of the bones, with curvature, exostosis and caries of the bones of the extremities; caries of the teeth of children; open fontanelles of babes; mesenteric glands swollen and hard; **rachitis**, tardy development of bony tissues, with lymphatic enlargements, extremities deformed and crooked.

Calcarea fluor.—Exudation from surface of bones which quickly hardens and assumes a nodular or jagged form; **osteosarcoma**; suppuration of bones.

Calcarea phos.—Pains along the sutures and symphyses; non-union of fractured bones; curvature of spine; swelling of condyles and arms; spina bifida; open fontanelles, diarrhœa, emaciation, rachitis, tendency of the bones to bend and curve; caries of hip-joint and heel, with stinking pus; suppuration of bones and joints; fistulous ulcers on the ankles, edges callous; bones brittle, pus containing spicula of bones; mal perforant.

Capsicum.—Caries of mastoid process; smarting, burning, tearing pains, aching when coughing; joints crack, are stiff and painful, < on beginning to walk, pain as if paralyzed.

Carbo an.—**Gummata**; benignant suppurations changed into ichorous ones; venous plethora; scurvy, rending, tearing pains, caused by salt food, with bleeding of gums and looseness of teeth, which are very sensitive to the least cold; joints weak, easily sprained.

Cinchona.—Caries with profuse sweat and profuse suppuration; humid gangrene; wounds become black and gangrenous; excessive sensitiveness of nervous system.

Cistus Canad.—Caries of lower jaw with suppurating gland on neck; scrofulous hip-disease, with fistulous openings leading to the bone and ulcers on surface, with night-sweats; tearing pain in the joints.

Conium.—Rachitis with engorgement of lymphatics and swelling and induration of glands; stitches in small of back, with drawing through lumbar vertebræ, while standing; ill effects of bruises and shocks to the spine; coccygodynia.

Dulcamara.—Scrofulous exostosis on upper and lower limbs, in consequence of suppressed itch.

Euphorbium.—Caries and other osseous diseases; burning in bones.

Ferrum.—Cracking in joints; bones disposed to soften and bend; fractures unite slowly.

Fluoric acid.—Diseases of the bones, particularly of the long bones, suppurate and get < and > periodically, discharge thin and excoriating; pains < at night, with great prostration; panaritium; caries and necrosis on a syphilitic or psoric base; caries of temporal bone; dental fistulæ.

Gettysburg.—Ulceration of vertebræ or of joints, involving bones with acrid, excoriating, ichorous discharge (Carbonate of Lith., compare Sil.).

Guaiacum.—Rheumatic swelling of joints, aching of the bones with swelling; syphilis; caries and sponginess of bones; pressing pains in bones.

Guarea.—Stiffness of trunk; constriction of back; cutting pain in sacrum; caries of the bones with swelling of affected parts; cracking, cutting pains in the bones, < at night; pain in periosteum of arm-bones.

Hecla lava.—Osteitis, periostitis; exostoses, osteosarcoma, rachitis; it affects mostly the bones of head, jaws, teeth and legs; difficult dentition.

Helleborus.—Stinging, boring in the periosteum, < in cool air.

Hepar sulph.—Caries with watery, foul-smelling pus; hard, burning nodes on head, sore to touch, better by covering head warmly and from sweat; glands inflame, swell and suppurate.

Iodum.—**Osteomalacia** (Iod. in weekly alternation with Calc. carb.); nightly bone-pains; arthritic affections of the joints, with effusion and general emaciation.

Kali bichrom.—Scrofula; secondary syphilis with diseases of bones; necrosis; exostoses; < at night; bones of head feel sore, sharp stitches in bones; pain in os coccygis; < from walking or touch and on rising after long sitting; ulcers on fingers; with caries; bones feel bruised; cracking in joints from least motion.

Kali iod.—Diseases of periosteum and capsular ligaments of joints; rachitic children with boring darting pains in ears, whole head tender; pain in coccyx as from a fall; gnawing in hip-bones, forcing him to limp, < at night, lying on suffering part; distends all tissues by interstitial infiltration, tophi, exostoses, swelling of bones; combination of syphilis and mercury.

Kreosotum.—Bad odor from decaying teeth; difficult dentition; pain in left hip-joint, as if it were luxated, with sensation as if the leg were too long, when standing.

Ledum—Periostitis, with blueness of feet, looking like chilblains, > by putting feet in ice-cold water (Puls.); < by warmth of bed.

Lactic acid.—Chronic osteitis; exostosis, especially of thighs; chicken-breast; rheumatic pains in bones, < on motion.

Lithium carb.—Arthritis; bones, joints and muscles feel as if beaten.

Lycopodium.—Arthritic nodosities; softening of the bones; caries and fistulous ulcers, with hard, red, shining everted edges and inflammatory swelling of parts affected, bleeding easily; nocturnal bone-pains, mostly at ends; sensation as if void of marrow; panaritium, with gastric affections.

Manganum acet.—**Great sensitiveness of bones** to the touch; osteitis and periostitis, with nightly unbearable digging pains; inflammation of joints with digging pains at night, especially **ankles**, so that children are unable to walk.

Mercurius cor.—Necrosis of upper jaw; drawing in periosteum, swelling and tenseness, rapid progress of disease; **osteomyelitis**; perforating ulcers, which become phagedenic.

Mercurius sol.—Bone diseases, < at night; bones feel as if they were broken.

Mezereum.—Scrofulosis and syphilis; dolores osteocopi with great tenderness of the parts affected; intolerable nightly burning pains in abscess of antrum Highmori, periosteum more affected with dull, crampy pain referred to malar bone, with anguish, pale face, cold sweat and anguish; cystic osteoma with burning pains and swelling, < at night; bones inflamed, swollen, especially shafts of cylindrical bones; soreness and burning in bones of thorax; bones feel distended.

Natrum sulph.—Sycosis, pain in bones, cracking of joints, knees stiff.

Nitric acid.—Carious ulcers with irregular edges, exuberant granulations, easily bleeding, and stinging pains; pain in skull as if constricted by a tape, < evening and night, > from cold air and while riding in a carriage; carious teeth, easily falling out; secondary syphilis.

Nitri spiritus dulcis.—Striking boring in the bones of the face, back and various parts of body; drawing in cranial bones, ankles and toes.

Phosphorus.—Rachitis, necrosis of lower jaw; exostosis, especially of the skull, with tearing pains, worse at night and from least touch; hip-joint disease, oozing a watery pus; swelling of clavicle, tibia, etc.; over-excitability of nervous system. It complements Sil. in bone diseases.

Phosphoric acid.—Caries of scrofulous or scorbutic patients, pains < after heat or cold; inflammation of the periosteum and bones of head, with gnawing, boring pains, compelling motion, bones of head ache, feel as if scraped; after external injury of periosteum, especially of tibia, feeling as if the bone were scraped with a knife, < at night, with weakness; caries, with smarting pain, not with necrosis; external parts turn black; arthrocace of children; interstitial osteitis, scrofulous, syphilitic or mercurial.

Phytolacca.—Bones inflamed and swollen; joints red and swollen; periosteum affected; ulcers with lardaceous bottom and with an appearance as if punched out, pus watery, fetid, ichorous, < in damp weather, at night; mercurio-syphilis; rupia; syphilitic rheumatism affecting fibrous tissues.

Platinic chloride.—Caries of the tarsus; caries of bones from syphilis and mercury.

Psorinum.—Caries, with deeply-penetrating ichorous ulcers, especially in pale, sickly, delicate children, whose bodies always have a filthy smell, even after a bath.

Pulsatilla.—Curvature of the spine, with open fontanelles, in children; scraping or tingling pain in periosteum; jerking, boring in bones; < by cold water.

Raphanus.—Pain in bones when touched, especially in bones of left orbit, left nasal and maxillary bone, numbness of parts near painful bones; pains in vertebral column as if a foreign body passed through it from top to bottom.

Rhus tox.—Inflammation and swelling of the long bones; pain as if the flesh were torn loose from the bones, or as if the bones were being scraped; curvature of the dorsal vertebræ; crusty caries, combined with tetters.

Ruta grav.—**Fragilitas ossium,** easy fractures of bones; bruises and mechanical injuries of periosteum and bones; burning, gnawing pains in bones of legs and feet, < during rest and damp weather; bruised feeling in hip-bones, back and coccyx; periostitis with erysipelatous inflammation of external parts; syphilitic nodes.

Sabadilla.—Boring cutting in bones; intense pain in all bones, especially in joints, as if interior of bones were cut and scraped with a knife.

Sabina.—Drawing pains through the long bones; tearing and stinging in joints after they became swollen, < in heated room, < in cool air, cold room; arthritic nodes.

Sarsaparilla.—Scrofulosis; bones pain after mercurialization or checked gonorrhœa, < at night, in damp weather, or after taking cold in water and from motion of affected part.

Silicea.—Inflammation, swelling, ulceration and necrosis of bones; fistulous openings; discharging offensive pus; parts around it swollen, hard, bluish-red and sensitive to touch; fibrous parts of joints, especially of knee, inflamed, after a fall periostitis; erysipelas of scalp after injury to bones; caries tuberculosa; > by warmth, < by cold; curvature of spine and of bones.

Staphisagria.—Pædarthrocace; osteitis; especially of the phalanges of the fingers; caries following a syphilitic or arthritic node, or in broken-down patients; painful ulcers with scanty or watery discharge; bone easily breaks down under the probe; skin for some distance around ulcer dusky-red or brown, with vesicles or pinholes discharging a watery fluid; shooting, tearing or boring pains.

Stillingia.—Scrofulous periostitis; syphilitic affections of long bones; pains < at night or in damp weather; syphilitic ozæna.

Strontia carb.—Scrofulous osteitis of femur, with ulcers discharging more or less broken-down bone; pains in long bones and in the marrow; profuse, exhausting, watery diarrhœa, < at night; hectic fever.

Sulphur.—Scrofulous and rickety complaints; curvature, softening, swelling, caries and other bone diseases; pains < from being covered.

Symphytum off.—Periostitis traumatica: fractures of bones, which are irritable at point of fracture.

Syphilinum.—Curvature and caries of cervical spine, constant pain in curvature, < at night.

Tarentula Cubana.—Bone felons; caries of bones with intense and **persistent burning pains**, < at night; bluish appearance of skin around the bone.

Theridion.—Scrofula, rachitis, caries or necrosis; bones pain as if they would fall asunder; coldness, cannot get warm; ozæna with yellowish-green, thick and offensive discharge; syphilis with gnawing pains in bones.

Thuja.—Flesh feels as if beaten off the bones; spine curved, stands bent forward; joints crack when limbs are stretched; neuralgia from periostitis rheumatica. Vaccination often the cause of these late troubles.

Triosteum.—Aching in all the bones; stiffness of all the joints of upper and lower extremities.

Vinca.—Arthritic tearing in the bones.

For **interstitial distension of the bones**: 1, Asa., Lyc. Merc., Sil., Staph.; 2, Calc., Mez., Phos., Phos. ac., Sulph.; 3, Aur., Fluor. ac.

For **necrosis**: 1, Asa., Calc., Calc. fluor., Fluor. ac., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Phos., Sabin., Ther.

For **osteitis**: 1, Merc., Mez., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Asa., Aur., Calc., Chin., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls.

For **softening**: 1, Asa., Calc., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Hep., Lyc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Staph.

For **swelling**: 1, Asa., Calc., Lyc., Merc., Phos. ac., Puls., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Aur. Clem., Daph., Guaiac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Ruta.

For **caries**: 1, Asa., *Calc.*, Lyc., Merc., Phos. ac., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Arg., Ang., Ars., Aur., Con., Fluor. ac., Hep., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Ruta, Sabin., Spong., Staph., Tarent. c., Ther.

For **fractures, to promote the reunion of bones**: Asa., Calc., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Ruta, Sil., Sulph , *Symph. off.*

For **curvatures**: 1, Asa., *Calc.*, Lyc., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Sil., *Sulph.*; 2, Bell., Hep., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Staph.

For **scrofulous diseases of the bones**: 1, Calc., Con., Lyc., Merc., Oleum jec., Phos. ac., Phyt., *Sil.*, Staph., Stilling., Sulph., Ther.; 2, Bell., Rum.

For **mercurial**: Asa., *Aur.*, Fluor. ac., Kali hydr., Mez., Phos. ac., Phyt., Staph.

For **syphilitic**: Aur., Fluor. ac., Kali hydr., Merc. cyan., biniod., cor. and sol., Phos. ac., Phyt.

For diseases of the **skull**: Aur., Calc., Daph., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sil.

When the **fontanelles** remain open and the infants have large heads: *Calc.*, Puls., Sil., *Sulph.*

For diseases of the **palatine** bones: Aur., Merc., Mez., Sil.

For diseases of the **submaxillary** bones: Cist., Merc., Sil.

For diseases of the **nasal bones**: Aur., Calc., Merc.

For diseases of the **long bones**: 1, Asa., Calc., Lyc., Merc., Phos. ac., Sil.,

Sulph.; 2, Clem., Daph., Fluor. ac., Guaiac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Rum., Ruta, Stilling.

For diseases of the joints: Calc., Phos. ac., Staph., Sulph.

Remedies for particular pains:

For pains generally: 1, Asa., Chin., Lach., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Ruta, Sabin., Sil., Staph.; 2, Ars., Aur., Calc., Cocc., Cupr., Cycl., Fer., Kreos., Lyc., Mang., Mez., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.

Boring pains: Bell., Calc., Merc., Puls., Sep., Sil., Spig.

Burning pains: Asa., Carb. v., Phos. ac., Rhus, Ruta, Sulph., Tarent. c.

Aching pains: 1, Arg., Bell., Cupr., Sabin., Staph.; 2, Aur., Cycl., Daph., Guaiac., Hep., Ign., Kalm., Merc., Mez., Olean., Puls., Rhus.

Sensation as if the flesh was beaten loose: Bry., Dros., Ign., Kreos., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph., Thuj.

Beating and pulsations: Asa., Calc., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nitr., Sabad., Sil., Sulph.

Creeping pains: Cham., Plumb., Rhus, Sec.

Gnawing and corrosive pains: Amm. m., Canth., Con., Dros., Lyc., Mang., Phos., Phos. ac., Ruta, Staph.

Tearing pains: 1, Arg., Bar., Carb. v., Chin., Kalm., Merc., Sabin., Spig., Staph.; 2, Agar., Aur., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cocc., Cupr., Lyc., Nat. m., Nitr., Phos., Phos. ac., Ruta, Zinc.

Scraping and rasping pains: Asa., Chin., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Spig.

Cutting pains: Anac., Dig., Sabad.

Stitching pains: 1, Bell., Calc., Caust., Con., Dros., Bell., Merc., Puls., Sarsap., Sep.; 2, Ars., Asa., Aur., Chin., Lach., Mez., Phos., Ruta.

Sore pains: Con., Graph., Hep., Ign., Merc., Phos. ac.

Pain **as if broken:** Cocc., Cupr., Hep., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Puls., Ruta, Samb., Sep., Veratr.

Jerking pains: Asa., Calc., Chin., Colch., Lyc., Natr. m., Puls., Rhus, Symph.

BRAIN-FAG.

Agar., Anac., Arg. nit., Merc., Bar. c., Bell., Calc, Calc picr., Cimicif., Cupr., Cyprip., Gels., Ign., Kali br., Kali phos., Lyc., Natr., Nux v., Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., *Picric ac.*, Pip. meth., *Sil.*, Staph., Zinc., Zinc. picr. For insomnia: Amb., Cimicif., Coff., Gels., Hyosc., Scutel.

BREATH FETID.

Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bar. c., Bell., Dig, Eucal., Graph., Kali phos., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Petr., Spig., Stann., Sang., Stront.; 2, Agar., Amb., Amm. carb, Berb., Camph., Cast., Chin., Hep., Hyosc., Kali br., Kali c., Kali iod., Kali phos., Natr m., Puls., Sep., Sil., Syphilin.; when awaking in the morning: Bell., Camph., Lyc., Thea; after breakfast: Crotal.; after dinner: Nux v., Sulph.; at night: Aur., Puls., Sulph.; fetor from mouth, unperceived by himself: Aur., Magn., Merc., Nicc., Nux v., Puls., Sab., Spig.; the same, but perceptible to himself: Hyos., Kali iod., Kali phos., Pod.; fetor of saliva: Petr; expectoration and breath very offensive: Stann.

BRONCHITIS, Catarrhus Bronchialis.

The best remedies are: *Acon.*, Bell., Bry., *Cact.*, Cham., Dros., Hep., *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus*, *Sang.*, Sulph.; 2, Arn., *Ars.*, Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Cin., *Dros.*, Dulc., *Euphr.*, Hepat. tri., Hyos.,

Ign., Ipec., Lach., Phos., Phos. ac., *Sep.*, Sil., Spig., Squil., Stann., Staph., Stict., Stilling., Veratr., Verb.; 3, Ascl. syr., Cupr., Hep., Iod., Kalm., Lact., Sabad., Seneg., Spig., Spong., Tart.; 4, Bar. c., Cann., Con., Eup. arom., Fer., Lyc., Magn., Mang., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Stram.

For **ordinary catarrh**, with light cough and fever: Cham., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Stict., Sulph.

For **violent and dry cough**: 1, Bell., Bry., Cham., Ign., Iod., *Nux v.*, Sulph.; 2, Acon., Caps., Cin., Dros., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Rhus, Spong.

For **spasmodic cough**: *Bell.*, Bry., *Carb. v*, Cin., Dros., Hep., Hyosc., Ipec., Lob., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph., etc.

For **moist cough**, with copious expectoration: 1, *Bry.*, Carb. v., Dulc., Euphr., *Merc.*, *Puls.*, Sulph., *Tart.*; 2, Calc., Caust., Lyc, Seneg., Sep., Sil., Stann., etc.

For **catarrh with hoarseness**; 1, Cham., Dulc., *Merc.*, Nux v., Puls., *Rhus*, Samb., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Dros., Mang., Natr., Phos., Tart.

For **fluent coryza**: Ars., *Dulc.*, Euphr., Gels., Ign., Lach., *Merc.*, Puls., Stict., Sulph.

For **dry coryza**: 1, Bry., Nux v.; 2, Amm., Calc., Lach., Sulph., 3, Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Hep., Ign.

For **bronchitis acuta**: 1, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cact.*, Cham., Dros., Gels., *Phos.*, Spong.; 2, Ars., Cepa, Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Squil., Sulph.; 3, Hep., Stict.

For **epidemic catarrh** or **influenza**: 1, *Acon.*, *Ars.*, Bell, *Caust.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, Rhus; 2, *Arn.*, Bry., Camph., *Chin.*, *Ipec.*, *Phos.*, Puls., *Sabad.*, *Seneg.*, Sil., Spig., Squil., Stict., Veratr.; 3, Agar., Cham., Con., Hyosc., Kalm., Op., Sulph.

For **suffocative catarrh**: 1, *Ars.*, Carb. v., Chin., Iod., *Ipec.*, Lach., Op.; 2, Bar. c., Camph., Graph., Puls., Samb, Tart.

For **chronic catarrh**: 1, Carb. v., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Calc., Caust., Dulc., Lach., Mang., Natr., Phos., Sil., Stann.

Catarrhal affections, consequent on **measles**, require: 1, Bry., *Carb. v.*, Cham., *Dros.*, Hyosc., Ign., Nux v., *Stict.*; 2, Acon., Bell., Cin., Coff., Dulc, Iod., Sep.

Catarrhal affections of **old people**: Ant. tart., Ars., Bar. c., Bry., Carb. v., Con., Hydr., Hyosc., Kreos., Lach., Phos., Rhus, Stann., Sulph., Veratr.

Catarrhal affections of **children**: Acon., Ant. tart., Bell., Cham., Cin., *Coff.*, Dros., Ign., *Ipec.*, Sulph.; of **scrofulous** children: Bell., Calc., Kali iod., Merc., Spong.; of **very fat** children: Ipec., Calc.

BRONCHITIS ACUTA.

Aconite.—Short, dry, titillating cough, resulting from an exposure to dry, cold air, increased by every respiration; painful sensitiveness of the affected parts, aggravated by breathing, coughing and talking; dry cough morning and evening; sleep constantly disturbed by the cough; cough dry and tickling at night. Incipient stages of catarrhal and inflammatory conditions, with fever, great restlessness, hot skin, anxiety; from exposure, whereby the perspiration is suddenly suppressed. Affection of larynx and bronchi > when lying on back.

Allium cepa.—Cough with coryza, acrid discharge from the nose, bland lachrymation. Smarting and redness of the eyes; cough < in the evening and at night; amelioration in the fresh air; left side of the head more affected than the right one; sneezing as often as he takes a long inspiration;

cough worse in the evening, with sensation as if it would tear the larynx. Disease goes from left to right.

Antimonium tart.—Especially useful for children, aged persons, lymphatic constitutions and catarrhal dispositions; violent tickling in windpipe, causing cough, < after midnight, so that he has to sit up on account of oppression and dyspnœa; coughing spell begins with suffocative feeling, a crowing, gasping for air, finally relieved by copious mucous expectoration; cough after angry spells in children; large collection of mucus in bronchial tubes, inhibiting the child from cough, and this causes drowsiness; cough with vomiting of food after eating; flapping, winglike motion of the alæ nasi at every act of respiration. All pulmonary symptoms associated with asthenia and prostration.

Antimonium crud.—Especially if caused by bathing. The cough seems to start from the abdomen; gastric derangement.

Apis mell.—Laborious and panting breathing, no thirst; scanty urine; insomnia: abdominal breathing with sensation **as if every breath were his last one**; < in warm room.

Aralia rac.—Dry, wheezing respiration with sense of impending suffocation; the catarrhal process extending to the bronchial mucous membrane and constant desire to clear the chest; raw, burning, sore feeling behind the whole length of the sternum and in each lung.

Arsenicum.—Dry, violent cough, with burning in the chest, worse at night, preventing sleep; he cannot lie down from fear of suffocation; **the cough is followed by increased difficulty in breathing**, great exhaustion, with sinking of the vital forces; burning and dryness in the throat and larynx; cough excited by smoky sensation, or as of vapors of sulphur in larynx, and constant titillation in larynx.

Arsenicum iod.—Catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs, with profuse, irritating watery discharge: pain in head as if from taking cold; hawking up thick mucus and clotted blood mixed; abdomen hard and distended with flatus; diarrhœa diurna with urging; itching of skin.

Badiaga.—Spasmodic cough, with sneezing and lachrymation; during paroxysms crying and pressing hands upon head; sometimes strangling, face turning dark, and thick, yellow, viscid mucus flying out of mouth and nostrils. Cough loose A. M., tight P. M.

Belladonna.—Dry, barking, spasmodic cough in paroxysms; with titillation in trachea and bronchi; < at night and then continuous every quarter of an hour or oftener, in three or four fits at a time; crying when coughing: sensation of constriction in throat with difficulty of swallowing; stitches in chest, congestion to head, hot skin, inclined to be moist; drowsy; sleepy, but cannot sleep; cough causes acute pain in left hypochondrium, shooting upward; < lying on either side or walking much; attacks of cough ending with sneezing.

Bryonia —Concussive cough, dry, from the sternal region all over the chest, as if it would burst, with scanty, yellow or blood-streaked thin mucus, frequently with vomiturition and vomiting, especially after eating; difficulty of breathing, pleuritic stitches, producing pain in the head and chest, worse at night in bed, compelling one to spring up and assume an erect posture at once; rheumatic muscular pains; < from motion, from sudden changes of atmosphere, either too warm or too cold, from eating and drinking; after measles.

Cactus grand.—Especially for children; catarrh with mucous râles; great anguish, suffocation and palpitation of heart; oppression of chest, as from a great weight, difficult breathing, uneasiness, as if an iron band

prevented normal motion of chest; spasmodic cough, with thick, yellow sputa, like boiled starch; bronchial catarrh from overaction of the heart.

Calcarea carb.—Teething children; loose cough, rattling of mucus; oppression of chest as if too full; cough dry at night, loose in daytime, < by inspiration and eating, playing piano; profuse head-sweat, especially during sleep.

Carbo veg.—Evening hoarseness; burning under sternum; soreness of chest and heat of body when coughing, itching from throat down to centre of chest when coughing; paroxysmal cough, < by going into cold air from a warm room; cold knees in warm bed; pyrosis with great flow of water during day.

Causticum.—Morning hoarseness; hollow, racking cough, < on getting warm in bed from evening to midnight, relieved by **a swallow of cold water**; continual annoying cough, with involuntary discharge of drops of urine and pain over left hip; tightness of chest, must often take a deep breath, rattling in chest, expectoration cannot be raised, must be swallowed.

Chamomilla.—Dry cough, < at night, by anger and cold air, > from warmth and warm drinks; constant irritation to cough beneath the upper part of the sternum; expectoration only in daytime, none at night; oppression of the chest as if it were not wide enough, or as if the throat were throttled, with constant desire to cough; oversensitiveness of the nerves of women and children.

Chelidonium.—Capillary bronchitis; difficult respiration with short fits of coughing, **rattling of mucus in chest**, and forcible ejections of small lumps of mucus; bright-yellow thin stools; bronchitis of persons of blonde complexion, disposed to diarrhœa, failures of strength, sensation of throbbing in lungs; violent chills in evening; sensation of dust in trachea and behind sternum; loose morning cough with copious expectoration.

Cina.—Great bronchial irritation of children; cough nearly constant, dry, short, spasmodic, with the feeling as if something would rise up in the throat, which he tries to swallow; short, hacking cough at night; mucous râles in the bronchi; moaning at night, with restlessness and cries. Bronchial catarrhs from slightest exposure to cold and damp.

Conium.—Dry spot in larynx, with almost constant irritation to cough; powerful, spasmodic paroxysms of cough, excited by itching and tickling in the chest and throat, worse at night and when lying down; unrefreshing sleep, broken by heavy dreams; internal heat with thirst; headache aggravated by the least noise; great lassitude.

Cubeba.—Harsh cough which seems to tear and rupture the bronchi; expectoration difficult and painful, or yellowish-green, rusty, streaked with blood, < evening, by heat and in open air; respiration hurried and noisy, difficult, with crepitant râles; great fulness in chest, dyspnœa, sense of suffocation.

Dulcamara.—Cough from damp, cold atmosphere or from getting wet; patients have to cough a long time to expel phlegm, especially infants and old people, as the cough seems to come from abdomen and convulses the muscles of chest and abdomen, patient tries to relieve the pain in chest and hypochondria by holding them tightly; perspires immediately on waking from sleep; bronchitis from offensive-smelling night-sweats.

Euphrasia.—Catarrhal hoarseness; no cough at night, but severe in the morning and during daytime; >from eating, or drinking small quantities of beer or water, < from fresh air; red eyes, photophobia and lachrymation, difficult expectoration during day; after cessation of hæmorrhoidal flow.

Ferrum phos.—**Capillary bronchitis of young children; acute, short,**

spasmodic and very painful cough, with squirting of urine with each cough (during pregnancy); cough in paroxysms, < at night or during siesta in daytime.

Hepar sulph.—Cough tight or loose, < mornings; from uncovering any part of the body; > from wrapping up and keeping warm; soreness and weakness in chest; tenacious mucus in the chest, with anxious, short, wheezing breathing, must bend the head back and sit up (Spong. forward). Repelled eruptions.

Hyoscyamus.—Dry, convulsive cough, especially at night, beginning as soon as he lies down and continuing till morning, preventing sleep; paroxysmal cough, severely shaking the chest, abdomen, the whole body, and causes a sense of excoriation in the abdominal muscles: dry, hacking or spasmodic cough, < lying, > sitting up; < at night, after eating, drinking, talking or singing. During the cough the face reddens and respiration may be arrested; vomiting of white mucus. After the cough, exhaustion. Elongation of the uvula. Nervous patients.

Iodum.—Tickling dry cough; young persons subject to spitting blood; palpitations; swelling of cervical and bronchial glands; progressive emaciation with good appetite; cough from every effort to expand chest; suffocative feeling; shortness of breath at least exertion.

Ipecacuanha.—Mucous and sibilant râles in the chest, especially of children; copious secretion of mucus, which nearly suffocates him during the cough; face livid during cough; short respiration and frontal sweat after every cough; spasmodic or catarrhal titillation, with dyspnœa, nausea, vomiturition, especially at the end of a paroxysm, or with expectoration of a scanty, albuminous, nauseous mucus; gastric catarrhs; **capillary bronchitis of children caused by the warm, moist atmosphere.**

Kali bichrom.—Dulness on percussion on either side of the spine; hard, barking cough starting from epigastrium; expectoration stringy and consisting of bluish lumps; difficulty of breathing from thickening of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes; cough < after eating or drinking, when undressing, morning on awaking; > after getting warm in bed; slight sore throat; pain at epigastrium; flatulence.

Kali brom.—**Capillary bronchitis, when the child with severe dyspnœa throws its arms around wildly**, spasmodic movements of the muscles, even opisthotonos: paroxysmal dry cough, followed by vomiting of mucus or food, < at night and when lying down.

Kali carb.—Capillary bronchitis of children, cough with difficult expectoration, < after eating and drinking, and vomiting of sour phlegm; face pale, but red during cough: pains referred to abdomen because the lower lobes of lungs are infiltrated; livid face with puffed eyelids; sputa cannot be expectorated from mere muscular weakness and must be swallowed again; cough day and night, < from 3 to 4 A. M., and > after breakfast.

Kreosotum.—**During dentition**, child extremely fretful, irritable and screaming at night; dry cough excited by crawling sensation below larynx, or as if in the upper bronchi, with dyspnœa; fatiguing cough of old people, with copious, thick, yellow or white sputa; pains in chest, > from pressure.

Lachesis.—Gagging, persisting cough, from tickling under the sternum or in the stomach, causes lachrymation, watering of mouth and pain in stomach; chest stuffed, constricted, has to cough hard before he can raise, sputa scanty, difficult, watery, saltish, must be swallowed again; < during and after sleep, from change of temperature, after alcoholic drinks.

Lobelia.—Threatening paralysis of lungs; bronchial tubes loaded and wheezing more or less over both lungs; orthopnœa; livor of face; deadly faintness.

Lycopodium.—Severe bronchitis; short cough in children, < during sleep and from every exertion; dyspnœa < when lying on the back; wheezing breathing in the daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in the chest; loud rattling: cough < from 4 to 8 in the evening, from exertion, stooping and lying down, from eating and drinking cold things; fanlike motion of the alæ nasi.

Magnesia mur.—Congestion of blood to the chest **from bathing in the sea**, causing spasmodic cough and bloody expectoration, < at night, with tension and constriction of chest; great weakness after sea-bath.

Mercurius sol.—Dry cough, with fluent coryza or diarrhœa; cough < in the evening and at night; cough as if the chest would burst, excited by a tickling and sensation of dryness in the chest; respiration short, rapid, oppressed; chilliness at night, especially inside; foul breath, aphthæ, salivation; tongue coated with a thick, white coating; throat swollen, dry and as if excoriated; deglutition painful, especially of liquids; copious sweating without relief.

Mercurius cor.—Bronchitis, with severe cutting pains in larynx; fauces dark red; tightness across chest, can hardly breathe, swallowing not so painful as depressing tongue.

Naja trip.—Aching in throat and intense rawness between larynx and top of sternum, < **after coughing**; breath hot and of an unpleasant odor; laborious respiration, < from cold air.

Natrum sulph.—Asthmatic breathing in young people from a general bronchial catarrh, always < with every change to damp weather; frequent cough with some sputa; stitches in left side of chest, has to sit up and support chest with both hands; sycosis.

Nux mosch.—Rheumatism after getting the feet wet; dry cough, < by the heat of the bed; dry skin; dyspnœa, with feeling of weight in the chest as if it were too narrow, after cold washing; he must swallow the loosened phlegm; cough during pregnancy.

Nux vom.—Short, slow, stridulous breathing; cough dry, fatiguing, from titillation in the larynx, < after midnight and in the morning, with pain in the stomach and soreness in the abdominal walls, < after eating; with every cough the head seems to split; expectoration painful, consisting of thick, foamy, white or green mucus; cough excited by beer and < in the morning, > by warm drinks; involuntary micturition when coughing, laughing or sneezing. After previous use of cough mixtures.

Opium.—Capillary bronchitis with severe apnœa; difficult intermittent breathing or stertorous breathing; constant cough; sopor; face bluish; profuse sweat over whole body, looks as if dying.

Phosphorus.—Cough, with tearing pain under sternum as if something were being torn loose; suffocative pressure in upper part of chest with constriction of larynx; mucous râles through lungs; panting and laboring respiration; dry, short, barking cough, with expectoration of stringy sputa and of a salty taste, < from evening till midnight, from speaking, laughing, eating, motion and on going into the cold air; cannot lie on left side.

Pulsatilla.—Easy and copious expectoration of thick, yellow sputa. At night and in bed cough dry, violent, spasmodic, so that he has to sit up, with vomiturition and vomiting; tongue heavily coated; breath offensive; countenance pale, alternating with redness; fluent coryza, with loss of smell and taste; tickling in suprasternal fossa; > in cold air, < in warm room.

Rhus tox.—Dry, racking, hard, rheumatic cough; greatly aggravated at night; brought on by cold, damp weather; anxious, as if not able to draw a long breath; the air passages seem stuffed up; the cough dry, tearing,

caused by tickling in the bronchi; worse evening and before midnight, or in the morning soon after waking, in the fresh air; amelioration by warmth and motion; cough, with a taste of blood, although no blood is to be seen.

Rumex.—Extreme sensitiveness of the respiratory organs to every irregularity of the atmosphere, so that the patient prefers to have the head covered; frequently feeling as if he could not get another breath; suffocating feeling even down to the epigastrium, as if tough phlegm must work up with the cough; hoarse, barking cough, in attacks every night at 11 P.M. and 2 and 5 A.M. (children); dry, incessant, fatiguing cough caused by tickling in throat-pit, extending to behind sternum and to stomach. Soreness in larynx and behind sternum; rawness under clavicles; stitches in left lung; pain in stomach; hawking, with burning soreness in larynx, later in left bronchus, renewed by strong exhalation or scraping.

Spongia.—Laryngo- and tracheo-bronchitis. Croupy, dry, sibilant cough, continuing day and night, in long-lasting, distressing paroxysms, labored, crowing, wheezing inspirations, sometimes accompanied by râles. On every slight exposure the cough returns violently, with pressing dyspnœa, sibilant rhonchi, and violent, convulsive cough. Dry bronchitis, with terrible, hard, dry, racking cough; much dyspnœa and slight expectoration, < in hot room, > by eating ever so little; stuffed, obstructed sensation, difficult inspiration, < by lying down, > by leaning forward and by eating and drinking.

Sulphur.—Atelectasis of lungs, especially left one, with loud bronchial râles, after failure of Ant. tart., Ipec. or Phos. Cough > evening when lying down, with itching in the bronchi, with retching and not > by expectoration of greenish lumps of sweetish taste or flat and salty; hot flushes, cold feet or hot palms and soles of feet.

Terebinthina (Terebene).—Burning in air-passages; with thin expectoration, very difficult to detach; drowsiness; lungs seem to be clogged up; urine scanty, almost dark from the admixture of blood.

Veratrum alb.—Capillary bronchitis, with livid face, blue nails, cold extremities and tumultuous, irregular contractions of the heart; acute bronchial catarrh in the emphysematous; bronchitis of the aged; cold perspiration on forehead when coughing; eyes half open during sleep; < morning and late evening till midnight, going into warm room or getting warm in bed, by change of weather, eating and drinking cold things, especially water, crying (children), vexation.

Veratrum vir.—Loose rattling cough, < when going from a warm room into a cold one; high fever with tingling and pricking in the skin, rapid respiration, nausea and vomiting and oppression of chest.

Verbascum.—Dry, hoarse cough, < at night, waking child from sleep.

BRONCHITIS CHRONICA.

Æsculus hip.—Bronchitis complicated with gouty diathesis and a tendency to piles with constipation; rapid, labored breathing with pain in right lung.

Allium sativum.—Herpetic constitution; the poison attacks the respiratory and digestive mucous membranes; chronic, pulmonary catarrh; dry cough, from scraping in the larynx; afterwards glutinous, bloody or purulent sputa of foul odor. Dyspnœa, as if the anterior chest were compressed; pains in chest, so that he cannot expand it; stitches in shoulder-blades and pectoral muscles, increased by cough and deep inspiration; < by fresh, cold air, by atmospheric changes, after rest and from washing

the head; general chilliness with redness of face; sour, fetid sweat in the afternoon; general lassitude.

Alumen.—Coughs a long time every morning, with scratching in the middle of the sternum, on and after getting up, < during, > after breakfast; chronic morning cough of old people; sputa ropy and scanty; dry cough in the evening after lying down.

Alumina (Argilla).—Dry, hacking cough soon after waking in the morning, ending in difficult raising of a little white mucus; cough with tearing pains and involuntary urination in old or withered looking people; < in the cold season and lasting till the warm season sets in again, cough > by lying flat on the face; sputum difficult and of a putrid taste.

Ambra.—Paroxysms of cough coming from deep in chest, excited by violent tickling in throat, evening without, morning with expectoration, generally of grayish-white, seldom of yellow mucus, of salty or sour taste, excited by exertion and music; violent spasmodic cough, with frequent eructations and hoarseness; aged people; old coughs.

Ammonium carb.—**Bronchitis of the aged.** Copious bronchial secretion, with great difficulty of expectoration and bronchial dilatation. Numerous coarse rattles, and yet he experiences no necessity to clear his chest. Cough in the morning or at night, disturbing sleep, with spasmodic oppression; incessant cough, excited by a sensation as if down in the larynx; < after eating, talking, in the open air, and on lying down, followed by exhaustion. **Low vitality, and atony of the bronchial tubes,** favoring emphysema. Catarrh of old people, beginning with the setting in of winter and continuing till summer heat prevails, < 3 to 4 A.M.

Ammonium iod.—Chronic bronchitis, with swelling and induration of the glands; furuncles.

Ammonium mur.—Pulmonary catarrhs, with constant hacking and scraping as if a foreign body were in the throat, but he only brings up small pieces of white mucus. Dry cough; < evenings and at night, when lying on his back or on right side; < after rest, after a cold drink, or when taking a deep inspiration; stitches in the chest and hypochondria; oppression when moving the upper extremities; burning in the chest, and coarse, rattling murmurs; heat at night, followed by sweat; icy coldness between shoulders, which nothing warms; bronchiectasis, emphysema.

Ammonium phos.—**Bronchitis chronica arthritica.** When patients suffering from gout or rheumarthritis are attacked with bronchial catarrhs or bronchitis.

Ammoniacum.—Asthenic pulmonary complaints; large accumulation of purulent or viscid matter, with feeble or difficult expectoration; aged people suffer in cold weather from bronchial affections.

Antimonium sulph. aurat.—Chronic nasal and bronchial catarrhs; greenish-yellow offensive discharge from the head; frequent inclination to hawk and spit, followed by copious expectoration of mucus.

Antimonium tart. (Tartarus emet.)—Bronchitis of infants and old people; profuse mucus with feeble expulsive power; rattling of phlegm in chest, with increased irritability to cough; sudden and alarming symptoms of suffocation, with oppression and orthopnœa, so that he has to sit up; fits of suffocation mornings and evenings in bed; cough after midnight so that he throws up his supper; adynamia of old people; stupor from blood-poisoning; tendency to diarrhœa; hopeless and desponding.

Arsenicum.—**Chronic bronchitis of the aged.** Dry catarrh, not of recent origin; dyspnœa, from more or less extensive emphysema and consecutive pulmonary congestions. Difficulty of breathing continues

during the intervals upon coughing, and returns periodically, especially at night; bronchial secretion scanty, with a sensation of dryness in the respiratory lining; titillation in the trachea and under the sternum, chiefly at night, provoking a dry, wheezing, often very violent cough, followed after a while by expectoration of a white, frothy, sometimes sticky mucus, followed by an increase of difficulty in breathing; aggravation after eating and in the afternoon; emaciation; < about and after midnight, from lying down, from drinking cold water, from mental excitement.

Asarum Europ.—Short respiration, with suffocation, especially at night; pressure over the whole chest; burning in the right side of chest, more outside than inside; dull stitches in the lungs, especially during inspiration, which provoke cough in the larynx; expectoration of mucous sputa; a tendency to vomiting and diarrhœa.

Badiaga.—Chronic bronchial catarrh with excessive mucous secretion, so that **talking or coughing causes the mucus to fly from his mouth,** and gagging and vomiting (Chel.).

Balsamum Peru.—Bronchial catarrhs with formation of muco-pus; loud râles with thick, creamy, yellowish-white sputa; hectic fever; night-sweats.

Baryta carb.—Useful in infancy and in old age; to the former with indurated tonsils and engorged cervical glands; to the latter when enfeebled by antecedent diseases. Cough all the night, with sensation of excoriation in the chest; mucous expectoration; oppression as from a weight in the chest, with short and sometimes difficult respiration; stitches in the left chest; relieved by hot applications; hoarseness or aphonia; general chilliness in daytime; heat at night preventing sleep; followed by weakening night-sweats.

Cactus grand.—Chronic bronchitis with rattling of mucus; continuous, day and night; oppression of breathing on going up stairs and inability to lie horizontally in bed; becoming acute in consequence of catching cold, with great anxiety and oppression; face and limbs cold; heart feels as if clutched.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic bronchitis, complicated with emphysema; bronchial dilatation with the characteristic fetid sputa, or yellow, lumpy and sweetish, when thrown into water a lump is seen shooting to the bottom, with a mucous trail behind, like a falling star; cough dry, violent, even spasmodic, with tickling in throat, causing stitching headache, especially evenings, in bed, or during night when sleeping, raising only after great and long efforts scanty, white, frothy and dirty-looking or fetid sputa; cough induced by piano playing, every note vibrates in her larynx.

Calcarea iod.—Chronic bronchitis of scrofulous children, when the cervical glands are much swollen, the cough is rather dry, and when there is ground for suspicion of enlargement of the bronchial glands; thin subjects.

Calcarea sulph.—In children, severe cough, with malaise in the chest; green stools; small warts on fingers and thumbs; herpetic eruptions on the face, ears, chest and hands.

Cannabis Ind.—**Humid asthma,** it requires a great effort to take a deep breath, feels as if suffocated and has to be fanned; rough cough with scraping immediately under sternum.

Capsicum.—Exhalation from lungs **during coughing,** and at no other time, causes strong, offensive breath; cannot get air deep enough into the lungs; constant dyspnœa; oppression at bifurcation of bronchi; > from successful cough, sputa dirty brown.

Carbo anim.—Cough with hoarseness or night-sweats, very fetid and

weakening, with concussion or pain in abdomen; coldness and aching in lumbar region and lower extremities; as well as in the chest (Brom.).

Carbo veg.—Chronic bronchitis of poor, exhausted constitutions and of aged people, with profuse fetid expectoration or with profuse mucous accumulation, with imperfect power of expectoration; blue nails and cold extremities up to the knees; collapse; burning, excoriating pressure in chest, shoulders and back; great tendency of the chest to perspire; < in fresh air or by going from a warm room into a cold one; evening hoarseness; pyrosis in daytime.

Causticum.—Violent, racking cough, especially at night, with pain in the throat and head, but he is obliged to swallow the sputum; it comes up apparently with cough, but it cannot be spit out; greasy taste of the sputa; cough after getting warm in bed, or after recovering the natural heat from a colder state; cough, with pain in hip; **cough immediately relieved by a cold drink**; spurting of urine with the cough; he cannot cough deep enough to get relief; weakness of lower extremities; morning hoarseness.

China.—Chronic catarrh, with mucous râles, coarse and loud; cough when the head is low, it must be somewhat raised to feel easier; cough after eating; weakness and loss of strength; anæmia and œdema; tickling cough, < from talking or laughing.

Coccus cact.—Chronic bronchitis, **complicated with gravel**; acid diathesis; brickdust sediment in the urine, adhering to the vessel; cough, with expectoration of a large quantity of viscid, albuminous mucus; cough, with constant tickling in the bronchi, about their bifurcation, caused by a feeling as if a plug of mucus were moving in the chest in spite of the profuse expectoration; difficult breathing; dyspnœa and oppression of the lower part of the chest; cough worse when waking in the morning, clear, dry and barking, followed by slight expectoration of thick, viscid mucus, or so violent as to cause vomiting, with the characteristic sputa; sharp stitching pains under clavicles.

Conium.—Chronic cough, from enlargement of the bronchial glands, with irritation of the tracheal and laryngeal lining; spasmodically tearing cough, > in the evening and at night from horizontal position; aggravated by talking and laughing. An unbearable titillation in the pit of throat, with lisping voice, causing some paroxysms of coughing, with headache and pains all over the chest; scrofulosis.

Copaiba.—Chronic bronchorrhœa (dilated bronchi) with profuse expectoration of greenish, purulent, fetid mucus; soreness of larynx down to chest; severe, harassing cough with profuse expectoration of thick, heavy masses of yellow or greenish and putrid-tasting mucus, sometimes bloody and in such quantities as to cause choking and vomiting; oppression of chest with labored breathing, as if respiratory passage were filled with mucus; can only breathe easily when bolstered up in bed; restless nights, night-sweats, emaciation.

Dracontium.—Catarrh of tracheal and bronchial tubes, with rapid formation first of watery, burning discharge, and later quick development of pus or muco-pus; yellowish, purulent sputa, with great burning and rawness.

Drosera.—Bronchitis of old age, in connection with emphysema or bronchiectasis; nocturnal paroxysms; < from lying down; the cough seems to come from the abdomen, shaking all the muscles of the chest and body, with much exhaustion after the attack; expectoration of yellow mucus or pus; paroxysms of cough, from one to two hours apart; < at night, especially in spring and fall; perspires immediately on waking from sleep.

Grindelia robusta.—Chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa, with tough, white, mucous expectoration, difficult to detach; accumulation of mucus in the bronchioles; patient feels that expectoration brings relief; cough from reflex causes; cough maintained by habit.

Gummi amm.—**Bronchorrhœa.** Respiration short, quick, with anguish, especially at night; oppression and obstruction in the chest from the accumulation of mucus; stitches in the left side of the chest when taking a deep inspiration; tickling in throat without cough; frontal headache, dimness of sight; in rheumatic or gouty subjects.

Hepar sulph.—Mostly indicated when the cough enters the stage of resolution; a rattling, choking, moist cough, depending on an organic or catarrhal basis; < towards morning and after eating; fatiguing, hollow cough as soon as he uncovers any part of his body. Bronchiectasis, with dirty-yellow, foul sputa.

Hydrastis.—Bronchitis of old people, with great debility, loss of appetite, cachetic state, great weakness; chronic cough, accompanied by febrile paroxysms evenings and night, and excessive prostration; sputa thick, yellowish, very tenacious, stringy and profuse; dry, hard cough with much laryngeal irritation, or loose but hard cough with much nasopharyngeal catarrh and marked prostration.

Hyoscyamus.—Night cough dry, < in recumbent position, less when sitting up, or from eating and drinking, loose in daytime, with greenish or pale, bloody expectoration.

Inula.—Cough, with abundant thick expectoration, with weakness of digestive tract, general languor, debility; chronic skin affections; engorged glands; much leucorrhœa; dry cough at night, < lying down, with difficult breathing.

Iodum.—Scrofulosis; dyspnœa at night, compelling him to sit up; dry morning cough, later transparent, grayish sputa; < after every cold.

Kali bichrom.—Bronchitis oscillating between acute and torpid inveterate bronchitis, with a certain degree of irritation, vascular congestion and moderate muco-purulent secretion, frequently accompanied by periosteal or rheumatic pains. Cough resonant, whistling, with nausea and expectoration of thick mucus; whistling; loud rattling in chest; difficult expectoration of yellow, bluish or slate-colored, tough mucus, adherent, filamentous, sometimes fetid; burning sensation in trachea and bronchi; tickling in the throat, which causes cough, hoarseness and aphony; < in winter or during chilly summers, he must sit up in bed to breathe, > by bending forward and bringing up the stringy mucus.

Kali brom.—Chronic catarrh, with purulent sputa of a slate color; acne of the face; pruritus of the genital organs; dry, fatiguing cough at intervals of two or three hours, with difficult respiration, followed by vomiting of mucus and food, < at night and when lying down; tightness of the chest when breathing.

Kali carb.—Dry cough, as if excited by a dry membrane in the trachea, which cannot be detached; slimy, salty, tenacious expectoration; cough evening and < after 3 A.M, from eating and drinking, with pain in lower part of chest; violent cough, but the dislodged mucus **must be swallowed or flies unexpectedly from the mouth after long coughing**; dry skin and dry stool; eyelids red and swollen, especially between brows and upper lids.

Kreosotum.—Violent winter cough of old people, with spasmodic cough at night and copious sputa of light-colored mucus (Nitr. ac.); pressure on sternum, especially when turning over in bed in the morning; teething cough of children; > on approach of warm weather.

Lobelia infl.—Impossibility of deep inspiration; extreme dyspnœa, < by slightest exertion or short exposure to cold; feeling of strong constriction in middle of chest, impeding respiratory movements.

Lycopodium.—Distressing, fatiguing, tickling cough, < afternoon, and evening, and on going to sleep and in the morning; chronic bronchitis, with copious muco-serous or muco-purulent sputa; congestion of liver, flatulency, constipation, cachetic complexion, red gravel, acid dyspepsia; dry cough, day and night, in feeble emaciated boys (florid scrofula); emphysema, dilatation of air-tubes and senile catarrh; respiration short before and during cough, ending with loud belching; salty expectoration; emaciation of upper part of body; great fear of solitude.

Myosotis.—Chronic bronchitis; obstinate old coughs, with profuse, muco-purulent expectoration, < mornings and after eating, with gagging and vomiting; pain in left lower lung, < while coughing and sensitive to percussion.

Naphthaline.—Spasmodic cough in old people, with rattling in upper bronchial tubes, with difficult or absent expectoration.

Natrum carb.—Cough excited by coming into a warm room; short, with rattling in chest, with rumbling, incarcerated flatus and salty, purulent, greenish sputa.

Natrum mur.—Dry cough from tickling in the throat or pit of stomach, day and night; lungs feel raw and sore from continued coughing; headache from coughing, as if the head would burst; stitches in the chest when taking a long breath or coughing, with involuntary flow of urine, with tickling in throat when talking; cough excited by every empty deglutition; cough, with vomiting of food; physical and moral depression, weak voice, fluttering of heart, cutting pain in urethra after urinating; sputa transparent, viscid; < at the seashore.

Nitric acid.—Chronic winter cough; awakens often all stopped up with mucus, must expectorate before he can breathe easily; short breath, panting during work (Kreos.).

Nux vomica.—Chronic bronchitis of old people; rough, dry and deep cough from dryness of larynx, with tension and pain in the larynx and bronchi; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, which the patient is unable to detach; convulsive racking cough, caused by titilation in the throat, especially mornings or at night in bed, after a meal, from exercise, thinking or reading; cough, with vomiting or with bleeding from the nose or mouth.

Phosphorus.—Subacute attacks of bronchitis in emaciated, cachetic, or young overgrown invalids; broncho-pulmonary catarrhs from dilatation or fatty degeneration of the heart. Cough abrupt, rough, sharp, dry; between each coughing spell a short interval; dry, tickling cough in the evening, with tightness across the chest and expectoration in the morning; pain in chest when coughing, relieved by external pressure; trembling of the whole body while coughing; cough gets worse when other people come into the room; tingling, soreness and rawness in the air-passages; dry cough, with expectoration of viscid or bloody mucus. Dilatation of the bronchi.

Phosphoric acid.—Exceedingly violent capillary bronchitis; fever with evening exacerbations; dyspnœa; pressive pain under sternum; violent sneezing, great thirst; violent coryza; purulent or muco-purulent expectoration; **cough with hawking of mucus in little balls**; cough in overgrown youths.

Sanguinaria.—Dry cough, with considerable tickling in the pit of the throat, a crawling sensation extending downward beneath the sternum. Severe cough, causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the

sternum, without expectoration. Teasing, dry, hacking cough, with dryness of the air-passages. Sensation of constriction, with inclination to take a deep breath, which only increases the constriction and causes a tearing pain through the chest, particularly the right one; chest sore and painful to the touch (myalgic pains); painful sighing respiration.

Scilla marit.—Extreme prostration; chronic catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a whitish and viscid mucus; tickling, worrying and constantly harassing cough of greater or less severity, day and night; sometimes loose; at other times dry; watery, mucous expectoration, sometimes tinged red; profuse urination; drinking of cold water always brings on a severe cough. Bronchitis of old, feeble people with dyspnœa, heavy mucous râles; scanty action of kidneys, with some irritation of bladder.

Senega.—Accumulation of masses of thick mucus in the bronchi, which can only be expectorated with difficulty, with irritation of the bowels and a tendency to diarrhœa; **cough of old people,** who expectorate large quantities of watery mucus; small, hardly perceptible pulse; great debility; somnolence; sensitiveness of the walls of the chest when moving the arms, especially the left one; burning pain in the heart; pressure on chest as if the lungs were pushed back upon the spine; cough with painful shocks through the head; suits fat people with lax fibre.

Sepia.—Dry, hard, short, spasmodic cough, preventing sleep; in the morning expectoration of foul-smelling, yellowish-green sputa. During the night in bed, especially before midnight, spasmodic cough, increasing till he expectorates. Constant hawking in order to detach the adherent mucosities; after the cough oppression; nausea during and after the cough, even vomiting. He cannot lie on left side. Sour perspiration in the morning; loss of appetite; general lassitude. Aggravation by cold, damp weather.

Silicea.—Bronchial affections of rachitic children; obstinate cough, provoked by cold drinks, with copious, transparent, or **purulent** expectoration; pains, soreness and weakness of the chest, relieved by inhaling moist, warm air; laryngeal morning cough, commencing immediately on rising, with tough, gelatinous and very tenacious expectoration; loss of breath when lying on the back or stooping; cough provoked by cold drinks; expectoration of pus, which when thrown into water falls to the bottom and spreads like a heavy sediment.

Stannum.—Bronchial dilatation and profuse purulent expectoration; weak feeling in chest after expectorating or talking; excessive muco-purulent expectoration, greenish, with a sweetish taste, more rarely salty.

Sulphur.—**Inveterate bronchitis,** with arterial and venous vascular irritability; great impressionability of the skin, which suffers from the slightest atmospheric variations, with exacerbation of all pectoral symptoms; chronic catarrhs of long standing, with secretion of large quantities of tenacious mucus (thickening of the lining membrane). Suffocation with palpitation; pains in chest during cough, aggravated by the horizontal position; cough, with nausea and vomiting; heaviness of head and dim vision; sensation as of ice in chest, whenever chilled, or perspiration is checked.

Terebinthina.—Bronchial catarrh of the aged, with copious muco-purulent expectoration.

Veratrum alb.—Chronic bronchitis of the aged; constant rattling of mucus without being able to expectorate; prostration; frequent irregular pulse; cold, sticky perspiration of the head; $<$ morning and till midnight; going into warm room or in bed, etc.; threatening paralysis of heart.

Yerba santa (Eriodictyon).—Constant irritating cough with great soreness of chest; a feeling of excoriation, rawness, and sensation of great

hyperæsthesia of the thickened mucous surfaces; after a while a great weakness of voice, profuse muco-purulent expectoration, soreness and cramp in chest; loss of appetite; emaciation; especially affecting right bronchi; night-sweats; asthmatic breathing from accumulation of mucus.

BURNS.

Acon., Ars., Asa., Calend., Canth., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Ham., Ign., Kreos., Lach., Magn., Rhus, Sapo., Stram., Urt. ur. Relief may be obtained by covering the burnt surface (first three degrees) with linen rags soaked in a saturated solution of Alumen or of bicarbonate of soda, and the air kept off by allowing the linen to remain in close contact with the burn and keeping it wet with the solution. When blisters form, the water ought to be removed by puncture and care taken to preserve the skin; Hering recommends for such burns and scalds Canth. internally, and as a lotion a few drops of the tincture in water, externally. For burns of the third and fourth degree castile soap, internally the sixth, and externally linimentum saponis (olive oil and soap, or glycerine and soap) are recommended. For deep burns over large surfaces Hebra's continuous thermic water-bath cannot be too highly recommended, where large surfaces are affected.

Aconite.—Immediately after the accident, to counteract the nervous shock or when reaction has taken place, and there is dry, burning heat of the skin, head hot and painful, face red; pulse hard, frequent and contracted, great restlessness, fear of death.

Arnica.—Inflammation of skin and cellular tissue, with extreme tenderness and painfulness; sequelæ of nervous shock after severe, deep burns; septicæmia; phlegmonous erysipelas following the burn.

Arsenicum.—In all burns as long as pain is present, or when vesicles turn black, showing tendency to gangrene; inflammatory swelling, with burning, lancinating pains; septic changes.

Asafœtida.—Ulceration from burns or scalds, with great sensitiveness to suffering; child screams on seeing dressing prepared, and shrinks from the approach of any one likely to touch the sore.

Calendula hinders and prevents gangrene, promotes granulations and prevents disfiguring scars, favors cicatrization with the least possible amount of suppuration: prevents exhaustion from loss of blood and excessive pain with delirium (C. Hg.).

Cantharis.—Burns and scalds of an erysipelatous, vesicular character; superficial ulcerations caused by burns; with burning pains and lachrymation; tetanic or epileptiform convulsions, followed by coma.

Carbo veg.—Bleeding ulcers; excessive pain threatening extinction of life; extensive deep burns with symptoms of imperfect oxydation of blood (finely pulverized charcoal over ulcers and potentized Carb. internally); humid gangrene with great foulness of secretions and great prostration.

Chamomilla.—Oversensitiveness with tendency to convulsions (Ign.).

China and Hepar.—Excessive suppuration, a great drain upon the system, retarding healing process.

Coffea.—Extreme sensitiveness and insomnia, especially in children.

Kreosotum.—French surgeons use crude petroleum as a local application. Ulcers from burns bleed easily.

Opium.—Disposition to convulsions and other spasmodic affections from fright.

Rhus tox.—After burns or scald vesicles, bullæ, pustules; extensive, but more superficial affections; tendency to erysipelas, with typhoid symptoms.

Sapo castil.—Burns of third and fourth degree, internally and externally.

Urtica urens.—Burns involving only skin, intense burning, itching.

BURSITIS.

Ant. cr., Apis, Ars., Bell., Graph., Hep., Iod., Puls., Sil., Stict. pulm., Sulph

Antimonium crud.—Integument hard and horny, smooth and slightly discolored, with sensation as if pricked by needles or of being void of feeling.

Apis mell.—Inflamed, fluctuating, biting, stinging in bursa.

Arsenicum.—Dark bluish, with much effusion, and intense burning relieved by external warmth.

Pulsatilla.—Smarting, itching, relieved by cold.

Silicea.—Chronic bursitis; pain as if sticking or itching.

Sticta.—Very efficacious in bursitis; with swelling and darting pains.

Sulphur.—Inflamed bursa, with a feeling of formication.

CALCULI BILIARES, Gall-stones.

Apomorph , Ars., Bell., Berb., Cæsium, Calc. carb., Card., Chel., Chin., Chion., Diosc., Euonym., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Nitromur. ac., Nux v., Osm., Pod., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tabac., Tereb., Thuj., Chloroform and Ether.

Berberis.—Colic from gall-stones, followed by jaundice; shooting, burning pressing, in region of gall-bladder: pains come on spasmodically and are confined to a small spot; slimy, dark urine, with heavy sediment, with pains in back and hips.

Calcarea carb.—Great chilliness during attack; darting pain from right to left, with profuse sweat, abdominal spasms and colic, cutting colic in epigastrium, has to bend double, clench hands, writhe with agony.

Carduus mar.—Hepatic region sensitive to pressure; crawling sensation, like passage of a small body through a narrow canal, on posterior side of liver from right to left and extending to pit of stomach.

Chelidonium.—Chill with intense pain in region of gall-bladder quickly extending down and across navel into intestines; with vomiting and clay-colored stools; pain from liver shooting towards back and shoulder.

Chenopodium.—Severe pain in the region of the lower inner angle of the right scapula running into the chest; cold feet up to the knees; tired legs and knees; constipation, stool like sheep-dung, hard and knotty.

China.—Obstruction in gall-bladder with colic, periodic recurrence, yellow skin and conjunctiva, constipation, with dark-greenish scybala; sensitive to least pressure.

Chionanthus.—Gall-stone colic; sensation like a string tied around intestines in umbilical region, every once in a while it is suddenly drawn tight and then gradually loosened; somewhat > by lying on stomach and abdomen.

Dioscorea.—Cutting pains, changing location and radiating; much flatulency.

Lycopodium.—Violent gall-stone colic; hepatic region sensitive to contact; heartburn, waterbrash; constipation and flatulency.

Nux moschata.—Enlarged liver, bloody stools; weight about liver; pressure as from a sharp body or stones; swollen feeling, must bend double.

Nux vomica.—Jaundice, aversion to food, fainting turns; gall-stones; constipation; cannot bear anything tight around abdomen.

Podophyllum.—Jaundice with gall-stones; pain from region of stomach towards region of gall-bladder, with excessive nausea; constantly rubbing and stroking hypochondrium with hands; alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

Silicea.—Hepatic abscess, with throbbing, ulcerative pain, < from touch or walking; constipation, stool large and expulsion difficult.

CALCULI RENALES AND VESICALES, Gravel and Stone.

1, Berb., Canth., Lyc., Sep.; 2, Calc., Chin., Coc. c., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Pareira, Petr., Phos., Puls., Ruta; 3, Ant. crud., Apoc. andr., Arg. nit., Ars., Aspar., Bell., Benz. ac., Cact., Carb. v., Chin., Colch., Coloc., Cupr., Dig., Epig., Equis., Eup. purp., Galium, Graph., Hydrangea, Ipomœa, Kreos., Lach., Lith., Mez., Myr., Naja, Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Ocimum, Pallad., Puls., Sarsap., Thuj., Uva.

Gravel: Epig., Eup. purp., Gal., Lith., Lyc., Phos., Ruta, Sil. or Benz. ac., Chin., Hydrangea, Sarsap., Uva, Zinc.

Renal calculi: Apoc. andr., Arn., Eryng., Chin. sulph., Ipomœa, Lyc , Sep., Uva, etc.

Vesical calculi: Calc., Cann., Sarsap., Sep., etc.

After a surgical operation, to relieve pain and fever: Arn., Bell., Calend., Cham., Chin., Cupr., Dig., Laur., Nux m., Nux v., Veratr.

Alumina.—Pain in right kidney, and soreness as if full of small stones, red sand in urine; sensation as if sand was pricking urethra; numbness and tingling down right leg and up right scapula.

Argentum nit.—Nephralgia from congestion of kidney or from passage of little stones; face dark, dried up; dull aching across small of back and over region of bladder, urine burns while passing; urethra feels swollen; sudden urging to urinate, urine dark, containing blood or renal epithelium and uric acid deposits.

Arnica.—Agonizing pains in back and hips from passage of calculi; piercing pains as if knives were plunged in renal region; violent tenesmus of bladder; chilly and inclined to vomiting.

Asparagus.—Nephritic colic; gravel passing in small quantities with urination; urging to urinate; bloody urine; strong-smelling urine; after micturition burning in urethra, with sensation as if some were still passing; swelling of penis, with erection and urging to urinate.

Belladonna.—Spasmodic crampy straining along ureter through which calculus has to pass.

Benzoic acid.—Nephritic colic; morbid condition of urine in persons with calculous or gouty diathesis; urine containing urates of ammonia and having a strong ammoniacal smell. Dysuria senilis from irritability of the bladder and muco-purulent discharge.

Berberis.—Tearing cutting pains in kidneys, extending down the ureters to the bladder or urethra, or shooting all through the pelvis and into the hip; burning, cutting and sticking pain in bladder and urethra; pain extends to testicle of affected side, which is drawn up; urine hot, dark or bright yellow, or blood-red with white, grayish, or bright red, mealy sediment or red granules or yellowish-red crystals; paralyzed, bruised sensation in renal region and small of back, < while sitting or lying; bubbling sensation in various parts.

Calcarea carb.—Stone in the bladder; copious white mealy sediment in urine; gravel and urinary calculi; urine after standing looks turbid like lime-water; bloody urine; cutting stitches in urethra, with ineffectual

desire to urinate; after urinating, renewed desire with burning; itching in glans.

Cantharis.—Renal region sore and sensitive to touch; dull pressing pains in kidneys; cutting, contracting pains in ureters, extending to bladder and urethra and down the spermatic chord, with retraction of the testicles or shooting into the legs or thighs; frequent urging to urinate; urine passes in drops; burning and cutting pains before, during and after micturition; urine scanty, dark-colored; hæmaturia; children pull constantly at penis from irritation of gravel extending down to that organ.

Carbo an.—Renal colic; frequent desire to urinate; urine increased, fetid; sometimes stream is interrupted, < at night; burning soreness in urethra.

China.—Urine clear, pale, copious, depositing a red-rose or brickdust sediment; deposits of crystals of urates, oxalates and other salts.

Eryngium aquat.—Left renal colic; constant tenesmus; great tenderness over whole left hypogastric region, extending down ureter into bladder.

Ipomœa.—Intense soreness over left kidney, with paroxysms of pain along ureter as well as in the back, always accompanied with **nausea and vomiting.**

Lycopodium.—Renal colic, pain extending down (right) ureter to the bladder, with frequent urging to urinate; urine scanty, high colored and deposits a red or yellowish-red sandy sediment; severe backache relieved by passing urine; rumbling and bloated feeling in abdomen; burning between scapulæ; hæmaturia; children scream out with pain when awaking from sleep and kick all around.

Nitric acid.—Urinary calculi, consisting of oxalates; **urine cold when it passes;** scanty, dark brown, smelling strong like horse's urine; hæmaturia, blood flows actively.

Nux vomica.—Renal colic, especially in right kidney, extending to genitals and right leg, < lying on that side, better on back; spasmodic strangury; paralysis vesicæ, urine dribbles.

Ocimum canum.—Tûrbid urine, depositing a white and albuminous sediment; urine of saffron color; cramp-pain in kidneys; renal colic with vomiting, after the attack red urine with brickdust sediment, or discharge of large quantities of blood with the urine; thick, purulent urine, with an intolerable smell of musk.

Opium.—Pressive, squeezing pains, as though something has to force its way through a narrow passage; shooting pains from different places into the bladder and testicles; vomiting of slime and bile; dysuria with feeling of deathly sickness at stomach; face bloated, dark-red or sunken; hæmaturia.

Pareira brava.—Micturition difficult, with much pressing and straining, only in drops, with sensation as if bladder were full; violent pains in bladder and at times in the back; left testicle painfully drawn up, pain in thighs, shooting down into toes and soles of the feet; paroxysms of violent pains with strangury, can only emit urine when on his knees, pressing head firmly against the floor for 10 to 20 minutes, sweat breaks out finally and urine drops out in interruptions; with tearing, burning pain at the tip of penis, < from 3 to 6 A.M., > during day.

Sarsaparilla.—Urine dribbles away when sitting, on standing passes urine freely; passes gravel or small calculi, blood with last of urine; painful retention of urine; sand in urine or on diaper, child screams before and while passing it; severe pain at conclusion of urination; has to get up several times at night to urinate; intolerable smell of genitals and of urine; thinking of his pains causes them to return or grow worse.

Sepia.—Increased specific gravity of urine, depositing uric acid and urates; frequent nocturnal micturition; urine offensive, with white or dark brown sediment, weakness and aching in thighs and legs.

Tabacum.—Renal colic; violent pains along ureters, < right; cold sweat, pale face, fainting, deathly nausea, great exhaustion.

Uva ursi.—Calculi in bladder, flow of urine stops suddenly as if a stone had rolled suddenly in front of the internal orifice of the urethra; bloody urine; burning after the discharge of slimy urine.

Compare: urine and difficult urination.

CANTHARIS, Poisoning by.

The best remedy for large doses is *Spirits of Camphor*, in drop doses, on sugar, one drop every ten or fifteen minutes. Use mucilaginous drinks and frictions with camphor. For the ailments which frequently arise from the abuse of Cantharis, Acon. or Puls is frequently suitable.

CARBUNCLE. (See Boils.)

Anthrac., Ars., Bell., Bufo, Chin., Crotal., *Hep.*, Hyosc., Kali iod., Lach., Mur. ac., Nitr ac., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Sulph., Tarent. c.

Anthracinum.—Violent burning pain in carbuncle, not relieved by Ars., cerebral symptoms; sloughing, abundant discharge of ichorous, terribly smelling pus and poisoning of blood by absorption of pus; excessive sensitiveness of parts affected; dusky appearance of parts surrounding the gangrenous spots.

Arsenicum.—Intense burning in the seat of the carbuncle and some distance around the tumor, or sensation of swelling as though boiling water were running beneath the skin; restlessness, thirst, debility; < nights, > from warmth.

Belladonna—Bright redness; throbbing pains; drowsiness with inability to sleep; erysipelatous inflammation around carbuncle; cerebral irritation.

Bufo sah.—Carbuncle at the commencement already pestilential, with blueness far around, and red and purplish streaks in neck, back and other parts (Ant. crud. and Lach., redness and swelling along course of lymphatics); malignant pustule (Malandrinum).

Carbo veg.—Dark, blackish appearance with burning pains and discharging offensive matter even after gangrene has set in; blood-poisoning; collapse.

China.—Asthenic character, with symptoms of putrid fever, where patient is leuco-phlegmatic and much reduced, or where the carbuncle developed itself from malarious causes.

Hepar.—Carbuncle surrounded by indurated spots; pain intense, sleeplessness; stinging burning of edges of ulcer with corroding discharge.

Hyoscyamus.—Carbuncle in nervous or hysterical persons; coma vigil; great restlessness from excessive nervous excitement; shaking of head in all directions; optical illusions; constriction of pharynx, etc.

Kreosotum.—Violent pulsations in every part of the body; putrid discharge; great debility, numbness and faintness; sleepy but cannot sleep, < before midnight.

Lachesis.—Slow progress, the skin over the dead cellular tissue shows little disposition to ulcerate; dark bluish appearance; after perforation scanty discharge of thin, sometimes bloody sanies; cerebral symptoms; prostration; inability to bear any bandage over the sore.

Muriatic acid.—Carbuncles in scorbutic patients, with ulcers on

gums; feeling of emptiness in stomach and abdomen, frequent desire to urinate, with profuse emission of clear urine.

Nitric acid.—Putrid decomposition with tendency to hæmorrhages; excessive debility with copious night-sweats.

Rhus tox.—Burning, itching around carbuncle, with vertigo, stupor, pale face; great restlessness; feels somewhat relieved of violent pain as long as he is in motion; more indicated in the beginning, when the pains are intense and the affected parts are dark red. Orbital cellulitis.

Secale.—Cannot bear external warmth.

Silicea.—During process of ulceration it clears the wound of its decaying masses and promotes healthy granulations; want of vital warmth; slow progress of the disease; furuncles appearing in crops; carbuncle between the shoulder and nape of the neck; indurations remaining after boils or carbuncles.

Tarentula Cubana.—Erysipelatous redness around the carbuncle; rigors followed by burning fever, great thirst, anxiety, headache, delirium, profuse perspiration and retention of urine; excessive pains in carbuncle.

CARCINOMA.

Ars. alb. and iod., Aur., Aur. ars., Apis, Carb. an. and veg., Carbol. ac., Con., Hydr., Kali ars., Kali cy., Phyt., Sil., Thuj.; 2, Alumen, Bell., Calc., Calend., Caust., Cistus, Cundur., Graph., Hep., Kali sulph., Lach., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. iod.

Scirrhus: Arn., Bell., Calend., Carbo an. and veg., Con., Nux v., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Encephaloid: Acet. ac., Arn., Ars., Artem., Carb. an., Caust., Kreos., Nux v., Phos., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Epithelioma: Acet. ac., Arg. nit., Aur., Phyt., Puls., Sulph., Thuj.

Acetic acid.—Scirrhus of pylorus; cancer of stomach, ulcerative gnawing pain at one spot in stomach, with agony and depression, preventing sleep, **intense and constant thirst**; severe burning pain in stomach and abdomen; vomiting after every meal of yellow, yeastlike matter, or blood; pale, waxen skin; tongue pale and flabby; marked debility; copious pale urine.

Alcohol.—High potency, run up with pure water, speedily relieves the pain of cancer (McFarlan).

Apis mell.—Ovarian affections with drawn-in nipples of mamma; scirrhus or open cancer of the breast, with stinging, burning pains, following old cases of mastitis; weak, faint sensation in epigastrium, with loss of appetite; morbid irritability of urinary organs.

Arsenicum alb.—**Epithelioma** of face; rapidly progressing ulceration; thin, bloody, offensive discharge; sharp, burning pains and extreme sensitiveness to cold air. **Cancer of stomach**, with burning pain and excessive thirst, desire for acids, < from cold drinks and cold diet, > from hot drinks; vomiting of all he takes; terrible sensation of weakness and exhaustion, with anxiety in region of stomach. **Uterine cancer**, with burning pain in uterine region and shooting, stinging pains in upper part of abdomen, thirst and dryness of mouth and throat, < by motion; acrid, corroding, burning discharges, often very offensive, light or dark-colored; rapid emaciation, parchment-like dryness of skin (Ars. iod., Ars. brom.).

Asterias rubens.—**Cancer mammæ**; around nipple, which is sunk in, skin adherent and smooth; livid red spot which ulcerates, discharging very fetid ichor; edges pale, hard, everted; sternal skin swollen and painful: axillary glands swollen, hard and knotted; nocturnal lancinating pains in tumor.

Aurum met.—**Cancer of nose and lip**; **tongue** swollen with scirrhus-like hardness; ulcers on tongue, with foul breath; prolapsus and **induration of uterus**; pains like that of a bruise, with shooting and drawing; the mind constantly dwelling on suicide; pus greenish, ichorous, putrid (Aur. ars.).

Belladonna.—Scirrhous indurations; cancerous ulcers, burning when touched; black crusts of blood at the bottom of the ulcer; scanty pus. Beginning of uterine cancer, with fulness and bearing down in parts, pain in back and discharge of bloody ichor; engorgement of glands.

Bismuth.—**Cancer of stomach**, with burning, stinging, crampy pains; stomach hangs down to the crest of the ilium; hard lumps between navel and edges of lower ribs, right side; vomits only at intervals of days when food has filled the stomach, then vomits large quantities of food during the whole day; vomits all fluids.

Bromium.—**Scirrhus mammæ**, great depression of spirits, suppression of menses; stitches from mamma to axilla, cannot bear pressure; hard, uneven tumor in right mamma, firmly adhering to its surroundings, with lancinating pains, < from pressure and at night; gray, earthy complexion, oldish look, emaciation; swelling and induration of glands.

Bufo.—**Carcinoma mammæ**; **cancer of uterus**, distending, burning pains or cramps in uterus; sharp, dagger-like pains, < on walking or sitting too long; redness and swelling along course of lymphatics; offensive purulent leucorrhœa; **open or occult cancer.**

Carbo an.—Cachexia fully developed. Scirrhous cancer on the **forehead**; sudden and short aching from colloid cancer in the pit of the stomach, on taking a deep inspiration, clawing and griping in stomach; violent pressing in loins, small of back and thighs during menses, with chilliness and yawning; weak, empty feeling in the pit of the stomach; it checks the putrid taste, the waterbrash, and contracting, spasmodic burning; **scirrhus mammæ** with dirty bluish, loose skin or red spots on skin, burning and drawing towards axilla; axillary glands indurated.

Causticum.—Patient cannot bear the pressure of the clothes on the stomach; the lightest food or even the smallest quantity causes a violent lancinating pain in the stomach; scirrhus of the **lips**, with itching and soreness, which when ulcerated has a violent burning pain; pus bloody, or greenish, or corroding, or thin, watery and yellow.

Chelidonium.—Old, spreading, putrid, carcinomatous ulcers; the pain in the stomach is of a gnawing or digging character; nausea, with sensation of heat in the stomach; burning in stomach.

Chimaphila umb.—**Scirrhus mammæ**, nipple drawn in, sharp pains in tumor and in axilla, or open cancer with ragged, everted edges, sloughing and discharging fetid pus; painful tumor of mammæ in young unmarried girls.

Cistus Can.—**Bleeding cancer on lower lip**; lupus exedens about face, nose and mouth; **cancer of mamma** with amenorrhœa; chronic catarrhs with strumous diseases of glands.

Clematis.—**Scirrhus mammæ**, with stitches in shoulder and gland, very painful during increasing moon; softened **scirrhus uteri**, with corrosive leucorrhœa and lancinating pains running upward, < by breathing, during micturition; **induration of testicles.**

Conium.—Bleeding of ulcers with a secretion of fetid ichor; cancerous swelling and induration of glands; induration of lymphatics of lip after contusion; **cancer of lip from pressure of pipe**; cancer of face and lips, spreading ulcers; **cancer of stomach** with contractive, spasmodic pains extending from pit of stomach into back and shoulders; swelling in pyloric

region; hardness of abdomen from swelling of mesenteric glands; induration and enlargement of ovaries or womb, with lancinating pains; or burning, stinging, darting pains in neck of uterus; with indurations and scirrhosities and profuse excoriating leucorrhœa; **scirrhous cancer of mammæ**, hard as cartilage and uneven, sharp, shooting pains and occasional twinges and sense of great heaviness in breast, axillary glands swollen; **concealed cancer of bones**; effects of contusions and bruises; it acts best in the first stage of scirrhus.

Crotalus hor.—**Cancer of the tongue** with great hæmorrhagic tendency; putrid sore mouth with bloody salivation; cancer of stomach, much hæmorrhage or much vomiting of mucus, slimy or bloody, with distressing sensation of sinking, and craving for stimulants; cancer uteri, fungoid, malignant sarcoma, cauliflower excrescence, with much tendency to hæmorrhage; weak, debilitated constitutions.

Cundurango.—Most efficacious in **open cancer or cancerous ulcers**, where it effectually moderates the severity of the pain; epithelial cancer on lower eyelid, on left side of nose; carcinoma of lip, an unclean and sinuous ulcer, with surrounding hardness and swelling, burning pains, lip inverted; painful cracks at the angle of the mouth; ulcer on chin, perforating the gums; lumps on chin; cancer of tongue; cancer of stomach, severe pains, vomiting of coffee-ground masses; hard, knobby, large swelling in pylorus, complete loss of appetite, emaciation, cachetic look, constipation; scirrhus mammæ, whole breast, skin and axillary glands; tumor hard, immovable, with severe lancinating pains, nipple retracted; skin purple in spots and wrinkled; ulceration with fetid sanious discharge and much sloughing.

Curare.—Malignant ulcers in different parts of the body; cancer of the cheeks, healing over very slowly and passing easily into gangrene; **funnel-shaped ulcer of os uteri**, with corroding, ichorous, fetid discharge, smarting in vulva and thighs, shooting and digging pains in womb.

Elaps coral.—**Cancer uteri**, sensation as if something burst in womb, followed by a continuous stream of dark-colored blood on attempting to urinate; flow profuse, venous and containing clots; pruritus vaginæ.

Galium apar.—Epithelioma, slow in its progress, having nodular deposits around the surface.

Graphites.—Hot and painful vagina; swelling of the lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles; the neck of the uterus is hard and swollen, with **tuberculous nodes and cauliflower excrescences**; great weight in the abdomen on rising, with fainting sort of weakness and aggravations of the pains, delaying menses, with aggravations of the pains shortly before and at the appearance of the menses; **discharge of black, lumpy, fetid blood**; stitches shooting through the abdomen as far as the thighs; **burning and stitching** pains; constipation; livid complexion; sad and anxious mood; constipation. Frequently useful in connection with various diseases.

Hepar sulph.—Corrosive pain in a cancerous ulcer, bleeding at the slightest touch; yellow skin and complexion; eruptions around the mouth, lips and chin, which are converted into cancerous ulcers, rapidly spreading; pressure and dull aching pain in the stomach after moderate eating; cancerous ulcer of the mamma, with stinging burning in the edges; pus, copious or scanty, smells like old cheese.

Hydrastis Can.—Cancers hard, adherent, skin mottled, puckered, cutting pain like knives and even after ulceration sets in, where it may regulate faulty nutrition; **epithelioma; cancer of rectum; cancer of stomach.** vomits everything except water with milk ; pain in pit of stomach, emaciation.

Iodum.—**Uterine hæmorrhage at every stool**, with cutting in the abdomen and pains in the loins and small of the back; great weakness during the menses, particularly in going up stairs; long-lasting uterine hæmorrhage; dwindling and falling away of the mammæ; aggravation from external warmth; complete prostration of strength and general emaciation; violent vomiting, renewed by eating; pulsations in pit of the stomach; carcinoma uteri; leucorrhœa yellow and corrosive.

Kali cyan.—Cancer of tongue, edges indurated, raised and knotty, speech difficult and indistinct, cannot masticate on account of pain.

Kali mur.—Epithelioma of lip; ulceration of mouth has perforated cheeks and threatens to become cancer of the face; discharge ichorous and fetid; scurvy in cachetic people.

Kreosotum.—Shooting stitches in the vagina; burning and swelling of the external and internal labia; profuse discharge of dark coagulated blood, or of a pungent bloody ichor, preceded by pain in the back; aggravation of the pains at night; fainting on rising from the bed; she always feels chilly at the menstrual period; complexion livid; disposition sad, irritable; cauliflower excrescences; wretched complexion, great debility, sleeplessness. Tightness of the pit of the stomach, cannot bear the weight of her clothing; painful hard place on the left side of her stomach; constipation in uterine cancer; soreness and smarting between labia and in vulva, with excessive pruritus and ulcerative pain in neck of uterus; epithelial cancer on nose; malignant induration of stomach.

Lachesis.—**Melanotic, colloid and encephalotic cancer**; ulcers sensitive to touch, with ichorous, offensive discharge; blood dark, non-coagulable; violent burning, gangrenous spots; cancer of lower lip, dry, cracked, bleeding; **cancer of stomach**, the pit very sensitive to touch, with a gnawing pressure, > by eating, but coming on again in a few hours, and the more violent the emptier the stomach; **cancer of the breast** with lancinating pains and a constant painful feeling of weakness and lameness in left shoulder and arm; open cancer has a dark, bluish-red appearance, with blackish streaks of decomposed blood; **uterine cancer** developing itself at climaxis; pains increase rapidly until relieved by a profuse discharge of blood; violent pains as if a knife were thrust through abdomen, which has to be relieved from all pressure; coughing or sneezing causes stitches in affected parts.

Lapis albus—Mammary and uterine cancer in scrofulous women, with burning, shooting, stinging pains; glandular tumors; cancer as long as ulceration has not set in.

Lycopodium.—Swelling of lower lip, with a large ulcer on its vermilion border; **carcinoma ventriculi**, after eating or drinking vomiting of dark, green masses; bloatedness of the stomach and bowels, with rumbling; vomiting of bile, pus and coagulated blood; tension in the hypochondria as from a hoop; great emaciation and internal debility; scirrhus mammæ, with stitching and cramping pain, circumscribed redness of face; during the pain she must walk about and weep, > in open air.

Mezereum.—**Cancer of the stomach**, with burning, corroding pains; great emaciation; the muscles of the face are tensely drawn, like strings; internal surface of the gastric mucous membrane feels raw, with sensation as if food remained for a long time undigested in the stomach; constant vomiting of chocolate-colored masses, with great burning in throat; hæmatemesis; violent retching, accompanied with the agony of death; sleeplessness and exhaustion; hard lumps in epigastric region; hypochondriasis; constipation.

Murex purp.—Carcinoma uteri, with great depression of mind; pain

in uterus as if wounded by a cutting instrument; lancinating, throbbing pains in uterus; acrid discharge, causing pudenda and thighs to swell and become raw, burning and itching; faintness and an "all gone" feeling in epigastrium; deep hypochondriasis.

Muriatic acid.—Cancer of tongue, deep ulcer, with black base and inverted edges; hard lump on side of tongue, growing into a deep, warty ulcer, so that speaking is difficult.

Natrum, carb.—Induration of neck of womb, os uteri out of shape; pressing in hypogastrium towards genital organs, as if everything would come out; headache in sun and from mental labor; great nervousness and anxiety.

Nitric acid.—Pain and swelling of the submaxillary gland, with induration, ultimately becoming scirrhous; burning sensation in stomach; mercurio-syphilitic taint; urine very offensive; < after midnight; in uterine cancer sympathetic affection of the inguinal glands; violent cramp-like pains, as if the abdomen would burst, with constant eructations; violent pressing as if everything would come out of the vulva, with pain from the back down the thighs.

Phosphorus—Epigastric region sensitive to touch; constant nausea and fulness in the stomach; after eating, or drinking even a swallow of water, vomiting of a sour, foul-smelling fluid, looking like a mixture of water, ink and coffee-grounds; cutting pains through abdomen, < by pressure and motion; a circumscribed hard swelling in the sunken abdomen; belching up of large quantities of wind after dinner; fine gurgling noise in abdomen; hæmatemesis; pale, earthy complexion, emaciation. Cancer of womb with frequent and profuse flooding, pouring out freely and then ceasing for a short time; heat in back; chlorotic appearance; cancer of breast, **when ulcer bleeds easily**. Very vascular encephaloma.

Phytolacca.—Scirrhus, especially mammæ; cancer of lips and cancerous, ill-conditioned ulcers of the face.

Sepia—Suspicious tubercle on lip of a cartilaginous appearance, sometimes bleeding and having a scirrhous appearance, with a broad base; **epithelial cancer of lower lip**, with a burning pain and a pricking as from a splinter of wood; complexion yellow and earthy; cancer of rectum; indurations, ulcerations and congestion of the os and cervix uteri; cutting pains in abdomen and a pressure on uterus downward as if everything would fall out; sinking sensation at pit of stomach.

Silicea.—Painful dryness of the nose; scirrhous induration of the upper lip and face; continuous nausea and vomiting, especially when drinking; sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach; melancholy; in uterine cancer discharge of blood between the regular periods, with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body; fetid, brownish, purulent, ichorous leucorrhœa; cancerous ulcer on right border of tongue, eating into it, discharging much pus. Serrated ulcers, with grayish surfaces, corroding the cheek, threatening perforation, the surrounding parts being indurated; great itching of the affected parts.

Spigelia.—**Cancer of œsophagus, pylorous or rectum**, narrowing the lumen of the canal, with constant severe and pressing pains, passing through to the back and shooting down into the thighs. Cancer of uterus, with pressure and pain in the whole pelvic region and shooting down the limbs; burning heat in vagina, with sense of fulness and pressure, < standing and dislike to move.

Staphisagria.—Lips full of ulcers and scurfs, with burning pains; painful excrescence on inside of cheek. Scurvy, syphilis and mercurialism.

Tarentula Cubana.—Atrocious pains in cancer or carbuncle when the surface is dark and bluish. Carcinoma mammæ.

Thuja.—Epithelioma, induration and hypertrophy followed by softening. Sycosis. Cauliflower excrescences; medullary and fungoid cancers.

Zincum.—Scirrhus in any part of body, with pewter-like hue of the face; scirrhus of right cheek, lips and corners of mouth cracked, with yellowish ulceration; brain-fag and nervous exhaustion.

Cancer of eyes: Ars., Bell., Calc., Con., *Laur.*, Lyc., Sep., Sil.

Cancer of nose: Ars., Aur., Aur. ars., Calc., Carb. an., Kali sulph., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Cancer of tongue: Alumen, Ars., Carb. an. and veg., Caust., Con., Gal. ap., Hydr., Kali cy., Lach., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phyt., Semp. tect., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Cancer of lower lip: Ars., Aur., Cundur., Kali mur., Kali sulph., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Sep., Sil.

Cancer of œsophagus: Spig.

Cancer of stomach: Ars., Ars. iod., Bar., Bell., Bism., Carb. an. and veg., Con., Cundur., Hydr., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Mez., Phos., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph. Acet. ac. is praised and animal food must be inhibited.

Cancer of bowels: Apis, Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Carb. an. and veg., Clem., Graph., Hep., Hydr., Kreos., Lach., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Cancer of rectum: Alumen, Cundur., Sep., or those mentioned under bowels.

Cancer of mamma: Ars., Ars. iod., Aur. mur., Aster., Bad., Bar., Bell., Brom., Calc., Calc. ox., Carb. an. and veg., Cham., Chimaph., Cist., Clem., Con., Graph., Hep., Hydr., Lach., Lap. alb., Lyc., Natr., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phyt., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tarent. c., Thuj., Zinc.

Cancer of uterus: Apis, Ars., Ars. iod., Aur. ars., Aur. mur., Bell., Brom., Calc., Carb., Chin., Con., Graph., Hydr., Kreos., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc. iod., Murex, Natr., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phyt., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Tarent. c., Zinc.

CARDIALGIA, GASTRALGIA, Gastrodynia.

The best remedies are: 1, Ars., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, Carb. v., Cham., Chin., *Cocc.*, Ign., Leptan., Lobel., Nux v., *Puls.*, *Sang.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Bism.*, Carb. an., Caust., Diosc., Graph., Grat., Gels., *Iris*, Lach., *Lyc.*, Magn., Nitr. s. d., Phos., Sil., Stan., Stront., Veratr. vir.; 3, Æsc. hip., Amm., Ant., Cauloph., Cimicif., Coff., Coloc., Croc., Cupr., Daph., Euphor., Gran., Kalm., Kreos., Natr., Natr. m., Nux m., *Plumb.*, Rum., Sec., *Sep.*

In consequence of **emotions**, as anger, indignation, etc.: Cham., Coloc., or also Nux v., Staph.

For cardialgia from abuse of **coffee**: Cham., Cocc., Ign., Nux v.

From abuse of **chamomile**: Nux v., Puls., or also Bell., Ign.

From **status gastricus**: Bry., Nux v., Puls., or also Ant., Carb. v., Chin., Coloc.

For cardialgia of **drunkards**, or in consequence of **debauches**: Carb. v., Nux v., or in the chronic state: Calc., Lach., Sulph.

From **debility, loss of animal fluids**, from nursing, sweating, abuse of cathartics, from the effects of a confinement, etc.: Carb. v., Chin., Cocc., or also Nux v.

From **overexertion**: Bry., Caust.; from a **fall**: Lycop.; from strain across stomach: Ruta.

From **catching cold**: Bry., Coloc., Nux v., Plumb.

From **waiting too long for food**: Ign.

From **repelled eruptions**; Ars., Caust., Sulph.

Cardialgia with **sanguineous obstructions in the portal system**: Carb. v., or Nux v., Sep., Sulph.

In the case of **hysteric** or **hypochondriac** individuals: Calc., Cocc., Grat , Ign., Magn., Nux v., Stann., etc.; **during the menses**: Cham., Cocc., Nux v., Puls.; when the menses are **too feeble**: Cocc., Puls.; when **too profuse**: Calc. or Lycop.

For cardialgia from **abuse of kitchen salt**: Nitr. s. d. or Carb. v.

Abies nigra.—Total loss of appetite in the morning, but great craving for food at noon and at night; sensation of an undigested, hard-boiled egg in the stomach, the food sags in stomach and lies there like a load (Nux v., a knotted feeling); continual distressing constriction just above the pit of the stomach; painful sensation as if something were lodged in the chest and had to be coughed up, hardly any amount of coughing dislodges the painful object; waterbrash follows and often large quantities of mucus are brought up, but the offending subject remains, causing much distress and profuse lachrymation. (H. N. G.) **Distress immediately after eating.**

Abrotanum.—Gnawing hunger; craves bread boiled in milk; appetite sometimes ravenous while emaciating; burning in stomach as from acidity; sensation as if the stomach were hanging or swimming in water, with a peculiar feeling of coldness and a dulness to all irritants; pains cutting, gnawing, burning, sometimes contracting and stinging, mostly < at night; never entirely free from pain, even in the intervals of the spasms; constipation; hæmorrhoids; gastralgia after suppressed gout.

Acetic acid.—Violent burning pain in stomach, cannot bear slightest pressure; sensation as if there were an ulcer in the stomach or as if the contents were in a constant ferment; sour eructations; sour vomiting; profuse salivation and waterbrash day and night; great thirst for large quantities of water; profuse urination; profuse debilitating night-sweats and emaciation, bread and butter disagrees, cannot drink anything cold and vomits at every meal.

Aconite.—Pressure in stomach and pit of stomach, as from a weight or hard stone, extending through to the back; warmth in stomach; anxious feeling in the præcordia; severe and constant pain in epigastrium, pressing outward.

Æsculus hip.—Pain in stomach for four or five hours after eating, which continues till food is taken; aching, cutting and burning distress in stomach, fluttering sensation with faintness in pit of stomach; periodical tightness in the scrobiculus, with labored breathing.

Æthusa cyn.—Painful contractions of stomach, so severe as to prevent vomiting; tearing, rending pains in pit of stomach, extending to œsophagus, with sensation as if the stomach were turned upside down, accompanied by a burning feeling up the chest; while eating sudden heaviness in forehead; desire for wine (anæmic patients); intolerance of milk.

Agaricus.—Eructations with the taste of apples or rotten eggs; heartburn almost always after eating meat; burning and twisting pains in the stomach an hour or more after a meal; constant sensation in stomach as if it were sinking like a heavy weight towards the abdomen; gastric derangement with itching, burning and redness in different parts of the body as if frost-bitten; much hunger, but no appetite; fainting turns with inclination to vomit, sometimes alternating with a jerking sensation as of some heavy object.

Ammonium brom.—Terrible distress in upper part of epigastrium; must hold mouth open when walking on account of heat in throat and lungs; sighs and walks the room with fear of dying; belching relieves faintness of stomach.

Anacardium orient.—Drawing pain at cardia when walking fast; craving for food, eating relieves distress for a few hours, the craving then returns to be again relieved by eating; heartburn after eating soup; sensation of fasting in pit of stomach, followed by pressure in stomach, in the morning; weak memory.

Aranea diadema.—After eating very little food violent convulsive pains in the stomach, with nausea, oppression of chest and violent gaping; convulsions then become general, with trembling of the whole body; spasmodic movements and a desire to be constantly moving when sitting in a chair.

Argentum nit.—Delicate nervous women; gnawing ulcerative pain, confined to a small circumscribed spot in the stomach as from a sore, forcing one to double himself up, aggravated by the least motion or food; spinal irritation; tendency to gangrene. The pain comes on sometimes immediately after taking food, as if the œsophagus were irritated as well as the stomach; heartburn; epileptiform convulsions from a heavy meal. Irritative flatulent gastralgia, chiefly affecting the cardia and œsophagus, accompanied and relieved by belching; faintish sort of nausea with palpitation; sensation as if a splinter were lodged in the throat when swallowing, irritating the respiration, > by stretching and moving the neck. Suitable to delicate nervous women, especially when the affection arises from depressing causes, nightly watching, etc. The pain gradually increases in intensity; when at its acme the patients often press their clenched fists into the region of the stomach for relief, and then the pains gradually decrease again; irresistible desire for sugar and piquant food and drinks.

Arnica.—Gastrodynia, with feeling of nausea and repletion during and after eating; pinching, spasmodic griping, as if posterior wall of the stomach would be forcibly pressed against the spine; colicky pains in abdomen and sides; **foul belching** like rotten eggs, especially mornings; vomits all solids, but retains liquids; obstinate constipation.

Arsenicum.—Gnawing corroding pains, alternating with pressure in the stomach, with weight as of a stone or hard lump (objectively confirmed by the hardness of the stomach); sensation of soreness and of ulceration in the stomach, which is tender to pressure; fruitless retching; vomiting immediately after eating or drinking; violent vomiting of food and gastric fluids; pain in stomach < by sweet milk, desire for warm food, for hot coffee, for stimulants; intense heat and burning in stomach and pit of stomach, with anguish, great restlessness and fainting.

Asafœtida.—Pressing, cutting, stitching pains in spells, not regular; **full of wind, pressing upward**, never down; gulping up rancid fluid; meteorism of stomach, with great feeling of tension and difficult eructation; empty feeling in stomach, not a pain, with faintness, < about 11 A.M.; sensation of peristaltic motion in abdomen from below upward; strong pulsations in epigastrium after eating; obstinate constipation or very offensive diarrhœa.

Baptisia.—Sensation as if the œsophagus from its beginning to the stomach were too narrow and constricted; constant burning distress in epigastrium and cramp in the stomach; the patient can only swallow fluids, but no solids, as they cause gagging when entering the pharynx.

Baryta carb.—**Gastralgia resting on a material basis, especially stenosis**

of the cardia or pylorus from hypertrophy; fulness and heaviness of the stomach immediately after the food has entered the stomach; pressure as from a stone, better from eructations, sour a few hours after dinner.

Belladonna.—Gnawing, pressing, crampy, drawing and wrenching pain in stomach, extending through to spine; between the shoulder-blades dull aching, with a sense of fatigue and tired feeling in the spine, relieved by bending backward, worse after drinking; painful pressure in pit of stomach when walking, compels him to walk slowly; hard pressure on stomach after eating, extending through to spine between shoulders; paroxysmal stomachache; sensation of hunger after a meal; frequent empty eructations.

Bismuth.—Spells of cardialgia, during which the abdominal muscles are spasmodically contracted; pressure in stomach, especially after a meal; **gastralgia nervosa with retching and vomiting as soon as food touches the stomach**; dyspnœa, trembling of limbs and convulsions, the pain so violent as to cause fainting, > momentarily by cold water, but may be vomited up as soon as it reaches the stomach, and by bending backward; burning in stomach, with violent ejection of food; spasmodic vomiting, pyrosis; < towards evening, or brought on at any time by fatigue or overexertion; hysterical girls and women suffering from spinal irritation.

Bryonia.—Pressure on the stomach, not circumscribed, but extending over the whole stomach; pains come on one or two hours after eating, keep on for a few hours, and gradually decline; pressure on account of the bloatedness of the abdomen and dyspnœa; epigastric region painful to touch, cannot endure the clothes; stitching pains in gastric region, < from motion, especially from a misstep; compressive sensation in temples, forehead and occiput as if the skull would burst; relief obtained by making pressure on head and temples.

Caladium.—Burning in stomach, not > by drinking, it becomes a severe pressure, extending upward under breast, preventing respiration and eructation; empty hollow feeling and sensation as if a bird were fluttering in stomach, causing nausea but no retching; < after vinegar and all acids.

Calcarea carb.—All food tastes too fresh, he wishes to have more salt on it; milk disagrees; sour or burning-sour eructations or tasting of the ingesta; an undefined sensation of weight in stomach, with great anguish; intolerable feeling of pressure, as from tight clothes, around the hypochondria; pressing pains from above downward, or from before backward, in the abdomen, about the umbilical region; flatulence, gurgling in the right side of the abdomen (Lyc. left); pressing-pinching, spasmodically squeezing and contracting pains in the stomach, particularly after meals, with vomiting of food, < from motion, > lying quiet on the back.

Calcarea hypophos.—Constant desire to eat, feels well only when the stomach is full, or else severe pain; pressure and distress in the pit of the stomach, recurring about two hours after each meal. Milk relieves.

Capsicum.—Burning in stomach, especially after eating; nervous, spasmodic vomiting; stomach icy cold or burning in it; heartburn, waterbrash.

Carbo an.—Burning-aching pain, acidity, heartburn; faint, gone feeling, not > by eating; fulness, cold feeling in stomach, after slight meal, relieved by laying hand on it; eructations tasting of food eaten long ago.

Carbo veg.—**Atony of digestion.** Suits old people, the male sex and the hæmorrhoidal world; pains in stomach from loss of nutrition; excessive hunger at night, must eat to appease it; painful burning pressure, with anguish, trembling, and aggravation by contact, at night and after a meal, especially after taking flatulent food; spasmodic contractive pain, com-

pelling the patient to bend double, with short breathing and aggravation in a recumbent position; heartburn; nausea; loathing of food, even when merely thinking of it; frequent flatulence, with oppression of chest and constipation, > by belching, eructations sour, rancid; flatulence burning, putrid, moist, offensive; < from debauchery.

Castoreum.—Pain in stomach going round to left hypochondrium and through to back, < after dinner, > by warmth, pressure or bending double; sensation in stomach as if it would go to sleep; violent pains in bowels and back, arresting breathing, with yawning, faintness, chilliness, borborygmi and tasteless eructations.

Causticum.—Pressure, spasmodic constriction and griping in stomach, as if clawed, especially on deep breathing; pain in the stomach in morning, increased by every quick movement or bodily exertion and gradually decreasing during rest, must lie down; nausea during and after meals; acidity and mucus in the stomach; constant sensation as of lime being burned in the stomach.

Chamomilla.—Distension of the epigastrium and hypochondria, with **pressure as from a stone**; oppression, short and difficult breathing; aggravation of the pains after a meal, or at **night**, with great **anguish and restlessness**; decrease of the pains by bending double, **instantaneous relief by coffee**; and when the following symptoms are present: beating pain in the vertex, at night, obliging one to get out of bed; irritable, peevish mood. *Cham.* is frequently most suitable in alternation with *Coff.;* if it should be ineffectual, give *Bell.* instead.

Chelidonium.—Atony of digestion from morbid hepatic states; alternate heat and coldness in the stomach; gnawing and digging pains in the stomach, **relieved by eating heartily**; spasmodic contraction, stitching and burning, with eructations, nausea, salivation; short breath and anxiety; relieved by belching; empty eructations after eating; desire for hot drinks, especially for water nearly boiling; for milk, which relieves.

China.—Dyspeptic weakness, with **distension of and painful pressure in the region of the stomach, after eating or drinking ever so little**; acidity; heartburn, slimy or bilious passages; the pains get worse during rest, abate during motion; loss of appetite, aversion to food and drink; idleness; sleepiness; hypochondriac mood and **inability to work, especially after a meal**; slow stool; yellow, livid complexion; yellow appearance of the whites; belching gives no relief (belching relieves: Carb. v.).

Cicuta.—Swelling of stomach as from violent spasm of diaphragm; gastralgia with vomiting, painful distension of abdomen and spasms of pectoral muscles; swelling and throbbing in pit of stomach; burning pressure in stomach and abdomen; waterbrash, a quantity of saliva running from mouth, with sensation of heat all over; **irresistible desire to eat coal.**

Cimicifuga.—Myalgia of diaphragm, simulating cardialgia; severe pains in gastric region, diverging around the ribs each way and through to the back; intense pain near cardiac region of stomach, causing faintness; eructations, nausea, vomiting; severe headache, brain feels as if too large, > by pressure.

Cina.—Gnawing sensation in stomach, as if from hunger; epigastric pain, < in first waking in the morning and before meal, > by food; desire for many and different things; exceeding crossness and obstinacy.

Cistus Can.—Cool feeling in stomach before and after eating; pain in stomach after eating; desire for acid food and fruit, but pain and diarrhœa follow after eating them; empty and cool eructations, with feeling as if they would relieve.

Cocculus.—Violent attacks of gastralgia, she has to roll and twist, is thirsty, gasps for breath; griping, pinching, constrictive pains during day, > towards evening; **sensation in stomach as if one had been a long time without food till hunger is gone**; nausea, malaise and vomiting when riding in a carriage, boat or train of cars; seasickness; cardialgia from menstrual affections; morning nausea; confused headache after eating or drinking; extreme aversion to food, caused even by smell of food, although with hunger.

Coffea.—Cramps in stomach, which feels tight after food; vomiting without least exertion; tension of epigastrium with sensitiveness to touch.

Conium.—Pressure in the stomach during eating, contraction in the back with sensation of coldness, griping and sore feeling; dryness of the mouth; contraction in the throat, with retching; painful acid eructations, with burning in the stomach, nausea, and severe vomiting of mucu spasmodic cough; violent pains in the stomach, two or three hours after eating, but also at night; somewhat better in the knee-elbow position; eructations offensive or frequent and empty, with heartburn; acrid heartburn, with very acid eructations, greatly irritating the tongue; hysteria.

Cuprum—Neuralgia of vagus; cardialgia in connection with chlorosis; pressure, nausea, eructations; rumbling in abdomen; sensation as of a round ball going to and fro under the ribs with different sounds, < by fluid food and > by tight clothing, or a bandage, or from lying quiet; violent pressure at stomach, with contractive pains at intervals; cramps in stomach and chest, extending upward, with violent diarrhœa and prostration.

Cyclamen.—Aversion to ordinary food and desire for inedible things; after slight nourishment indescribable pain in scrobiculum cordis, which only stopped after vomiting it up, < after coffee; light sleep, constantly waking up; loss of all ambition and tired of life.

Dioscorea.—Dull heavy pain in the pit of the stomach, > after eating, relieved by frequent eructations of air; the pains radiate from the stomach in all directions, and at times they appear suddenly in the head and feet; belching large quantities of wind, with sensation as if both temples were in a vise; has to unfasten her clothing, relief by stretching the body or by walking about; burning distress in the stomach, with sharp, prickling pains in it, and faintness; flatulent distension after meals in persons of weak digestion.

Elaps coral.—Cold drinks, ice, ice-cream, fruit feel like cold lumps in the stomach; weight in stomach after eating; sinking, faint feeling at the pit of the stomach, relieved by lying down on abdomen; constipation; fearful of some impending fatal disease; desire for sweetened buttermilk.

Ferrum.—Neuralgic and anæmic cardialgia; atony of digestion; vomiting of food immediately after eating, without any preceding nausea, as also when coughing or moving about; heavy pressure in pit of stomach; palpitating in stomach, and through œsophagus, as if a nerve were quivering, with an occasional suffocative feeling as if a valve rose in the throat; cardiac uneasiness; canine hunger, alternating with extreme dislike to all food; eructations tasting of the food just taken; unquenchable thirst or thirstlessness, < from meat, sour fruit, milk, tobacco, tea and beer; < with an empty stomach, > after breakfast.

Ferrum phos.—Acute and chronic gastralgia, < by eating and pressure on stomach; vomiting of food; gastric region and hypochondria puffed up.

Gelsemium.—Sensation of a heavy load, with weight, tension and dull pain; empty, faint sensations in epigastrium; a false hunger, a kind of gnawing; nervous exhaustion, as found in persons of dissolute habits; temporary improvement from stimulants.

Graphites.—Crampy, spasmodic or clawing pains, or pressure, with vomiting of the ingesta, relieved by lying down and the warmth of the bed, and returning when rising, with vomiting; acidity; constipation; pains in the hepatic region; sensation of a lump in the stomach, with constant beating as of two hammers; the pain comes on as soon as the stomach is empty and drives her to eat; disagreeable taste in morning, as though he had eaten eggs; relief from warm food or drinks. Nervous cardialgia, with anæmia (chlorotic color of face); dysmenorrhœa. Herpetic constitution.

Gratiola off.—Cardialgia, pain commences in pit of stomach and spreads to upper abdomen, back and especially kidneys; pressure at pit of stomach as from a stone rolling from side to side, with cramplike drawing which mounts into chest, frequent urging to vomit and eructations, < after food, constipation; urine scanty, reddish, turbid and painful to discharge; empty or cold feeling in stomach.

Hippomanes.—**Icy coldness in stomach**; desire for acids and aversion to sweet things; sensation of emptiness in stomach and head.

Hydrastis Can.—Faintness at the stomach; sinking, gone feeling, with violent palpitation of the heart; great acidity; constipation.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Gastralgia, < when the stomach is empty and > by food; sinking at the stomach with weakness in the limbs and loss of power in the muscles; heart sympathizes with the dyspeptic symptoms; much flatulency.

Hyoscyamus.—Cramps in stomach, with loud shrieks, vomiting, convulsions; cramps better after vomiting; pit of stomach tender to touch.

Ignatia.—Sensation of sinking and weakness in the pit of stomach, with qualmishness; regurgitation of food, flat taste, or sighing; spasmodic pains in stomach, > when eating; periodical attacks of cramps, < from emotions, at night and from touch, and > by change of position; anxious feeling in præcordia; belching, with pressure in cardia; suitable to nervous or hysterical people or to those who had been starving from want or from other causes; empty retching sometimes relieved by eating, vomits at night the food taken in the evening; copious urination.

Iris vers.—Great burning pain in epigastrium, coming on at intervals; everything sours in stomach; food vomited an hour or so after meals; nausea, straining and belching of wind.

Kali bichrom. —**Organic cardialgia.** Fulness and pressure after a full meal which was relished (Chin.: heavy pressure in stomach after taking a little food), cannot bear tight clothing; nausea and faintness in stomach and abdomen, > by breakfast; **gastric and rheumatic symptoms alternate.**

Kali carb.—Cutting, lancinating or constricting boring pains, < after midnight, in cold weather, cannot sit up straight; pit of stomach swollen and sensitive to touch; pain in back and legs after eating; hæmorrhoids; constipation after confinement or very large-formed feces.

Kreosotum.—**Irritable weakness of the stomach**, though it retains the food several hours it finally ejects it undigested; painless gastromalacia; painful, hard spot at or to the left of the stomach; gnawing, burning, constricting pain in stomach and hypochondria, < in the morning, during motion, cannot tolerate tight clothing; frequent and distressing eructations.

Lachesis.—Utter emptiness, goneness or faintness of stomach several hours after eating; earthy yellowness of face; gnawing pressure, > after eating, but returning as soon as stomach is empty, very violent after a siesta; pit of stomach painful to touch; dark urine; excessively fetid stools; **food becomes violently acid in the stomach**; hepatic affections of drunkards and syphilitic persons.

Leptandra.—Constant distress in the lower part of the epigastrium and upper portions of the umbilical regions; sharp-cutting pains at intervals in the same parts; burning-aching sensation in the stomach, aggravated by drinking cold water; weak, sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach; great desire for stool, that cannot be retained one moment.

Lithium carb.—Gastralgia accompanied by pain in left temple and orbit, > by eating; drinking chocolate or cocoa causes diarrhœa; pain in heart by bending forward.

Lobelia infl.—Nausea, pain, heat, oppression and excessive uneasiness; extreme nausea, with profuse perspiration; **feeling of weakness of the stomach, extending through the whole chest**; feeling of pressure in the pit of the stomach as from a plug; violent painful constriction in the cardia; tightness of the epigastrium, with acidity of the stomach; faintness or weakness at pit of stomach from excessive use of green tea or tobacco; heartburn.

Lycopodium.—Gnawing griping in the region of the stomach; compressive pain as if the stomach were pressed together from both sides; flatulence, immediately after a meal; the stomach is full, bloated, distended; tension as from a cord marking the diaphragmatic attachments; he cannot stretch or stand upright; abdominal plethora; full and bloated stomach, acidity, pyrosis; the pains radiate according to the flatulency, to the chest, the back, upward to the œsophagus, downward to the umbilicus and abdomen, < from cold drinks and > from warm drinks (Lach. the reverse); stomach deranged from pastry and farinaceous, heavy food.

Magnesia carb.—Frequent rumbling and grumbling pain in gastric and epigastric region, disagreeable taste and want of appetite; aversion to warm food and desire for fruit and sour things; **intense thirst for cold water**; great nausea and vomiting, at first water, afterwards of the food taken and finally again of an insipid fluid.

Magnesia mur.—Cardialgia, < during night and > when eating something at once, and by belching after eating and by walking about; throbbing in pit of stomach, eroding pains radiating from stomach around both sides of body, especially left, can only rest on left side; horripilations; palpitations when sitting quietly; stools knotty like sheep's dung.

Magnesia phos.—Gastralgia with clean tongue; feeling of crampy constriction; griping in stomach with eructations of air, affording no relief, > by bending double, by rubbing, by external warmth, rarely by eructations; flatulency of little children.

Natrum carb.—Pit of stomach sensitive to touch and **when talking**; gnawing and pressure in stomach, > from eating; flatus changing place and causing pain.

Natrum mur.—Cardialgia better immediately after eating, but pressing, constricting, stitching burning pains, setting in one or two hours after eating; cramp in stomach, > **from tightening the clothes**; clawing in pit of stomach; waterbrash; heartburn with palpitations; disgust for fat and bread; relief when digestion is completed; sensation of hair on tongue, which he tries to wipe away.

Natrum phos.—Gastralgia with predominating acidity; ulceration of stomach, loss of appetite, disgust for milk, pastry and fat.

Natrum sulph.—Gastralgia on a sycotic basis; squeamishness in stomach before meals; constant rising of sour water; nausea, vomiting, first of a sour, then of a bitter fluid; boring in stomach as if it were perforated, or burning, pinching in the morning after rising, > by breakfast; cannot bear tight clothing around waist.

Nitric acid.—Vascular and organic cardialgia; erosions and ulcers of the stomach; spinal irritation; burning, gnawing, stitching pains; sensitive

to pressure and motion; **eating eases**, but soon produces again pain and feeling of satiety; heartburn; sour alleviating eructations; distension of the abdomen, preventing breathing; pulsations in different parts of the body; pain in cardiac orifice on swallowing food.

Nux moschata.—Atony of digestion; gastric catarrh with flatulent swelling; voraciousness or loss of appetite; twisting pains below the stomach, as from colic; severe pain in præcordia, with vomiting; wants to eat after taking a meal, but feels uncomfortable and tired; scratching eructations as from rancid oil; irritation of stomach from overtaxed mental powers; weak digestion, especially in the aged; arthritic and hysteric gastralgia.

Nux vomica.—Neurotic and congestive gastralgia; **a light pressure increases the pain, but harder pressure relieves**; bending forward gives, therefore, immediate relief; vomiting relieves, so that the paroxysm of pain ceases for the time being; burning in the stomach at the pylorus; clawing cramping pain in the stomach, with pressure and tension between the scapulæ; pains extend to chest or down the back to the anus, with urging to stool; pressure in epigastrium as from a stone; the pressure of the clothes on epigastrium feels painful; pains worse after a meal, from taking coffee, at night, towards morning or after rising; sensation as if a band were tied around the chest, with pain extending to the back and kidneys, attended with nausea, water in mouth, heartburn, and even vomiting of the ingesta; sour or foul taste in mouth, flatulency in abdomen, hemicrania, palpitations.

Oxalic acid.—Burning sensation from the throat downward to the seat of pain, awakens at night with violent pressive pains, like a heavy weight, coming and going at intervals, flatulent discharges relieve; stomach sensitive, slightest touch causes excruciating pains; empty feeling, forcing one to eat.

Petroleum.—Gastralgia, with pressing-drawing pains, **better from eating**; sensation of emptiness and weakness of the stomach; waterbrash; feeling of fulness in pit of stomach, which is painful to the touch; aversion to open air; don't like to move.

Phosphorus.—Oppression of chest, coming from the stomach; < after eating; palpitation; belching of large quantities of wind after eating; great drowsiness after eating; variable appetite; sensation of great weakness in the abdomen, particularly across and below the umbilicus; burning and gnawing pain in a circumscribed spot of the stomach, sensitive to the least pressure, extending to the back, aggravated by motion after a meal, > by ice, external cold and rest; vomiting immediately after eating, so that all the food is brought up, or pure blood, or bloody, brown masses; regurgitation of undigested food soon after eating; great thirst, but drinking increases the pain; stool scanty, dry and difficult of evacuation. Emaciation, anæmia, collapse.

Plumbum.—**Sensation as though the abdomen and backbone met**; violent pressure in the stomach and pain in the back, at times better bending backward, at others bending forward; hard pressure relieves; cold hands and feet, or offensive sweat of feet, dry skin; sweetish taste; constriction of throat.

Pulsatilla.—Sensation as if a stone lay on the epigastrium; throbbing, perceptible to the head, in the epigastrium; contracting sensation in the œsophagus, as if one had swallowed too large a morsel of food; the same sensation over the hypochondria, then upward over the chest and impedes respiration; pressure in pit of stomach, after every meal, with vomiting; stitching pains, worse when walking or making a misstep; crampy pains before breakfast and after a meal; gnawing distress when stomach is empty; pressure and pinching after eating; absence of thirst, except at the acme of the pain.

Sanguinaria.—Gastrodynia from deficient secretion of gastric juice, with loss of appetite, heartburn and periodic vomiting; spasmodic constriction of cardia, retaining flatus in stomach, with dry, tickling cough and sensation of suffocation; burning pain in epigastrium, < leaning towards or lying on right side, with great thirst for large quantities of water and with headache; feeling of emptiness with sick headache.

Sepia.—Sense of lump in stomach; an **all gone feeling in stomach, not relieved by eating**; pain in stomach after the simplest kind of food, during or immediately after eating the pains are renewed or aggravated; heartburn extending from stomach to throat; sensitiveness of pit of stomach to touch; twisting in stomach and rising in throat, tongue becomes stiff, speechless; afterwards the body may become rigid; indifference to household affairs, to which she was formerly attentive; > by motion, keeps quiet only during severity of attack; < in hot weather.

Silicea.—Nervous exhaustion, frequently complicated with nervous headache, < from every movement of eyes; burning or throbbing in pit of stomach, which is sensitive to touch; pressure as after eating too much; anguish in pit of stomach; attack of melancholy; induration of pylorus.

Sinapis alb.—Disagreeable burning in pharynx, extending through œsophagus into stomach; burning in œsophagus, with accumulation of water in the mouth, compelling much spitting, < after a meal; violent heartburn; very acute bruised pain, even on slight pressure, just beneath ensiform cartilage.

Stannum.—Obstinate cardialgia, pains gradually come and go, extend to the navel and are better from hard pressure or walking about; uneasy, does not know what to do with himself; pains relieved by walking, yet so weak he must soon rest; sinking, gone feeling in epigastrium; canine hunger; the slightest touch on stomach causes a feeling of subcutaneous ulceration.

Staphisagria.—**Canine hunger, even when the stomach is full of food**; great desire for wine, brandy or tobacco, but the latter makes him sick; aching and tensive pain in stomach, off and on after eating, especially bread or meat, with frequent nausea and constipation; sensation as if stomach were hanging down relaxed; bitter eructations after sour food; hot, very offensive flatus; great weariness and sleepiness, especially mornings.

Stramonium.—Cardialgia, ending with eructations and vomiting, about an hour after eating; great anxiety in the epigastric region; abdomen distended, with rumbling and gurgling in it, and painful to pressure; urgency to stool, yet no stool; pale and furred tongue; weak and small pulse; emaciation.

Strontia.—Aching in stomach, especially after a meal, with fulness of the stomach.

Sulphur.—**Pressure as from a stone, particularly after eating,** with nausea, water in mouth, or vomiting; also when the following symptoms are present: **acidity, heartburn, frequent regurgitation of ingesta**; aversion to fat food, rye bread, sour things, or sugar; dulness of the head, with inability to think; the pressure of the clothes upon the hypochondria is unpleasant, with distension of those parts; disposition to piles or accumulation of mucus in the intestines; hypochondriac, whining mood; disposition to be vehement; venous plethora, hæmorrhoids.

Tabacum.—Constant pain in stomach, vomiting of all food and sometimes of mucus and blood; incessant nausea, almost fainting, like seasickness; pit of stomach sensitive to pressure; shocks at epigastrium when first going to sleep; constipation; insomnia.

Terebinthina.—Pressure as if he had swallowed a bullet, which had lodged in pit of stomach; slight pressing pain in a small spot in epigastrium, better stooping, lying down or taking a deep breath; burning in stomach and hypochondria; anorexia and thirst; after eating, sick at the stomach; acrid, rancid eructations; relief from belching; vomiting of food, of blood; gastritis, cannot bear the least touch.

Valeriana.—Cardialgia, with sleeplessness and migrating pains; sudden warm rising from epigastrium, with difficult breathing; pressing aching in pit of stomach, as from something forcing a passage through it; neuralgia of limbs; hysteria.

Veratrum alb.—Gastralgia accompanied by cold sweat on forehead or extremities, pain radiating all over abdomen (Diosc.), > by eructations; pains coming gradually, first in epigastrium, radiating to both sides and upward, reaching to back, between lowest point of scapulæ, become agonizing and then gradually subside; shakes with cold; painful retraction of abdomen during vomiting; craves fruit, juicy food or saltish things; thirst for the coldest drinks.

Zincum—Burning in stomach, particularly on pressure, when empty, accompanied by dyspnœa and apparent stricture of œsophagus; eructations, with burning pain running into the back, in line of the stomach, with nausea and vomiting, especially of tough mucus; salivation; sensation like a worm creeping up from pit of stomach into throat, causing coughing; vomiting only of frothy, bitter mucus or of food as soon as it reaches the stomach; **terrible heartburn after eating sweets**, from wine and sour eructations after milk; aversion to meat, fish or sweets, to cooked or warm things.

For **pains in the stomach,** with great **anguish** and oppression in the pit and region of the stomach: Anac., Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Graph., Guaiac., Laur., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Puls., Spig., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.; painfulness to **contact,** in the pit of the stomach; Ars., Bar. c., Bry., Calc., Camph., Cann., Colch., Coloc., Dig., Fer., Kalm., Lyc., Magn., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann., Sulph., Verat.; sensitiveness to **touch**: Coff., Ign., Kali carb., Lach., Natr., Ox. ac., Petr., Sep., Sil.; sensitiveness to **pressure**: Acet. ac., Phos.; **aching pains**: Æscul., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Cic., Dig., Dulc., Fer., Graph., Hep., Lach., Leptan., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Rum., Sep., Sil., Stann., Staph., Stront., Sulph.; **dull aching pains**: Gels.; **beating pains**: Bell., Carb. v., Cic., Dros., Graph., Kalm., Kreos., Laur., Lyc., Magn. m., Merc., Mosch., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Tart., Thuj., Zinc.; **boring pains**: Amm., Ars., Caps., Carb. an., Natr., Natr. sulph., Nitr., Sep.; **bruised pains**: Sinapis; **burning pains**: Abrot., Acet. ac., Agar., Bapt., Bism., Bry., Camph., Carb. an., Carb. v., Chel., Cic., Con., Dig., Diosc., Dulc., Hyos., Lach., Leptan., Magn., Merc., Mez., Mur. ac., Natr., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Oxal. ac., Phos., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tereb., Zinc.; **clawing pains**: See griping; **constrictive, contractive pains**: Abies, Abrot., Æth., Alum., Amm., Bor., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Chel., Chin., Cocc., Cupr., Dig., Guaiac., Kalm., Lob., Lyc., Magn., Magn. phos., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Plumb., Rat., Rhus, Sang., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **convulsive pains**: Aranea; **crampy pains**: Bell., Graph., Nux v.; **creeping pains**: Alum., Caust., Colch., Plat., Puls., Rhod., Rhus; **cutting pains**: Abrot., Æsc., Asa., Coloc., Ignat., Kali carb., Leptan., Rum.; **digging pains**: Chel.; **drawing pains**: Anac., Bell., Petr.; **gnawing pains**; Abrot., Alum., Amm., Amm. m., Arg. nit., Ars., Bar., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Chel., Cin., Gels., Graph., Hep., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rhod., Ruta, Sil., Sulph.; **griping and clawing**

pains: Arn., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Graph., Lyc., Magn. arc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **pinching pains**: Cocc.; **pressure**, as from a weight or stone: Acon., Ars., Asa., Bar. c., Bell., Bism., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cic., Con., Cupr., Elaps, Fer., Gels., Graph., Grat., Kali bi., Lach., Lob., Nux v., Ox. ac., Petr., Plumb., Puls., Sulph., Tereb.; **sore pain**: Alum., Bar. c., Bry., Calc., Chin., Colch., Con., Helleb., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Magn., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Ran., Sabad., Sep.; **stitching, stinging pains**: Abrot., Alum., Amb., Amm., Arn., Asa., Bar. c., Bry., Calc., Canth., Carb. an., Caust., Chel., Chin., Colch., Con., Cupr., Dig., Graph., Ign., Lach., Magn., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; **swelling in region of stomach**: Amm., Aur., Calc., Coff., Hep., Ipec., Lyc., Natr. m., Petr., Sulph.; **tearing pains**: Æth., Alum., Amm., Ars., Bar. c., Carb. an., Cupr., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sulph.; **twisting pains**: Agar., Nux m., Sep.; **ulcerative pain**: Arg. nit., Bar. c., Cann., Carb. v., Con., Hell., Magn., Magn. m., Merc., Rhus, Stann.

SENSATIONS.—**As of a ball going to and fro**: Cupr.; as of **beating** from hammers: Graph.; of **coldness**: Abrot., Alum., Amm., Bar. c., Caps., Carb. an., Chel., Chin., Cist., Colch., Con., Grat., Hippom., Laur., Natr. m., Phos., Rhus, Sulph., Spong., Zinc.; as of a **hard-boiled egg**: Abies; of **emptiness**: Asa., Gels., Hippom., Ox. ac., Petr., Sang.; of **fasting**: Anac.; of **fluttering with faintness**: Æsc.; of **fulness**: Acon., Arn., Asa., Chin., Dig., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nux m., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Staph.; as if stomach were **hanging or swimming in water**: Abrot., Staph.; as from **hunger**: Cina; as from a **lump**: Graph., Sep.; as if stomach were **sinking**: Agar.; as if stomach would go to **sleep**: Cast.; as of **soreness or ulceration**: Ars., Stann.; as of a **stone** rolling from side to side: Grat.; as from an **ulcer or fermentation**: Acet. ac.; as of **warmth**: Acon., Chel.; of **weakness**: Lob.

ACCOMPANIED BY:—**Anxiety**: Chel.; **breathing short**: Carb. v., Cham., Chel.; **chest, oppression of**: Aran., Phos.; **chest, cramps in**: Cupr.; **constipation**: Abrot., Elaps, Graph., Grat., Hydr., Kali c.; **convulsions**: Bism.; **chilliness**: Cast.; **cough**: Con., Sang.; **diarrhœa**: Cupr.; **dyspnœa**: Bism., Caps., Cocc., Zinc.; **eructations**: Acet. ac., Agar., Arg. nit., Arn., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cast., Chel., Cimicif., Cist., Con., Cupr., Fer., Grat., Ign., Phos., Stram.; **fainting**: Agar., Ars., Bism.; **faintness**: Cast., Cimicif., Diosc.; **gaping**: Aran., Cast.; **hæmorrhoids**: Abrot., Kali c., Sulph.; **headache**: Cimicif.; **heartburn**: Agar., Anac., Arg. nit., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cepa, Chin., Con., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sang., Sep., Zinc.; **heat all over body**: Cic.; **nausea**: Aran., Arg. nit., Arn., Chel., Cimicif., Con., Cupr., Magn., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Sulph., Zinc.; **prostration**: Cupr.; **restlessness**: Ars., Cham.; **retching**: Bism.; **salivation**: Acet. ac., Chel., Cic.; **night-sweats**: Acet. ac.; **thirst**: Acet. ac., Cocc., Fer., Sang.; **thirstlessness**: Fer.; **trembling of limbs**: Bism.; **inclination to vomit**: Agar., Grat.; **vomiting**: Acet. ac., Cic., Cimicif., Coff., Con., Fer. phos., Graph., Magn., Natr. sulph., Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Sang., Stram., Sulph., Zinc.; **waterbrash**: Acet. ac., Asa., Bism., Caps., Cic., Lyc., Nux v., Petr., Sulph.

AGGRAVATION.—From **coffee**: Cham., Cycl., Nux v.; during **day**: Cocc.; from **dinner**: Cast.; from **drinks**: Ars., Bell., Chin., Phos.; from **cold drinks**: Acet. ac., Leptan., Lyc.; from **eating**: Abies, Agar., Anac., Aran., Arg. nit., Ars., Bar., Bism., Cham., Chin., Cist., Cycl., Diosc., Fer. phos., Grat., Ign., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Stront., Sulph.; from **eating, a few hours after**: Æsc., Agar., Con., Lach., Stram.; from **emptiness of stomach**: Calc. hypophos., Graph., Hydr. ac., Lach., Puls., Zinc.; from **bodily exertion**: Caust.; **in the evening**: Bism., Calc. c., Carb. v., Lyc., Phos., Puls.,

Sep., Sulph. ac., Thuj.; from **fatigue**: Bism.; from **lying on right side**: Sang.; after **midnight**: Kali carb.; in the **morning**: Caust., Kreos., Nux v., from **motion**: Ang., Bry., Calc. carb., Caust., Cupr., Ign., Kreos.; from **motion, least**: Arg. nit., Bry.; from **motion, quick**: Caust.; at **night**: Abrot., Cham., Con., Ign., Magn. mur., Nux v.; from **least pressure**: Act. rac.; from **rest**: Chin.; during **swallowing of food**: Bar., Nitr. ac., Sep.; from **talking**: Natr. c.; from **walking**: Bell., Puls.; from **walking fast**: Anac., during **cold weather**: Kali carb.; during **hot weather**: Sep.

AMELIORATION.—From **bandage, tight**: Cupr.; from **bending backward**: Bism., Plumb.; from **bending double**: Cast., Cham., Magn. phos., Nux v., Plumb.; from **coffee**: Cham.; from **cold drinks**: Phos.; from **cold applications**: Phos.; from **cold water**: Bism.; from **eating**: Ars., Anac., Chel., Cin., Hydr. ac., Lach., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sulph.; from **eating breakfast**: Fer., Kali bi., Natr. sulph.; from **eructations**: Bar. c., Carb. v., Chel., Diosc., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., Tereb., Veratr.; in the **evening**: Cocc.; from **discharge of flatus**: Oxal. ac.; from **warm food**: Graph.; from **hot drinks**: Chel., Graph., Lyc.; in **knee-elbow position**: Con.; from **lying down**: Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Caust., Chin., Graph., Stann.; from **milk**: Ars., Calc. hypophos., Chel.; from **pressure**: Cast.; from **hard pressure**: Nux v., Plumb., Stann.; from **rest**: Bry., Caust., Cham., Phos.; from **rubbing**: Magn. phos.; from **stimulants**: Gels.; from **stretching**: Diosc.; from **vomiting**: Cycl., Hyosc., Nux v.; from **walking**: Diosc., Magn., Stann.; from **warmth**: Cast., Magn. phos.; from **warmth of bed**: Graph., Lyc.

DIRECTION OF PAINS.—**In pit, through to the back**: Acon., Bell., Cast., Cimicif., Phos., Zinc.; **in pit, with tired feeling in spine**: Bell.; **with tired feeling in spine and shoulders**: Arg. nit., Veratr.; **from stomach into chest**: Cupr., Nux v., Sulph.; **into chest and throat-pit**: Rum.; **always upward, never downward**: Asa., Calc. hypophos.; **from pit to hypochondria, up to head and chest**: Arg. nit.; **to left hypochondria**: Cast.; **to both hypochondria**: Cimicif., Magn. mur.; **to œsophagus**: Æth.; **to upper abdomen, back and kidneys**: Grat.; **to chest, back and œsophagus**: Lyc.; **to small of back**: Carb. v., Nux v.

CATALEPSY.

Caused by **anger and vexation**: Cham., Bry.; by **fright**: Acon., Bell., Gels., Ign., Op.; by **sudden joy**: Coff.; by **grief**: Ign., Phos. ac., Staph.; by **jealousy**: Hyosc., Lach.; by **sexual erethism**: Con., Plat., Stram.; by **disappointed love**: Hyosc., Ign., Lach.; by **religious excitement**: Stram., Sulph., Veratr.; by **mental overwork** (brain-fag): Pip. meth.; in consequence of **onanism and sexual excesses**: Chin., Nux v. Other remedies recorded are: Aran. diad., Art. vulg., Cann. ind., Curare, Scutel., Stann. chlor.

CATARACT.

Bar., Bell., Calc., Calc. fluor., Cann. sat., *Caust.*, Chel., Colch., Con., Dig., Lyc., Magn., Magn. mur., *Natr. m.*, *Phos.*, Ruta, Seneg., *Sep.*, *Sil.*, Spig., Stram., Sulph.; for traumatic cataract: Amm., Arn., Con., Cupr., Puls., Ruta; *Caust.*, *Calc. carb. or fluor.* for stony cataract in arthritic patients; *Phos.* for granular (fatty) cataract with arcus senilis; *Phos.*, *Sil.*, in the cataracts of young persons; *Caust.*, constant inclination to touch and rub the eye, in order to relieve pressure; *Lyc.*, after typhoids or suppression of menses, disorders of nutrition in the deep-seated structures of the eyes; *Sep.*, when dependent upon uterine disorders and climaxis or hepatic affections; *Sil.* (epithelial hyperplasia), from suppression of habitual foot-sweats, dis-

ordered nutrition and after inflammation of eyes; *Sulph.*, from right to left, after skin affections which were suppressed (Psor.), or from general perversion of health; *Colch.*, for rapidly forming capsular cataract; *Caust.*, *Plumb.*, for reticulated cataract.—Compare: Burnett, *Curability of Cataract.*

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

1, Coloc., Dulc., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Ant., Apis, Apoc. can., Calc. v., Carb. v., Benz. ac., Caust., Chimaph., Con., Equiset., Erig., Ham., Hydr., Kali, Phosph., Stict., Uva; with bleeding: Ham., Millef.; in chronic cases: 1, Calc., Carb. v., Lyc., Phos., Sarsap., Sulph., Uva; 2, Senec., Silph., Bals. of Peru.

See Cystitis and Ischuria.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, Coryza.

Aconite.—Coryza caused by cold, dry winds; dry at first with violent headache, roaring in ears, fever, thirst, sleeplessness; heat and sense of fulness in nares, and muscles sore all over body so that sneezing forces him to support chest; fluent coryza with frequent sneezing and dropping of a clear, hot water; inner nose red, swollen, interfering with breathing, > in cool room and open air.

Æsculus hip.—Dryness of posterior nares and throat, with sneezing, followed by severe coryza, stinging and burning pain; fluent coryza, dull frontal headache, thin, watery discharge, burning and rawness, sensitive to inhaled air, mucus drops down and causes choking; hæmorrhoidal complications; great nervous prostration with pain in small of back.

Ailanthus.—Coryza, with rawness inside of the nostrils; the whole nose and upper lip covered with very thick grayish-brown scabs; fluent nasal catarrh, with sneezing; chronic nasal catarrh, with difficult breathing through the nostrils.

Alumina.—Great accumulation of mucus in the evening and in the morning on waking, with frequent hawking and difficult discharge of dry, yellowish-green mucus, with weak or entire loss of smell.

Ammonium brom.—Sensation of hot air passing up the throat, stinging in fauces with inclination to cough, > by sneezing; nose stopped up, then clear discharge.

Ammonium carb.—**Winter catarrhs.** Cold commences in head, nose stopped up at night, can only breathe with mouth open (with mouth shut, awakes as if smothering); followed by profuse discharge of sharp burning water in daytime, which is apt to run down in throat; frequent sneezing with epistaxis, when blowing nose; < towards morning, 3 A.M.; dry and tickling cough with much oppression of mucus in chest and rawness down trachea and bifurcation of bronchi; sensitive to cold air, > in warm room.

Ammonium mur.—One nostril stopped up during the day, both nostrils at night; loss of smell; hoarseness and burning in larynx; watery, acrid coryza, corroding the lip; itching in nose and frequent sneezing; burning in eyes and lachrymation at night; sensation of coldness between shoulders; throbbing in tonsils; mouth and throat full of viscid phlegm, difficult to bring up.

Anacardium.—Dryness and obstruction of nose; frequent sneezing, followed by the most violent flowing catarrh, with lachrymation; firm, tough mucus in fauces, and expectoration causes gagging and retching;

loss of smell, though nose is not obstructed, or hallucinations of smell; irritation to sneeze with the cough; loss of memory; anthropophobia.

Antimonium crud.—Coryza, fluent or dry; sensation of coldness in nose when inspiring air; nose painful when breathing, as from inhalation, of cold air or of acrid vapors; **sore, cracked and crusty nostrils** and corners of mouth; stupefying dull headache, especially on forehead.

Antimonium sulph. aurat.—Increased mucus, sometimes offensive, from nose and throat, with loss of smell and impeded respiration in the morning; **bleeding from nose on washing.**

Antimonium tart.—Stoppage of nose, alternating with fluent coryza, sneezing; fluent coryza and chilliness, with loss of taste and smell; epistaxis, followed by fluent coryza, with sneezing.

Aralia rac.—Coryza, with frequent sneezing; excessive, morbid sensitiveness to slight depressions of temperature; shortness of breath.

Apocynum can.—Violent irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, nostrils and throat filled with thick, yellow mucus, on waking in the morning, and great thirst.

Argentum nit.—Coryza with stupefying headache over the eyes, has to lie down; violent itching of nose, must rub it constantly; nasal discharge like boiled starch; sneezing, chilliness, lachrymation, sickly look; sense of smell blunted.

Arsenicum.—Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing without relief; hoarseness and sleeplessness, with swollen nose; stoppage of the nose, with copious discharge of watery mucus and burning in the nose, with soreness of the adjacent parts; buzzing in the ears; headache, with beating in the forehead and nausea; relief by warmth; prostration (Kali cy.); sneezing in cool air, after leaving a warm room; generally < from cold, except headache, which is temporarily relieved by cold washing and permanently by walking in cold air.

Arsenicum iod.—Frequent sneezing, severe coryza with catarrhal tendency; pungent irritation about nose and eyes and an irritating watery discharge.

Arum triph.—Nostrils raw and bloody, the left discharges continuously; discharge of burning, ichorous fluid from nose, excoriating nostrils, upper lip and corners of mouth; nose stuffed, can only breathe with mouth open, bores and picks in nose, < mornings; sneezing, < at night; can hardly talk on account of phlegm in back part of throat. Snuffles of babes.

Asarum Europ.—Dry coryza, left nostril stopped up; fluent coryza with deafness and sensation as if the ears were plugged with something.

Asclepias tub.—Snuffles of children, fluent coryza with much sneezing; itching of nose and face; blowing of blood from one nostril.

Baryta carb.—**Smell extremely sensitive**; coryza, < mornings; nose and upper lip swollen, nostrils reddened, sore, crusty, secretion of an unpleasant odor (Calc., Graph.); for scrofulous children with large abdomen; sneezing causes concussive pain in brain; catarrh of posterior nares; scabs in posterior nares; frequent epistaxis.

Belladonna.—Smell acute, at other times dull; smell as of herring-brine or sour beer; frequent sneezing when dry, with tickling, especially in left nostril; one side of nose stopped up; suppressed catarrh with maddening headache.

Benzoic acid.—Seems to smell dust, cabbage or something stinking; a coldness in head from every exposure to cold, renewed daily; sneezing with lightness of head and hoarseness, morning.

Bromium.—Fluent coryza with frequent violent sneezing; corrosive

soreness under nose and on the margins of the nose; fluent coryza with scabby nostrils; every attempt to wipe the nose is followed by a discharge of crusts and blood (scrofulous children); yearly cold, with sore nostril and difficult breathing; catarrh in fauces; heavy **pressure in forehead, as if pushing the brain out of the root of the nose**; sensation as if the air-passages were full of smoke, with dryness and burning in mouth.

Bryonia.—Severe dry coryza with catarrh of the frontal and maxillary cavities and severe drawing-tearing, twitching and stitching pains in affected parts; or fluent coryza, beginning with violent and frequent sneezing, accompanied by stitching headache when stooping, hoarseness and altered tone of voice; profuse nosebleed, catarrh extending to chest.

Cactus grand.—Dry coryza, must lie at night with mouth wide open; fluent and very acrid coryza, making nostrils sore; constant dry nose with headache.

Caladium.—Sudden burning in nose, as from pepper, finally sneezing and fluent coryza; discharge of blood and mucus when blowing the nose; sensation in face as if a spider web were sticking here and there; hoarseness, cough weak, toneless.

Calcarea carb.—Sudden, violent, fluent coryza with dropping of water from nose; much sneezing; heat in head; mouth dry; heat and chill alternately; pain over root of nose; neck stiff; inertia; takes cold easily; post-nasal catarrhs.

Calcarea phos.—Fluent coryza in a cold room; stopped in warm air and out-doors.

Calcarea sulph.—Coryza with thick, yellow, lumpy discharge; during day right nostril discharges watery mucus, left dry; at night left discharges and right nostril is dry; edges of nostrils slightly sore, excoriated.

Camphora.—**Fluent coryza on sudden change of weather**; violent stitching or crawling, from the root of the nose almost to the tip; stopped coryza; chilly sensation prevails.

Carbo veg.—Itching of nose, particularly around nostrils; ineffectual desire to sneeze, with crawling in left nostril; severe coryza with hoarseness and rawness of chest; watery fluid discharge from nose or stoppage, $<$ evenings; lachrymation and biting pains in and above nose; catarrhal aphonia; general debility; $<$ in warm, moist atmosphere.

Causticum.—Coryza with hoarseness and catarrhal aphonia; frequent sneezing with pains in chest; fluent coryza with pain in chest and limbs; itching of tip of nose and alæ, as well as inside; rawness and burning under sternum.

Cepa.—Acrid watery discharge from the nose, it drops from the tip of the nose; the tears mild; cough increases in the evening, sometimes with a pain in the larynx as if it would be torn; cold after damp northeasterly winds; cold begins mostly on left side and goes to the right; catarrh, with epiphora and smarting of the eyes, with violent sneezing; he must take a long breath and then sneeze accordingly; spring coryza; tingling and itching in right nostril, with burning acrid discharge; aggravation evenings and in a warm room; feels better in fresh air; violent, laryngeal cough; temporarily relieved by eating apples.

Chamomilla.—Coryza first dry and obstructed, followed by scanty, moderately acrid discharge; irritation to sneeze, with crawling; dry heat; hoarseness, produced by tenacious mucus in larynx and trachea, with an almost uninterrupted tickling irritation, provoking a cough; dyspnœa; pressure on thorax and sternum; feeling as if coryza would appear; cold occurring on cold, windy days.

China.—Dry coryza, toothache, lachrymation, much sneezing; suppressed coryza, headache from it; pressive pain in root of nose, extending to side.

Chlorum.—Thin excoriating coryza making inside nose and alæ sore, with headache; evening coryza, morning sneezing; free mucus discharge from nostrils; fluid coryza soon changes to yellow copious phlegm, < lying down; aphthæ in mouth; no thirst, but cold water is relished.

Cimicifuga.—Dry coryza, with stinging sensation in the evening; fluent coryza of whitish mucus, during the day; abundant watery coryza with sneezing and aching pains in the head and eyeballs; great sensitiveness to cold air, as if every inhalation brought the cold air in contact with the brain. Severe pains in the face, with general lassitude.

Cinnabaris.—Coryza with lameness of thighs and aching pains in small of back; lumps of dirty yellow mucus are discharged from posterior nares.

Clematis.—Violent coryza with sneezing, discharge streaked with blood; dryness of nose with heat and burning, also in throat.

Coccus cact.—Swelling of nose with itching, violent sneezing and increased discharge of thick, yellow mucus from nose; redness and crusts on edges of nostrils.

Colchicum.—Long-lasting coryza, discharge thin, tenacious, never watery; tingling and itching in nose; sneezing, with crawling sensation in nose; sore pain in septum.

Corallium rub.—Violent fluent catarrh of odorless mucus; looking like melted tallow, leaving greasy-looking spots on linen; profuse secretion of mucus dropping through posterior nares, obliging frequent hawking; inspired air feels cold; subjective odor of smoke, onions, etc.

Cuprum.—Stuffed nose, yet sometimes discharges yellow or watery matter, with pain in frontal sinuses, < from motion, > when lying; cough in paroxysms, coming and going suddenly, < at night, with convulsive spasmodic gagging; coarse mucous râles.

Cyclamen.—Frequent sneezing, with profuse discharge from nose and loss of smell and taste; various nervous symptoms of head and itching in ears; pressing pains over nasal bones; rheumatic pains in head and ears.

Dioscorea.—First stage of many colds, when the first smarting in fauces begins; dryness, soreness, smarting and burning in throat, extending to ears; constricted feeling in throat, inhibiting breathing; hacking cough in larynx and bronchi.

Drosera.—Profuse fluent coryza, particularly mornings; frequent sneezing, with or without fluent coryza, < from sneezing.

Dulcamara.—Dry coryza, < during rest and in cold air; > during motion, renewed by the least exposure, skin hot and dry, limbs cold, stiff, numb and painful; offensive sweat; discharge suppressed from least contact with cold, damp air, or from changes from hot to cold weather; rough and hoarse voice.

Eucalyptus.—Profuse watery discharge from nose; soreness and irritative heat through nasal passages and throat; great weakness and languor in the morning (Ars., evening); heat and restlessness at night; talks through the nose; takes cold very easily.

Eupatorium perf.—Coryza, with aching in every bone, and lassitude; fluent coryza with sneezing and hoarseness; weight over head and forehead, nose and eyes both streaming with water at intervals.

Euphrasia.—Burning coryza; increasing in the evening, with flow of tears and cough; the discharge of the nose mild, the tears acrid, and the cough worse during the day (opposite to Cepa) after windy weather; profuse bland coryza, with scalding tears and aversion to light; < at night while lying down.

Fagopyrum.—Each exposure is sure to increase the cold, with formation of dry crusts and granular-like appearance of the posterior nares, with intolerable itching; nose hot, swollen inside and outside, stinging and gnawing.

Ferrum phos.—Coryza at the very beginning; frontal headache, > by nosebleed; chill returning at the same time every day, while sitting at table, 1 P.M.

Gelsemium.—Catarrh from **warm, moist, relaxing weather**, with excoriating discharge from the nose, making the nostrils and wings of nose raw and sore; frequent sneezing and sore throat, tonsils red and somewhat tumefied; difficulty of swallowing from paretic state of the muscles; great prostration; violent morning paroxysms of sneezing; fulness at root of nose, pains extending to neck and clavicles; difficult swallowing, with pain shooting up into ear; coryza and neuralgia in spring and summer weather; fever, but very little thirst; chilliness, especially up and down the back.

Graphites.—Frequent discharge of thick, yellowish, fetid pus from nose; painful dryness of nose; bleeding of nose; **periodical attacks of fluent coryza,** with continual stoppage and breathing through the mouth, dulness and heat in head and face, and especially in nose; soreness and roughness in larynx with tickling cough; obstruction of nose with secretion of tough, badly-smelling slime; on blowing nose soreness of nose, and sometimes discharge of bloody mucus.

Hepar sulph.—In most cases of ordinary catarrh, after partial relief by Merc.; generally when every breath of cold air causes a new attack of catarrh or headache, or when it remains confined to one nostril and headache gets worse by motion; nose swollen and sore to touch, especially inside of alæ or wings of nose; sensation when swallowing as of something sticking in throat.

Hydrastis.—Watery excoriating coryza; burning in nose; more right nostril; discharge scanty in the room, profuse out-doors; rawness in throat and chest; the air feels cold in the nose; secretion more from the posterior nares; thick, tenacious.

Iodum.—Dry coryza, becoming fluent in the open air; fluent coryza with general heat of skin; **flow of coryza hot.**

Jaborandi.—Feverishness; free flow of saliva; discharge from nostrils; eyes weeping; headache; soreness in nostrils and bones; profuse perspiration; dimness of sight; dulness alternating with hilarity without cause; diarrhœa or constipation.

Kali bichrom.—Catarrh of fauces and trachea; great accumulation of ropy mucus and expectoration of solid chunks from posterior nares; hoarseness; cough; suppressed voice; burning of the mucous membrane, extending up into the nostrils; enlarged tonsils causing dulness of hearing; ulceration in pharynx and larynx; oppressed breathing; coryza, with pressure and tightness at root of nose, < evenings and in the open air, > in warm weather; in the morning, obstruction and bleeding from right nostril; fluent coryza, excoriating nose and lip; nostrils sensitive and ulcerated, round ulcer or scabs on septum, foul tongue, showing involvement of digestive tract; catarrh alternating with rheumatism.

Kali carb.—Dull smell, especially from catarrh; fluent coryza, excessive sneezing, pain in back, headache and lassitude; dry coryza, with loss of voice; hoarseness; mucus or sensation of a lump in throat; obstruction in the nose, making breathing through the nostrils impossible; goes off when walking in the open air, but returns in the room; burning itching in the nose; nosebleed; < at every exposure to fresh air.

Kali iod.—Nose red and swollen externally, **discharge being cool** (Ars., hot) and unirritating, or acrid, watery; tightness at root of nose, involving frontal sinuses, and Highmorian cavities; eyelids bloated; least cold aggravates; chilliness alternating with feverishness; rheumatic pains, <evening, preceded by chilliness; nasal, catarrhal voice, huskiness, sore throat.

Kali mur.—Catarrh with profuse coryza, twitching of the masseter muscles; luminous vibrations before eyes when sneezing; gums bleed, other scorbutic symptoms; brassy taste; fetid breath.

Kali sulph.—Coryza with yellow, mucous discharge; thick, yellow, offensive discharge alternating with watery flow.

Kalmia.—Coryza with increased sense of smell; with sneezing, dulness, headache and hoarseness; tearing in root of nose and nasal bones, with nausea; flushing of face, with vertigo.

Lachesis.—Coryza preceded for one or two days by a feeling of soreness, rawness and scraping in the throat; excessive sneezing; extremely copious discharge of watery mucus; swelling and soreness of the nares and lips; plugs in the nostrils; lachrymation; or instead of discharge, obstruction of the nose, with buzzing in the ears, headache, ill-humor, and inability to drink; intense throbbing headache relieved as soon as coryza is established; cold in the spring of the year, in relaxing weather.

Lycopodium.—Catarrh of nose and frontal sinuses; discharge yellow and thick; frontal headache; yellow complexion; violent coryza; nose swollen; discharge acrid, excoriating; posterior nares dry; nose stopped up at the root; breathes with open mouth and protruding tongue, especially at night; burning headache when shutting eyes.

Magnesia carb.—Dry coryza and obstruction of nose, waking one at night; dryness of mouth, especially at night and in the morning, with violent thirst for water.

Magnesia mur.—Coryza with dulness of head and loss of smell and taste; discharge of yellow fetid mucus; discharge of acrid, corrosive water from nose, which is obstructed at night; pimples and blotches on face and forehead.

Manganum acet.—Dry coryza, with complete obstruction of nostrils; crampy pain at the root of the nose, > in wet, cold weather; nose sore to touch, < evenings; hoarseness and weakness of voice.

Mercurius.—Ordinary catarrh, whether epidemic or not; frequent sneezing, copious discharge of watery saliva; swelling, redness and rough, scraping soreness of the nose, with itching and pain in the nasal bones on pressing upon them; fetid smell of the nasal mucus; painful heaviness of the forehead; night-sweats, chills and feverish heat; great thirst; pains in the limbs, aggravated by warmth or cold, by dampness.

Mercurius biniod.—Coryza and dull hearing, better getting warm by walking; right side of nose hot, swollen with coryza; much sneezing, with running from nose; whitish-yellow or bloody discharge; crusty eruptions on wings of nose.

Mercurius protoiod.—Thick plugs of nasal secretion, with severe frontal headache, some fever and prostration, especially in old people and children; septum nares sore, sharp pains; much mucus descends into the throat, causing hawking; spots in nose feel sore; constant inclination to swallow; swelling of the glands of the neck.

Mezereum.—Excruciating pain in the forehead and face, from extension of the inflammation to the frontal and maxillary sinuses; ineffectual irritation to sneeze, or sneezing, with coryza and soreness of the chest; fluent coryza, with excoriation of the nose and lip.

Natrum ars.—Dull supraorbital headache; feeling of fulness of head and

face; eyes heavy and at times soreness of balls; burning of eyes and congestion of conjunctiva; watery discharge from one or both nostrils, or stoppage of nose; dryness of fauces; dry cough; < mornings; must breathe with mouth open at night.

Natrum carb.—**Violent sneezing**, profuse discharge of rather thin white mucus, < from least exposure to air or when removing an article of clothing; loss of smell and taste; nose stopped up at night; < on alternate days; > after sweat (Merc. < after sweat); **removes disposition to catch cold.**

Natrum mur.—Catarrh of frontal sinuses with neuralgic pains, involving the sinus and eye, often extending down to the cheek-bone, with puffiness of the eye, < when moving the eye, especially when looking downward; squirming in right nostril as of a small worm; sneezing worse when undressing at night or when rising in the morning (Rum.); loss of smell and taste; great liability to catch cold; discharge of clear mucus alternating with stoppage of nose, with hoarseness and tickling cough; nose sore and interior of it swollen; fever-blisters.

Nitric acid.—Coryza, especially when associated with some malignant disease, as scarlatina or **diptheria**; discharge watery, offensive, excoriating every part it touches; fetor in throat, with sensation of a splinter there; intermittent pulse (Arum).

Nux vomica.—During the first stage, dryness and obstruction of the nose, with heaviness in the forehead and impatient mood; catarrh fluent in the morning and dry in the evening and at night, with dryness of the mouth without much thirst; < in warm air, > in cold air; sneezing early in bed; scraping in nose and throat; chills and heat alternate in the evening, with great heat of the face and head; acrid discharge from the obstructed nose; stoppage of the nose, particularly out-doors, but fluent indoors; < from exposure to dry, cold air, sitting on cold stones, etc.

Osmium.—Coryza, sneezing as if from snuff, larynx sensitive to air; small lumps of phlegm loosen from posterior nares and larynx; severe pains in larynx, < when talking or coughing.

Penthorum sedoides.—Incipient coryza with soreness in nose and throat; constant wet feeling in nose, but without coryza, later formation of thick, purulent discharge.

Phosphorus.—Coryza fluent; dulness of head; sleepiness, especially during the day and after meals; blowing blood from the nose; alternating fluent and dry, with frequent sneezing; dry, forming crusts, adhering firmly; profuse discharge, flowing down into fauces; neck swollen; eyes staring; cold begins in chest and runs up nose (Ars., nose first, runs down chest).

Phytolacca.—Total obstruction of the nose, when riding, so that he has to breathe through the mouth, not relieved by blowing the nose; flow of mucus from one nostril, while the other is stopped; thin watery discharge from the nostrils, increasing till the nose is stopped up; mucus discharged with difficulty; constant hawking.

Pulsatilla.—Coryza, fluid or dry, loss of taste and smell, nostrils sore; wings raw; later yellow-green discharge, < in-doors; chilliness, face pale, head confused, frontal headache; chronic, thick, yellow, bland discharge or later yellow, green and offensive.

Quillaya saponaria.—**Incipiency of a cold**; dry or fluent coryza; frequent sneezing; dull pain in head; dull, heavy pain in both temples; scraping sensation in pharynx; dull pain at root of nose; **throat very sore,** especially on swallowing; tonsils swollen; dull pain through thorax;

weary feeling in limbs; lassitude; colds contracted in warm, damp, relaxing weather.

Rhus tox.—Copious coryza with redness and œdema of throat; severe aching in bones; sneezing; dry cough, < from evening till midnight (Mez.) and from uncovering body.

Rumex.—Dull headache, worse by motion; sore feeling in eyes, without any external sign of inflammation; fluent coryza, with painful irritation in nostrils and sneezing; epistaxis; violent and rapid sneezing; feeling of dryness in posterior nares; cough excited by tickling in throat-pit and worse by least current of air; hoarseness.

Sabadilla.—Hay fever; coryza, with severe frontal pains and redness of eyelids, violent sneezing, and copious watery discharge from nose and eyes.

Salicylic acid.—**Incipient catarrh**; the patients, especially children, sneeze the whole day.

Sambucus.—Suitable to infants; nose obstructed by a tenacious, thick mucus, with sudden starting from sleep, as if suffocating; snuffles of children; nose seems perfectly obstructed; dryness of throat and mouth, with thirstlessness.

Sanguinaria.—Coryza, particularly of right nostril, accompanied by much sneezing, with dull, heavy pains over root of nose and stinging sensation in nose; copious, acrid, burning, watery discharge from nose, causing an indescribable rawness of the Schneiderian membrane, with loss of sense of smell; conjunctiva often similarly affected; hay fever and subsequent asthma, sick and faint from perfume of flowers; polypi.

Sepia.—Dry coryza, especially of left nostril; fluent coryza, with sneezing, early morning; blowing of large lumps of yellow-green mucus, or yellow-green crusts, with blood from the nose, or from posterior nares.

Silicea.—Alternately dry and fluent coryza; with every fresh cold stoppage and acrid discharge from nose; frequent but ineffectual sneezing; makes inner nose sore and bloody; dryness of throat, rough cough, itching in Eustachian tube; dryness and stoppage after checked foot-sweat; nose obstructed mornings, fluent during day; loss of smell and taste; frequent sneezing, especially in cold air; frequent chilliness, even while taking exercise; cold nose.

Sinapis alba.—Dryness of anterior and posterior nares, of pharynx; lumpy secretion from nares.

Sinapis nigra.—Thin, acrid nasal discharge with excoriation, < at the alæ nasi; sneezing; hacking cough, > by lying down and eating; lachrymation and smarting of eyes; dull frontal headache, not interfering with mental work.

Spigelia.—Fluent coryza with dry heat, no thirst; eyes water; headaches, with hoarseness and anxiety about the heart; copious offensive mucus flows through posterior nares, causing choking at night; tickling and itching in nose.

Squilla.—Nasal discharge fluent and corrosive; absence of sweat; internal chilliness with external heat, or intense heat followed by chilliness as soon as patient uncovers; painful stitches in different parts of chest; loose morning cough more fatiguing than dry evening cough.

Staphisagria.—Violent coryza, one nostril is stuffed up, much sneezing and lachrymation, with nasal voice; dull feeling in head, with inability to perform any mental labor.

Sticta pulm.—Premonitory symptoms of catarrh; excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes painful; secretions dry rapidly, forming scabs difficult to dislodge; deglutition painful, from dry-

ness in the throat, aggravated at night; incessant sneezing, burning in the eyes; dull frontal headache, with feeling of fulness at the root of nose; hard, dry, barking cough.

Sulphur.—Profuse catarrhal discharge of burning water; fluent burning coryza out-doors; nose stopped up in-doors; frequent sneezing; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; loss of smell; soreness and ulceration of nostrils.

Thuja.—Coryza fluent in the open air and dry in-doors (Iod., Plat., Puls.), much mucus in choanæ, blows out much thick, green mucus mixed with blood and pus; dyspnœa from accumulation of mucus in trachea, and sensation as if there were a skin in larynx; **tendency to catch cold often caused by vaccination which did not take.**

Wyethia.—Pricking dry sensation in posterior nares; granular appearance of the pharyngeal mucous membrane.

CATARRH, CHRONIC, NASO-PHARYNGEAL.
Chronic Catarrh of the Head.

Æsculus hip.—Colds extending from posterior nares down the pharynx, with dryness, scraping and burning; secreted mucus drops low down and causes choking; formication in the nose; patient weak, with soft pulse, backache, constipation and piles.

Agaricus (Amanita).—Smell of vinegar unbearable; running coryza, with bad odor from nose and running of water from eyes, occasionally the discharge is dark and bloody; **bad odor from nose and mouth, no one can inhale the breath without disgust**; pressure in fauces as if a foreign body lodged there, which cannot be removed by swallowing; dull drawing headache in the morning, extending into root of nose, with nosebleed or thick, mucous discharge; incipient tuberculosis.

Alumina (Argilla).—Chronic nasal catarrh, with scurfy sore nostrils and discharge of thick yellow pus; catarrh of long standing with old people; uterine derangement and **leucorrhœa alternating with catarrh of nose and throat**; nose swollen, red and sore to the touch; scanty secretion with smarting sensation; redness of nose, tip cracked; after blowing nose glittering before eyes; glazed or varnished appearance of the posterior wall of the pharynx (Natr. ars., Natr. m.); great dryness of throat, especially on waking, voice husky, constant hawking and sensation of lump in throat; thick mucus dropping from posterior nares; swallowing painful, > after warm drinks and in open air; disposition to take cold from slightest exposure; obstinate constipation.

Ambra gris.—Gray nasal secretion with fetid breath; choking and vomiting when hawking up phlegm from fauces, accompanied by rawness; papular-like eruption in pharynx.

Antimonium sulph. aurat.—Offensive and obstinate nasal catarrh; increased mucus from nose and throat; bleeding from nose on washing; constant nausea; mucus from throat becomes offensive to smell; pressure in throat as if a plug stuck in it.

Apis mell.—Chronic nasal catarrh with increased acrid discharge and crusty nostrils; polypus nasi; tenacious mucus discharged from throat morning and evening.

Argentum nit.—Pain and swelling of right ala; left nasal bones painful, bleeding pimples on septum; violent itching in nose, compelling rubbing till it looked raw; ulcers in nose, with yellow scabs; scurfs in nose exceedingly painful, bleeding if detached; bloody and purulent discharge

in open air, stopped in-doors, and at night smell of pus; catarrh with constant chilliness, sickly look, lachrymation, sneezing, violent stupefying headache; aching pain in forehead, going into eyes.

Arsenicum.—Slimy discharge that seems to burn its way over the skin to upper lip; discharge biting and burning; distressing stoppage at bridge of nose, with excessive burning, which continues after the discharge appears; malaria; > in warm room, < at night and in open air.

Arsenicum iodat.—Malaria; persons with pale, delicate skin, enlarged tonsils, defective nutrition, with tendency to passive œdema, shown by puffiness of the eyelids; tuberculous diathesis; the discharge of the nasal or laryngeal catarrh is generally copious and thin, but sometimes scanty and thick, yellow like yellow honey, or tenacious and frothy. Discharge of very irritating and corrosive watery mucus, burning the nostrils and lip, attended with alternate chills and heat; fetid and corrosive otorrhœa; enlargement of tonsils with tendency to induration.

Asafœtida.—Intermitting tearing pains from within outward in bones of the nose, with a greenish offensive discharge, < at night; sensation of dryness in mouth and throat; caries; after mercury or in scrofula.

Aurum met—Caries of nasal bones, fetid discharge of greenish-yellow pus; salty-tasting watery discharge through posterior nares; ulcerated, agglutinated, painful nostrils, cannot breathe through nose; loss of smell and discharge of blood through nose; **habitual nasal tone of voice**; melancholy, with horrible gloom and depression, or even suicidal mood; red, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, with difficult deglutition; caries of palate.

Aurum mur.—Scrofulous diathesis; ozæna of left nostril, shuns company on account of bad odor from his nose; sensitive, painful sores inside and discharge of blood; snuffles of a baby; mucus passes from posterior nares in throat, mornings; nasal cavity deeply ulcerated with dry, yellow scurf and sense of obstruction; frequent desire to swallow from sensation of a plug in throat.

Calcarea carb.—Nose dry at night, moist during day; discharge thick slimy, mixed with blood, sometimes offensive; edges of nostrils sore; swelling of nose, especially at root, frequently coming and going; discharge stops in morning and thus causes a dull, stupefying headache; smell before nose of manure or rotten eggs; peculiar raw feeling in vocal organs, often with chronic hoarseness; nosebleed in the morning; swelling of nose and upper lip in children.

Conium.—Boring in nostrils; smell of animals in back part of nose; heat of face, congestion to head, with catarrhal sensation; purulent discharge from nose, hardened crusts.

Corallia.—Ulceration of nose; painful ulcer on inside of right wing, with sensation as if nasal bones were pressed asunder; profuse secretion of mucus through posterior nares, obliging one to hawk frequently; the inspired air feels cold; great dryness of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat; longing for acids and salt food.

Elaps coral.—Bad smell from nose and mouth; coryza from least current of air; discharge of white, watery mucus from nose, often greenish or blood-streaked scabs; constriction with pressure in throat, so that the beverage is arrested; tongue swollen and whitish in morning; when swallowing the pain extends into ears; frequent headaches, especially in occiput; after eating obstruction in œsophagus as if a sponge had lodged there.

Fluoric acid.—Chronic nasitis, with pain; chronic obstruction of nose, with dull, heavy pain in forehead; followed by semifluent coryza; pimple with extensive inflamed base on the top of the nose.

Graphites.—Nose feels sore on blowing; blowing bloody mucus out of nose; catarrh with obstruction of nose; heat in forehead and face; oppression of chest, numbness of head, and heat in nose, with loss of smell; severe stuffed catarrh, with much nausea and headache, without vomiting; must lie down; fluent coryza, with frequent catarrh and frequent sneezing, with oppressive pains in submaxillary glands; stoppage of Eustachian tubes, with roaring in ears and crackling when swallowing; exposed parts sensitive to air, as if he would easily take cold; fetid discharge, < during menses; eruption around anus and genitals.

Hepar sulph.—Sore pains in dorsum, bones are sore to the touch; heat and burning in nose; ulcerative pain in nostrils; drawing pain in nose passing into the eyes, becoming a smarting there; pain lasts far into the night; drawing and burning pains; annoying occlusion of nostrils; crusts and scabs; interior of nose painful and sensitive to air; bad smell; scrofula; hard, glandular swellings around neck.

Hydrastis.—Thick, tenacious, white or yellowish secretions, more from the posterior nares, dropping down into throat; soreness of cartilaginous septum, bleeding when touched; inner edge of right ala sore and thickened; sensation as of a hair in nostrils; ozæna, with bloody purulent discharge; dull, heavy frontal headache over the eyes, with dull pain in hypogastrium and sacrum; constipation; general atony; ulcers in throat; especially after mercury.

Kali bichrom.—Aching pain at root of nose, with acrid discharge; pinching pain across bridge, with stuffed nostrils, especially at junction of cartilage and bone, relieved by hard pressing; ulceration of cartilage quite through, with great soreness; ulceration of frontal sinuses, with violent headache at root of nose, and in frontal prominences if discharge stops; on blowing nose, sensation as if two bones rubbed together; sensation as if nostrils were made of parchment; a spot in right lachrymal bone is swollen and inflamed; internal ulceration, with thin watery discharge or collection of elastic plugs, which cause great pain in removal and leave nose very sore; watery discharge with redness of nose and putrid smell; nose often painful and dry, or watery discharge, excoriating nose and upper lip, with sore and swollen alæ; fetid smell; complete loss of smell; perforating ulcers on septum, < in warm weather, > by lying down.

Kali carb.—Obstruction of nose, making breathing through nostrils impossible; goes off in open air when walking, but returns in the room; itching in nose; fetid yellow-green discharge from one nostril; bloody red nostrils every morning; external nose red, swollen; stinging pains.

Kali iod.—Ulceration of internal nose, involving the frontal sinuses and antrum Highmori; nose red and swollen, with constant discharge of acrid, watery, colorless liquid, with violent lachrymation; anxious expression and restlessness; discharge of burning, corroding matter from nose; inflammation extends to eyes; painful hammering in frontal region, with compressed feeling of both sides of brain.

Kali mur.—Hawking of mucus from posterior nares; effects of bad lymph in vaccination (Schüssler).

Lachesis.—Nose raw, bleeds easily; acrid bloody discharge on blowing nose, which is filled with scabs; discharge of blood and pus; ulcers in throat extending up into posterior nares; soft palate full of cicatrices with greenish-yellow ulcer between, shooting pains, fetid breath, mercurio-syphilis; patient irritable, mind confused, with inability to think.

Lobelia cœrulea.—Ethmoidal and post-nasal disturbance, involving Eustachian tubes; dull aching pain over the root of the nose in center of

forehead; frequent sneezing with copious discharge of thick mucus from both nostrils; inhalation of air into the nose is painful and causes sneezing.

Lycopodium.—Much sneezing through the day, at night nose completely stopped, with dryness of nose and burning headache; nose swollen, patient cannot breathe through it, has to keep his mouth open; the burning headache forces him to shut his eyes; after a few days inflammation extends down bronchi; cough, with loose expectoration, and the coryza then becomes somewhat fluent; persistent dryness high up in the nose, with periodical expulsion of elastic plugs.

Magnesia mur.—Burning of both nostrils, as if sore; nose sore internally and to touch; scurfs in both nostrils, painful to touch, with loss of smell, oppressed, stuffed feeling in nose; severe coryza, now stopped, now fluent, with confusion of head and complete loss of smell and taste; discharge of offensive, purulent, yellow matter; must sit up in bed a long time; evenings cannot lie down for want of air.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Septum nares sore, sharp pains; much mucus descends into throat, causing hawking, constant inclination to swallow; sensation of a lump in throat; chronic catarrh of posterior nares and follicular pharyngitis; extension of chronic catarrh into lachrymal duct; induration and swelling of tonsils and other glands; torpid liver; enlarged spleen.

Mezereum.—Mercurialized patients; scraping, burning, rawness, posteriorly; thin, yellow, bloody discharge, with excruciating pains in forehead and face.

Natrum ars.—Pain in forehead and root of nose; dry, bloody crusts in nose; dropping of tough mucus from posterior nares; hawking up of mucus from larynx, worse from dust, smoke and cold; fauces feel dry on inspiration and deglutition.

Natrum carb.—Stoppage of nose or discharge of thin mucus, changing after a time to thick green mucus, or becoming yellowish-green and offensive, with discharge from time to time of hard fetid clinkers; violent sneezing with rush of blood to the head; chilliness over whole body, worse from least current of air; dropping from posterior nares into throat. Peeling of dorsum and tip, which is painful to touch; pains in bones of face; worse in open air; sensation in left nostril as if a hard body stuck there, which is not brought away by blowing the nose; ulceration of upper portion of nostrils; much nasal mucus passes through mouth; much eruption on nose and mouth.

Natrum mur.—Burning pains in nasal bones, especially at root of nose and in malar region; redness, heat and swelling of left side of nose, with sore pain, especially on blowing nose; burning in nose, internal soreness; soreness and swelling of inside of nasal wings, which are full of pimples; loss of sensibility, with feeling of deadness of inner parts of nose; many small burning pimples under septum, with sensation as if acrid matter flowed from nose; severe fluent coryza, with complete loss of smell and taste.

Natrum phos.—Golden-yellow thick exudation on tongue, palate and tonsils; dry cough, with expectoration of tough mucus; nose as if full of mucus, with slight discharge; great fulness at root of nose and in ears; offensive odor before nose in the morning; acidity of stomach; greenish diarrhœa.

Nitric acid.—Malar bones are sore and painful, stitches in nose as of a splinter on touching it; soreness and bleeding of inner nose; nostrils ulcerated, blood and bloody matter are blown from them; unpleasant smell evenings on lying down; on eating, pieces of food get into choanæ, producing a sickening sensation, they are afterwards drawn out covered with mucus; nasal mucus goes down throat, with inflamed and swollen

alæ; acrid matter or dirty, bloody mucus from nose at night; blows yellow matter of a sickening smell from nose; discharge of thick nasal mucus, corroding nostrils; severe catarrh, with swelling of upper lip, and especially night cough; stuffed catarrh, with dryness in throat on empty swallowing; great sensitiveness to open air; emaciation; syphilitic complications.

Osmium.—Coryza, sneezing as from snuff; nose and larynx sensitive to the air; small lumps of phlegm are easily loosened from posterior nares and larynx; severe pain in larynx, < when coughing or talking.

Phosphorus.—Chronic inflammation of the nasal membrane, with suppressed or oversensitive smell; profuse discharge of green or yellow mucus from the nose, without coryza, flowing down into fauces; swelling of nose, with frequent discharge of blood from it; polypi nasi, when they bleed easily; rawness and scraping in pharynx, < evenings, hawking in morning.

Plumbum.—Fetid odor before nose; much tough mucus in nose, which can only be discharged through posterior nares; tough mucus in throat with sensation of a plug in throat; sensitive to the open air.

Psorinum.—Boring stinging in right nostril, followed by excessive sneezing; tough mucus in nose, feels like a plug there, nauseating, better when stooping; loss of smell; septum inflamed, large pustules; catarrh, with cough and expectoration of yellow-green mucus; cheek-bones pain as if ulcerated; red pimples on face, nose, chin and middle of cheeks; upper lip swollen.

Pulsatilla.—Ulcerated condition of nostrils, discharge of green offensive matter from nose; loss of smell and taste; stoppage of nose at night on going to sleep, in the morning discharge of thick, yellow, bland, opaque mucus; husky voice, especially mornings; putrid smell from the mouth, especially mornings; constant spitting of frothy, cotton-like mucus.

Sanguinaria.—Ulcerative ozæna with epistaxis; sensation of stinging and tickling, accompanied with irritative swelling of the parts, with or without free discharge; nasal polypi; yellowish or grayish-white discharge from nose; headache begins in occiput, spreads upward and settles over right eye; impaired condition of stomach, with torpor of liver; sick-headaches.

Sanguinaria nitrate.—Burning rawness and soreness of posterior nares; constant hawking of thick, yellow, tough mucus, bloody or in round lumps; often very sweet and without odor.

Senega.—Frequent coryza, commencing with feeling as if red pepper were throughout the nostrils and air-passages, followed by distressing cough; smell of pus before the nose; troublesome dryness of mucous membranes; violent sneezing, head becomes heavy and dizzy, followed by discharge of thin, watery mucus.

Sepia.—Pressive pains in root of nose; sore feeling in nose on drawing the air through; nose swollen and inflamed, nostrils angry and ulcerated; small ulcers in nostrils; scurfy nostrils; discharge of yellow water from nose, with cutting pains in forehead; dryness in nose and throat; dryness in choanæ (though there is much mucus in mouth), with involuntary urging to swallow; catarrhs arising from retrocession of an eruption.

Silicea.—Stitches, tearing and crawling in nose; drawing in right malar bone; itching; sore pain in forehead, back of bridge; throbbing in nasal fossæ, as if festering, radiating into the brain and causing throbbing frontal headache; tip of nose sensitive to pressure and itches intolerably; sore spots on septum; sore scurfy spots deep in nostrils and under alæ, sore to touch; discharge of acrid water from nose, making inner nose sore and bleeding, with a smell of blood; great dryness in choanæ, food goes into choanæ; patient is never free from catarrh; fetid foot-sweats.

Sinapis nigra.—Dryness of anterior nares, of choanæ and pharynx, with secretion of scanty chunks of tenacious mucus.

Spigelia.—Catarrh of posterior nares, with profuse discharge of mucus through posterior nares, causing choking at night; taste like putrid water, mouth feels dry and pricks as from pins, yet filled with tenacious and nauseous saliva.

Sulphur.—Portal congestions (Sep.); subjectively a bad smell before the nose as of an old catarrh: boring in root of nose, pressure on right nasal bone, dryness of inner nose; nostrils red and burning, nose inflamed and swollen, internally ulcerated and painful, < by washing or syringing with water; cartilages inflamed and swollen; sense of congestion in nose in open air; yellow, sticky, strong-smelling fluid drops from nose; offensive smell of nasal discharge; fluent burning coryza of bloody pus or mucus out-doors, nose stopped up in-doors; chronic stoppage, also of one nostril.

Teucrium.—Large, irregular clinkers hawked from posterior nares; foul breath; mouldy taste upon hawking mucus; tearing and scraping in fauces, < left side: nasal polypus.

Theridion.—Chronic catarrh, discharge offensive smelling, thick, yellow, or yellowish-green; scrofula and tuberculosis.

Thuja.—Smell in nose as of fish brine; coryza fluent out-doors, dry in the room (Sulph.); blows out much thick, green mucus, mixed with blood and pus; later brown scabs form which may be painful; red eruption on the alæ, often moist; much mucus in throat, hawked up with difficulty; mucous tubercles in fauces; chronic catarrhs after eruptive diseases; sequelæ of vaccination with impure matter.

Zincum.—Pressure on root of nose as if it would be pressed into head; almost intolerable beating at root of nose, with confusion of head, stitches in jaw, and drawing into eye; drawing and tearing in right nostril; sore feeling high up in nostril; tearing in right side of nose; catarrh of posterior nares, with accumulation of mucus in mouth from the posterior nares.

Coryza with discharge: Æsc., Aloe, All. cep., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Anac., Ant. crud., Aral., Arg. nit., Ars., Arum, Asar., Aur., Bad, Bar. c., Bell., Berb., Bov., Brom., Calc., Caust., Cin., Cinnab., Clem., Colch., Coloc., Con., Coral. rub., Cupr., Cycl., Dros., Euphr., Gels., Graph., Hep., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kali mur., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Natr, Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Quillay., Rhus, Rum., Sab., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.

Coryza without discharge: Acon., Ailanth., Alum., Amm. brom., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Anac., Ant. crud., Arg. nit., Ars., Asar., Arum, Aur., Bry., Cact., Calc., Calc. sulph., Caps., Carb. an., Caust., Cepa, Cham., Fluor. ac., Graph., Hep., Hydr., Ipec., Iris, Kali carb., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Magn., Magn. mur., Mang., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phyt., Plat., Psor., Samb., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stann., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Verb.; **coryza, alternating with dry coryza:** Alum., Ant. tart., Bell., Euphr., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Sil.; **coryza, one-sided:** Alum., Amm. m., Arum, Bell., Phytol., Rhod., Staph.; **discharge from posterior nares:** Acon., Æsc., Alum., *Ant. sulph. aurat.*, Arg. nit., Aur., Aur. mur., Bar. c., Calc., Calc. sulph., Cinnab., Coral. rub., Euphr., Fer. phos., Hep., Hydr., Iod., Kali bi., Kali iod., Kali mur., Kreos., Lyc., Merc. protiod., Merc. biniod., Magn., Magn. sulph., Mez., Natr. ars., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac, Petr., Phyt., Phos. Plumb., Psor., Rhus, Sang. nit., Sep., Sil., Spig., Staph., Ther., Thuj.

NATURE OF DISCHARGE.—Yellow: Alum., Arg. nit., Aur., Cinnab., Graph., Hydr., Kali bi., Lyc., Mez., Mur. ac., Natr., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sang., Ruta, Sulph. ac.; **green:** Berb., Kali bi., Merc., Natr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Thuj ; **plugs, clinkers:** Cinnab., Kali bi., Lyc., Mang., Merc., iod., Natr. ars., Teucr.; **offensive:** Aur., Asa., Graph., Kreos., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Petrol., Rhus, Tell., Ther.

Glazed appearance of posterior wall of pharynx: Alum., Apis, Cistus, Natr., Natr. m., Phos.

Granular appearance: Arum, Fagopy., Merc. cyan., Phyt.

ACCOMPANIED BY.—Back, small of, pain in: Æsc., Cinnab., Kali carb.; **breath foul:** Agar., Ambr., Elaps, Lach., Teucr.; **chest, oppression of:** Berb., Calc., Graph.; **chest, pains in:** Caust., Mez.; **chest, rawness in:** Carb. v.; **chest, stitches in:** Squil.; **chilliness:** Ant. tart., Arg. nit., Natr., Sil., Squil.; **cough:** Amm. c., Anac., Calad., Calc., Cepa, Cham., Euphr., Graph., Kali bi., Lyc., Natr. m., Rum., Seneg., Sil., Squil.; **ears, buzzing in:** Ars., Lach.; **ears, crackling in:** Graph.; **ears, itching in:** Cycl., Sil., **ears, pain in when swallowing:** Elaps; **ears, roaring in:** Acon., Graph.; **epistaxis:** Agar., Ant. sulph. aur., Ant. tart., Bar. c., Bry., Calc. c., Graph., Kali bi., Rum., Seneg.; **eyes aching:** Cimicif., Rum.; **eyes burning:** Amm.m., Cepa, Stict.; **face, pains in:** Cimicif., Mez., Natr., Natr. m.; **hawking:** Alum., Coral. rub., Kali mur., Merc. protiod., Phyt., Sang., Natr., Teucr.; **headache:** Acon., Æsc., Agar., Ant. cr., Arg.nit., Ars., Bell.,Brom., Bry., Cact., Calc., Cepa, Chin., Cimicif., Elaps, Graph., Kali carb., Kalm., Lach., Quillay., Rum., Sang., Spig.; **headache, frontal:** Æsc., Ant., Arg. nit., Fluor. ac., Hydr., Kali bi., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc. protiod., Natr. ars., Sang., Stict.; **hoarseness:** Amm. m., Ars., Benz. ac., Bry., Calab., Calc. c., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Dulc., Eup. perf., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kalm., Mang., Natr. m., Rum., Spig.; **lachrymation:** Agar., Alum., Anac., Arg. nit., Ar. mac., Carb. an., Cepa, Chin., Euphr., Kali iod., Lach., Sabad., Spig., Sulph.; **larynx, soreness of:** Amm. m., Cham., Graph.; **mouth, dryness of:** Asa., Brom., Calc., Magn., Nux v., Samb., Spig.; **nares, posterior, dryness of:** Æsc., Alum., Lyc., Rum., Sep., Sil., Sinapis, Wyethia; **nausea:** Ant. sulph. aur., Ars., Graph., Kalm., **nose, burning in:** Clem., Hep., Kali c., Natr m.; **nose, coldness in, when inhaling air:** Ananth., Ant., Coral. rubr.,Hydr.; **nose, crawling in:** Arg.nit., Aur. mur., Berb., Bor., Caps., Carb.v., Colch., Natr. m., Sil.; **nose, dryness of:** Acon., Ailanth., Alum., Amm. br., Amm. m., Ant. tart., Apis, Ars. iod., Bar.c., Bell., Berb., Bor., Cact., Calc., Clem., Graph.,Nux v., Seneg., Stict., Sulph.; **nose, itching in:** Æsc., Amm. m., Aur., Aur. mur., Berb., Carb. v., Caust., Coc. c., Colch., Kali carb.; **nose, itching of:** Arg. nit., Asclep., Carb. v., Caust., Spig.; **nose, tickling in:** Arg. met., Asar., Caps., Carb.v., Sang., Spig.;**nose, stinging in:** Sang., Seneg.; **smell, loss of:** Amm. m., Anac., Ant. sulph. aur., Ant. tart., Bry., Bufo, Cham., Cycl., Kali bi., Magn. mur., Natr., Natr. m.; Puls., Psor., Sang., Sil., Sulph.; **sneezing in cold air:** Ars., Sil.; **sneezing < in morning:** Caust., Chlor., Gels., Natr.m.; **sneezing < at night:** Arum; **sneezing during sleep:** Bar. m.; **sneezing when undressing:** Natr. m.; **taste, loss of:** Ant. tart., Cycl., Magn. mur., Natr. c., Natr. m., Puls., Sil.; **throat, dryness of:** Æsc., Asa., Coral. rub., Samb., Sil., Stict.

CATARRHUS SUFFOCATIVUS, ORTHOPNŒA PARALYTICA.

Suffocative catarrh with accumulation of mucus in bronchioles and bronchi: Ant. tart., Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Ipec., Phos., Puls., Samb.

Hyperæmia and hypostasis pulmonum: Acon., Bell., Bry., Fer. phos., Gels., Ipec., Kali carb., Lach., Phos.: or Ant. tart., Arn., Ars., Dig., Caust., Dulc., Nux v., Op., Samb., Spong., Sulph., Veratr. vir.

Orthopnœa paralytica, purely nervous paralysis of lungs: Ars., Aur., Bar., Carb. v., Chin., Graph., Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Op.

Œdema, hydrops pulmonum: Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Ars., Bell., Carb. v., Ipec., Kali carb., Lach., Phos., Puls., Squil., Sulph., Veratr. alb.

For **children**: Acon., Ant. tart., Bell., Cham., Gels., Ipec., Ign. Merc., Samb., Sulph.

For **old people**: Ars., Aur., Bar., Carb.v., Con., Lach., Op., Phos., Veratr. alb.

Compare respective diseases of respiratory organs.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

From **abuse of medicines**: See the different drugs.

From **sexual abuse**: 1, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Nux v.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Sil.*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Arn.*, *Anac.*, *Carb. v.*, *Con.*, *Merc.*, *Natr. m.*, *Phos.*, *Sep.*; 3, *Agar.*, *Ars.*, *Cin*, *Con.*, *Kalm.*, *Natr.*, *Petr.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Thuj.* Compare Debility.

From **bathing**: *Ant.*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Caust.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Rhus*, *Sarsap.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.* Compare Cold.

Inhalation of noxious **vapors**. See Vapors.

If from **congelation**: 1, *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Carb. v.*, *Lach.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph. ac.*; 2, *Agar.*, *Camph.*, *Colch.*, *Petr.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph.* Compare Apparent Death.

If from **being heated**: 1, *Acon.*, *Ant.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Camph.*, *Carb.v.*, *Sil.*; 2, *Caps.*, *Kalm.*, *Natr.m.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Thuj.*, *Zinc.* Compare Heat, Ill Effects of.

From **weariness in walking**: *Arn.*, *Bry.*, *Cann.*, *Chin.*, *Coff.*, *Fer.*, *Rhus*, *Thuj.*, *Veratr.* Compare Worn Out.

From **violent concussion of the body**: 1, *Arn.*, *Bry.*, *Cic.*, *Con.*, *Spig.*; 2, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Cin.*, *Hep.*, *Ign.*, *Nux v.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus*, *Ruta*, *Sulph.*

From **riding in a carriage, swinging**, or some other passive motion: 1, *Ars.*, *Cocc.*, *Petr.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Colch.*, *Fer.*, *Nux m.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*; 3, *Bor.*, *Carb. v.*, *Colch.*, *Croc.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Ign.*, *Kalm.*, *Natr.*, *Natr. m.*, *Phos.*, *Plat.*, *Selen.*, *Staph.*

From **mental exertion**: 1, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Lach.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Anac.*, *Arn.*, *Aur.*, *Cocc.*, *Colch.*, *Ign.*, *Lyc.*, *Natr. m.*, *Olean.*, *Plat.*, *Sabad.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.* Compare Worn Out.

From **emotions**: *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cham.*, *Cocc.*, *Coloc.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ign.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Plat.*, *Puls.*, *Staph.*, *Stram.*, *Veratr.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Aur.*, *Calc.*, *Caust.*, *Cocc.*, *Coff.*, *Lyc.*, *Natr. m.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux m.*, *Rhus*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.* See Emotions.

From **hurtful food or drink**. See Stomach, Weakness of.

From **poisonous things or animals**. See Poisoning.

From **stings of insects**. See Stings of Insects.

From **physical exertions**: 1, *Acon.*, *Arn.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Cocc.*, *Coff.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus*, *Sil.*, *Veratr.*; 2, *Alum.*, *Cann.*, *Lyc.*, *Natr. m.*, *Nux v.*, *Ruta*, *Sabin.*, *Sulph.* Compare Worn Out.

From **derangement of the stomach**: 1, *Ant.*, *Arn.*, *Ipec.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*; 2, *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Carb.v.*, *Chin.*, *Coff.*, *Hep.*, *Ign.*, *Natr.*, *Staph.*; 3, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Cham.*, *Hep.*, *Natr.*, *Natr. m.*, *Phos.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*, *Veratr.*

From **watching**: 1, *Carb. v.*, *Cocc*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*; 2, *Amb.*, *Bry.*, *Chin.*, *Ipec.*, *Natr.*, *Natr.m.*, *Phos.ac.*, *Ruta*, *Sabin.*, *Sel.*, *Sep.* Compare Worn Out.

From getting **wet by rain, etc**: 1, *Calc.*, *Dulc.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, *Nux m.*, *Rhus*, *Sarsap.*; 3, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bor.*, *Bry.*, *Caust.*, *Colch.*, *Hep.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, *Sep.* See Cold.

From **intoxication**: 1, *Ant.*, *Carb. v.*, *Coff.*, *Nux v.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc*, *Chin.*, *Dulc.*, *Natr.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus.* Compare Drunkards, Diseases of, and Worn Out.

From loss of **animal fluids, blood-letting, etc.**: 1, *Calc.*, *Carb.v.*, *Chin.*, *Lach.*, *Nux v.*, *Phos.ac.*, *Sulph.*, *Veratr.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Con.*, *Fer.*, *Ign.*, *Kalm.*, *Merc.*, *Natr.*, *Natr.m.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Squil.*, *Staph.* Compare Debility.

For ailments of **habitual drunkards**: 1, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Coff.*,

Helleb., *Hyosc.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Natr.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Agar.*, *Ant.*, *Carb. v.*, *Cocc.*, *Ign.*, *Led.*, *Lyc.*, *Natr. m.*, *Nux m.*, *Ran.*,*Rhod.*,*Rhus*, *Ruta*, *Sel.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Stram.*, *Veratr.* See Drunkards, Diseases of.

From **onanism**; 1, *Nux v.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Chin.*, *Cocc.*, *Con.*, *Natr. m.*, *Nux m.*,*Phos.*,*Phos.ac.*,*Staph.*; 3, *Anac.*,*Ant.*,*Cin.*,*Dulc.*,*Kalm.*, *Lyc.*,*Merc.*,*Petr.*,*Phos.*,*Puls.*,*Sep.*,*Sil.*,*Spig.*,*Staph.* See Debility, Atrophy of the Spinal Marrow, Sexual Instinct, etc.

From **heat of the sun**: 1, *Ant.*, *Bell.*, *Camph.*, *Hyosc.*, *Natr.*, *Puls.*; 2, *Acon.*, *Agar* , *Bry.*, *Euphr.*, *Lach.*, *Selen.*, *Sulph.*, *Val.* See Heat.

From **stone-dust**: 1, *Calc.*, *Sil.*; 2, *Lyc.*, *Natr.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

From **suppression of habitual secretions or eruptions**: 1, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Carb.v.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Dulc.*, *Graph.*, *Kalm.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, *Phos.ac.*, *Rhus*,*Sep.*,*Sil.*,*Stram.*; 3, *Amb.*, *Amm.*,*Ant.*,*Arn.*,*Aur.*,*Bar.c.*,*Cin.*,*Cocc.*,*Cupr.*,*Fer.*,*Hep.*,*Hyosc.*, *Ign.*, *Ipec.*, *Merc.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Natr.*,*Natr. m.*,*Nitr. ac.*,*Nux m.*, *Ran.*,*Seneg.*, *Spong.* See Secretions, Suppressed.

From a **cold**: 1, *Acon.*, *Cham.*, *Coff.*, *Dulc.*, *Merc.*,*Nux v.*, *Puls.*,*Sulph.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Carb. v.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ipec.*, *Phos.*,*Rhus*, *Sil.*,*Spig.*; 3, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Coloc.*, *Con.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Lyc.*, *Mang.*, *Natr. m.*, *Nitr.ac.*,*Nux m.*, *Samb.*, *Sep.*, *Veratr.* See Cold.

From **injuries**: 1, *Arn.*,*Cic.*,*Con.*,*Hep.*,*Lach.*,*Puls.*,*Rhus*, *Sulph. ac.*; 2, *Acon.*, *Amm.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Euphr.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux v.*,*Phos.*, *Ruta*, *Sil* , *Staph.*, *Sulph.*, *Zinc.*; 3, *Alum.*, *Bell.*, *Bor.*, *Carb. v.*, *Dulc.*,*Iod.*, *Petr.*, *Sil.* See Injuries.

From **washing** and **working in water**: 1, *Calc.*, *Nux m.*, *Puls.*, *Sarsap.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Amm.*, *Ant.*, *Bell.*, *Carb. v.*, *Dulc.*, *Merc* , *Nitr. ac.*, *Rhus*, *Sep.*, *Spig.* See Cold.

From **suppression of fever and ague.** See Fevers, Intermittent.

CHAMOMILE, Ill Effects of.

The best remedies are: 1, *Acon.*, *Cocc.*, *Coff.*, *Ign.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*; 2, *Alum.*, *Bor.*, *Camph.*, *Coloc.*

Aconite.—Fever, with heat and tearing or drawing pains; less during motion.

Cocculus.—Hysteric abdominal spasms, either recent or old ones aggravated.

Coffea.—Violent pains or feverish heat, with great nervousness and excessive sensitiveness.

Ignatia.—Violent cramps and convulsions, or soreness in the folds, *Puls.* having proved ineffectual for the latter symptom.

Nux vomica.—Old ailments are made worse, or cardialgia sets in; *Coff.* being ineffectual.

Pulsatilla.—Nausea, with vomiting or diarrhœa, or soreness in the folds of infants.

CHALAZION.

A hardened stye. Calc., Graph., Puls., Sep., Staph., Thuj., or Bar. c. and iod., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.

CHARCOAL FUMES, Asphyxia from.

Amm. carb., Arn., Bov., Op.; fresh air, inhalation of pure oxygen; cold douche, galvanism, artificial respiration, friction.

CHILBLAINS.

The best remedies are: 1, Agar., Bell., Nitr ac., Petr., Phos., Puls., Sulph.; or, 2, Arn., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lyc., Mgt. aust., Phos. ac.; 3, Abrot., Aloe, Cepa, Cop., Stann., Thuj.

For **inflamed chilblains** give: Ars., Cham., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph.

For **blue, red and swollen** chilblains: Arn., Bell., Kalm., Puls., Bad.

For **very painful ones**: 1, Ars., Hep.; 2, Arn., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep

Abrotanum.—Frost-bitten limbs, chilblain itches; pricking and coldness of the finger-tips; numbness and coldness of the fingers and feet.

Agaricus.—Burning and itching on both hands, as if frozen; parts hot, swollen, red; pain and inflammation of frost-bitten toes; shooting in fingers and toes; redness, burning itching of ears, as if they had been frozen; frost-bitten nose itches; chronic inflammation of external nose.

Arnica.—The inflammation of the chilblain is caused by pressure, friction, etc.

Arsenicum.—The vesicles appear to become blackish, with tendency to humid gangrene.

Kali carb.—Aching-cutting pains; swelling and redness of the soles.

Nitric acid.—Itching, with swelling and pain, especially in very cold weather; they inflame from a slight degree of cold; skin cracked.

Nux moschata.—Chilblains return every winter; hands feel cold as if frozen, with tingling under nails, when entering a warm room.

Nux vomica.—Superficial inflammation, with bright-red swelling, with burning itching, or when the tumefied parts crack and bleed easily.

Petroleum.—Chilblains, itching and burning like fire; heel painfully swollen and red; feet tender and bathed in a foul moisture, especially when inflammation sets in with very cold weather; bleeding rhagades.

Pulsatilla.—Swelling, bluish, hot, attended with throbbing pains and intense itching, especially in soles of feet, after getting warm in bed.

Rhus tox.—Burning itching in the chilblains during afternoon and evening; when not scratching there is a pricking in them, obliging him to scratch; blotches after scratching; itching, especially at night, intolerable.

Sulphur—Redness and swelling of chilblain, with tendency to suppuration: chilblain thick and red, with cracks on joints; itching < in warm bed.

Zincum.—Chilblains on hand, itching and swelling violently.

CHILDREN, DISEASES OF.—Morbi Neonatorum et Infantum.

1. **ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM, CYANOSIS NEONATORUM.**—Dissolve one grain of *Ant. tart.* in eight ounces of water, either as an injection or per os in drop doses, a few drops every fifteen minutes. Where it fails, give *Op.* if the face of the child is blue, or *Chin.* if pale. After the babe shows signs of life, give *Acon.* when the face is red or blue and *Chin.* if pale. Do not neglect the usual mechanical means to restore respiration.

Aconite.—Apoplectic form, the babe is hot, purple-hued, pulseless and breathless, or nearly so.

Antimonium tart.—Suffocative form; rattling of mucus in throat; child pale and breathless, although the cord still pulsates.

Belladonna.—Apoplectic form; face very red, eyeballs injected, pupils dilated.

Camphora.—Where Ant. tart. fails, for the same symptoms.

China.—Syncope, after profuse hæmorrhage.

Laurocerasus.—Face blue, with gasping for breath and nearly imperceptible breathing; twitching of muscles of the face.

Opium.—Pale and breathless, cord still pulsates.

2. **TETANUS AND TRISMUS NEONATORUM.**—Acon., Arn., Bell., *Camph.*, Cham., Ign., Merc., Op.

Aconite.—Frequent alternations of redness and paleness of face and distortion of eyes, face covered with cold sweat; rigidity of muscles of jaws and neck.

Arnica.—Traumatic tetanus; face hot, body cold; jerking breathing; tremor of limbs.

Arsenicum.—Tetanic spasms, with frightful concussion of limbs; babe lies as if dead, pale but warm, breathless for some time, features distorted; stiffness of limbs, particularly of feet and knees; skin dry like parchment.

Belladonna.—Trismus with sudden starting and drawing together of body and limbs; anxious spasmodic respiration; motionless staring eyes; inability to swallow, followed by spasms.

Camphora.—Tetanic spasms, with loss of consciousness; coldness all over body; panting breathing; sudden and great collapse; clammy cold sweat.

Cicuta.—Spasmodic rigidity; child seems well and in good spirits, when suddenly it becomes rigid, followed by relaxation and great prostration.

Ignatia.—Spasm returns at same hour every day, attacking single parts.

Moschus.—Stiffness of body with full consciousness; tetanic spasms of abdominal muscles.

Opium.—Screaming before or during spasm; difficult breathing; rigidity of whole body, the trunk curved in form of an arch.

3. **ERYSIPELAS NEONATORUM** (often from umbilical phlebitis): Ars., Bell., Bry., Lach., Lyc., Rhus r., Rhus, Sulph. See Erysipelas.

4. **CEPHALÆMATOMA** (bloody tumor of head): Calc. (high), Calc. fluor., Arn., Rhus; where there is ichorous discharge or caries of the bones and prostration: Chin. and afterwards Sil.

5. **INDURATION AND SWELLING OF THE MAMMARY GLANDS.**

Aconite.—Fever at the outset.

Arnica.—Breasts are merely hard, redness did not yet appear.

Belladonna.—Erysipelatous cases, running in radii as it extends to adjacent parts.

Bryonia.—Breasts quite hard and of a pale-red color.

Calcarea.—Leucophlegmasia; breasts hard, but not red.

Chamomilla.—Breasts very tender to touch; fretful babes.

Phosphorus.—After mischievous squeezing of the gland.

Hepar and Silicea.—When pus formed and to heal ulceration.

6. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—Most scrupulous cleanliness of eyes and of body, and fresh air is needed, or else your remedies will fail.

Aconite.—First stage, or where there are great redness, chemosis and profuse purulent discharge, with swelling and redness of the lids and **much burning heat in the eye.**

Apis.—Œdema of lids and adjacent cellular tissue; discharge not profuse; stinging and shooting pains, hot lachrymation and photophobia.

Argentum nit.—Very few subjective symptoms. Profuse purulent discharge, pus thick, yellowish and bland, the lids swollen from the collection of pus; commencing haziness of cornea with a tendency to slough; > from cool air.

Arsenicum.—Burning pains, especially at night; alternate shifting from one eye to the other.

Calcarea carb.—Excessive secretion of mucus in the eyes, yellowish-white, œdema of lids and ulceration of cornea; leucophlegmasia.

Calcarea hypophos.—Purulent conjunctivitis in babes of little vitality.

Chamomilla.—As intercurrent for the crossness; blood may ooze out, drop by drop, from between the swollen lids, at any attempt to open eyes; > by cold, damp change in weather.

Dulcamara.—Ophthalmia accompanied by constipation and chemosis of conjunctiva.

Euphrasia.—Great continuous acrid lachrymation, making the lids and cheeks sore and excoriated; vision relieved by winking, which washes down the obstructing secretion.

Hepar.—Cornea implicated; lids swollen, spasmodically closed, bleeding easily upon any attempt to open them and very sensitive to touch; little pimples surround the inflamed eyes; great chemosis and photophobia; profuse discharge; throbbing, aching pains, > by warmth, < from any draught of air.

Mercurius sol. and **cor.**—Discharges of eyes thin, excoriating, probably from a syphilitic leucorrhœa, threatening to ulcerate and perforate cornea.

Nitric acid.—Gonorrhœal ophthalmia; lids swollen, hard and painful, great photophobia, copious discharge of yellow pus, corroding and inflaming cheeks.

Phosphorus.—Tuberculosis in the mother; suppuration of mucous membranes of eyes.

Pulsatilla.—Discharge profuse, bland, thick, yellow or yellowish-green, < in warm room and evenings, > in fresh air; intercurrent drug to Arg.nit.

Rhus tox.—Exposure to wet; lids red, œdematous and spasmodically closed with a copious, yellow, purulent discharge, or discharge may be less and a profuse gush of tears may take place. Cachetic restless children.

Sulphur.—Sharp sticking pains, as if pins were sticking in eye; canthi appear raw; pimples more or less over the body. Psora and scrofulosis.

Syphilinum.—Upper lids swollen, during sleep lids adhere; ptosis, eyes look sleepy from lowering of upper lid; pains < at night, > by cold water.

Thuja.—Hard inflammation of the eyelids, which seem indurated.

7. HERNIA.

Aconite.—Constant fever, uneasiness and distress by spells; the parts are very tender to the touch.

Antimonium crud.—A great deal of crying, white tongue, vomiting, diarrhœa, cough.

Borax ven.—Child cannot bear a downward motion; even when asleep it suddenly awakes by the downward motion to put it in its little bed; very nervous; the least noise causes it to awaken, and then it cries all the time and does not thrive; brown, watery diarrhœa.

Calcarea carb.—In children of leucophlegmatic temperament, with large open fontanelles, much perspiration about the head; the child cries much. It may have two or three ruptures, yet in such cases Calc. alone will effect a cure in a few weeks or months.

Chamomilla—Constant diarrhœa, the child is fretful and wants to be carried about.

Cina.—Child does not thrive and never sleeps quietly, is always in motion even in its most quiet sleep, which is never long at a time; when awake it always cries and is very cross, refusing everything offered; it is continually crying and worrying.

Lycopodium.—Congenital hernia of right side (Nux v., left side).

Child cries all day and sleeps all night; red sand in the urine, screaming when urinating; rattling and commotion in the abdomen; colic and crying.

Natrum mur.—Infantile hernia, child thin, emaciated, sickly, with eruptions on face; desire for salt.

Nux vomica.—Large hernial tumor, often left inguinal, perhaps in the scrotum; crying spells, during which the feet are alternately drawn up and then stretched out again; colicky spells after midnight or in the morning; bowels rather costive, the stools being large, difficult and seldom, or small, frequent and painful; the child does not sleep well, has no appetite; if already walking about, the tumor looks blue.

Opium.—Redness of the face; abdomen hard and distended; the child is soporous.

Psorinum.—Inguinal hernia, reaching down to the testicles; stinging sharp pains in inguinal glands.

Silicea.—The child is very tender to the touch around the hernial tumor, which is painful, and it feels easier when it recedes; vomits up milk profusely after nursing; it dreads to be moved; frequent colicky pains relieved by the discharge of very offensive flatus.

Stannum.—The child is relieved by pressure of the knee, shoulder, or hand upon the abdomen.

Sulphuric acid.—Hernia of infants with profound prostration; great disposition of the hernia to come down; > when quiet, < from coughing or breathing.

Sulphur.—Scurfy skin which is easily abraded; sleeps only in short naps.

Thuja.—Babies cry much when umbilicus protrudes; infantile hernia on left side, only quiet when thigh is flexed on abdomen to relieve pressure.

8. **ICTERUS NEONATORUM, JAUNDICE,** generally passes off by itself in a few days; a few doses of Acon. remove it quickly; for genuine jaundice, from the unhealthy state of the mother's milk, study Chin., Merc. or Bov., Bry., Cham., Nux v., Sulph., etc.

9. **ISCHURIA, RETENTION OF URINE.**

Aconite.—Chief remedy with newborn babes, when they fail to urinate the first few days after birth.

Apis.—Child screams continually and passes little or no water.

Belladonna.—Much moaning; distress; sudden crying out from the retention.

Borax.—Infant screams before urinating; urine hot and has a pungent fetid odor.

Camphora.—Unsuccessful urging to urinate; urine passes only in drops and is burning.

Cantharis.—Gravel in children, irritation extending down to the penis, with almost constant pulling at that organ; a few drops of urine flow only with much screaming.

Colocynthis.—Ineffectual straining, < before, during and after urination; urine is scanty.

Ipecacuanha.—Ischuria with convulsions.

Lycopodium.—Pain before passing water, the child cries and screams at that time; reddish or sandy sediment in urine; much rolling and rumbling of flatus in abdomen; child awakes from sleep screaming and kicking.

Nux vomica.—Retention with painful, ineffectual urging to urinate, urine passes in drops, with burning and tearing; constipation.

Opium.—Child very drowsy and sleepy; face bloated; bladder full, urine retained. Child nursed when the nurse's milk was poisoned by emotion.

Petroselinum.—Sudden violent urging to urinate, with profuse urination every little while.

Pulsatilla.—After failure of Acon. or Nux, for frequent, almost ineffectual urging to urinate, with cutting pains.

Sarsaparilla.—Sand in the urine or on the diaper, the child screams before and when passing it.

Sulphur.—Retention occurs every time the child catches cold (Dulc.).

10. CRYING OF CHILDREN.

Aconite.—Constant crying, with anxious looks and great uneasiness, whines and frets, constantly gnawing at his fingers or something else, during dentition or in brain and chest affections; > from fast rocking; starts as if in affright, afraid to go to bed.

Arnica.—Cries every time it coughs or even before, as if dreading to cough, wants to be carried.

Arsenicum.—Cries during or after nursing, or as soon as the child begins to take food; wants to be carried fast.

Antimonium crud.—Cries when washed with cold water, fretful and peevish; cries when touched.

Belladonna.—Cries without apparent cause and ceases suddenly as if nothing had been the matter.

Causticum.—Inexplicable sadness, the least thing makes child cry.

Chamomilla.—Cries pitifully when refused the least thing, wants to be carried rapidly, is cross and fretful; probably has earache, > by heat, wants to rest head on shoulder of nurse.

Cina.—Cries terribly when you take hold of it, as if afraid; wants to be carried, very restless even during sleep; does not want to be touched; is not pleased or satisfied with anything; exceedingly cross, cries and strikes at all around him; sullen, unwilling to play during day.

Colocynthis.—Cries hard, cannot be pacified, writhes and curls up double with colic, > when pressing hand on belly.

Cuprum.—Breathing ceases, when crying, without being angry; afraid of every one who approaches him.

Jalapa.—Good all day, screaming and restless all night (Psor.).

Lycopodium.—Cries and screams before passing water, > immediately afterwards.

Pulsatilla.—Cry sad and heart-broken, probably from earache, > in fresh air, is good as long as nurse keeps him out-doors, gently rolling him about; he vomits easily.

Rhus tox.—Melancholy and ill-natured, with drawing, stitching pains along the spine.

Senna.—Cries terribly, turns blue all over, full of incarcerated flatus.

Stannum.—Cries with colic, > by carrying it with belly resting on the nurse's shoulder or pressing firmly against it.

Stramonium.—Cries from being frightened by seeing hideous objects.

Thuja.—Extreme obstinacy; child throws itself angrily upon the floor when in the least opposed, screams, cannot get its breath.

Zincum.—Screams with the jerks during sleep, rolls head from side to side, and if awakened expresses fear.

11. INSOMNIA, Sleeplessness.

Aconite.—Sleeplessness, restlessness, feverish heat; continual tossing about, from fear, fright or anxiety.

Ambra.—Child cannot compose itself to sleep, talks constantly, is nervous and when asleep awakes weak and unrefreshed; body cold.

Apis mell.—Child is so nervous, cannot sleep, screams in sleep, utters piercing cries.

Belladonna.—Insomnia after weaning, with constant crying for days

and weeks; starts during sleep as if in fright; body icy cold all night, head burning hot; wetting the bed.

Calcarea carb.—Wide awake; cannot sleep, on **closing eyes sees figures.** Sleeps only when rocked hard.

Chamomilla.—Sleeplessness, with colic and screams, restless sleep or moaning, starting up, crying out and tossing about during sleep, hot sweat about scalp; muscles of face and hands twitch, wants to be carried about, must have motion.

Chloral.—Nightmare, especially in teething children; wakes from disturbed rest, cries out and screams till fully exhausted and in danger of general convulsions.

Cina.—Nightmare, children wake up in the evening or before midnight with fear and fright, jump up, see sights (hallucination), scream, tremble and talk about it with much anxiety.

Coffea.—The child is so playful that it is hard for him to fall asleep; excitable and weakly children; no sleep, full of ideas.

Cypripedium.—Child is excitable, laughs and plays at unwonted hours, is very wakeful and laughs even in sleep. (Angels talk with the child.)

Gelsemium.—Insomnia, a wide-awake feeling during dentition, with violent itching of face, head and shoulders; child nervous, excitable, with profuse flow of clear urine, alternating with drowsiness; > after midnight.

Hepar.—Sleepless after midnight; violent starts when falling asleep, with fear of suffocation.

Hyoscyamus.—Child sobs and cries in sleep; sleeplessness from nervous excitation; excessive wakefulness alternating with drowsiness; single groups of muscles in convulsive action; strabismus.

Jalap.—Insomnia from colic with screams, at night; the child is quiet enough during the day.

Kali brom.—Night terrors of children; he shrieks out in his sleep, or, if old enough, complains of terrific visions.

Kreosotum.—Comfortable during the day, but the whole night the child wants to be petted, rubbed and tossed about, worries about his teeth and only a few short naps are obtained.

Lycopodium.—Child sleeps all night and cries all day (reverse of Jal.)

Opium.—Sleeplessness from acuteness of hearing which prevents sleep, or to antidote the coffee-drinking of the nurse.

Podophyllum.—Moaning in sleep with half-closed eyes, rolling head, in summer complaint.

Psorinum.—Sick babies will not sleep, day or night, but worry, fret and cry.

Sticta pulm.—Sleeplessness from nervousness or from dry cough.

Staphisagria.—Child wakes from sleep, pushes everything away and wants everybody to go away; restlessness from frightful dreams, wants its mamma.

Stramonium.—Vivid hallucinations, child will not go to sleep in dark, but will soon fall asleep with her nurse and gaslight in room.

Sulphur.—Wakes easily and frequently and is often then wide awake; on dropping off to sleep, legs jerk violently, with muttering, lamenting and whining.

Teucrium.—Sleeplessness and irritation from pinworms.

12. INTERTRIGO, or Chafing of Infants.—Scrupulous cleanliness, then

Calcarea carb.—For fat, fleshy, leucophlegmatic children.

Carbo veg.—Much rawness of the parts affected; a general disposition to excoriation, especially in very warm weather.

Chamomilla.—The excoriations irritate the already irritable child, which cries much and wants to be carried about continually.

Graphites.—The affected parts discharge a quantity of transparent glutinous fluid, especially between thighs and behind ears.

Hepar.—Intertrigo extends by means of pimples which arise just beyond the raw surface, these become involved in the excoriation and new pimples appear a little farther beyond.

Lycopodium.—Offensive and bleeding excoriations.

Mercurius sol.—Excoriations much worse at night, which are raw and bloody, depriving of sleep.

Psorinum.—Skin dirty, greasy looking; itching of excoriations < in bed and from warmth; neglected waifs.

Sepia.—Skin very delicate, the least injury tends to ulceration.

Sulphur.—Much itching of the skin in general and of the parts affected, especially excoriation of anus and adjacent parts.

13. APHTHÆ, THRUSH; Gangrene of Mouth.

Æthusa cyn.—The aphthous condition causes great distress; profuse salivation or dryness of the mouth; vomiting of milk, or of a substance resembling milk; diarrhœa of undigested food, or constipation; much crying, as if from colic.

Apis.—Rosy-red mouth and fauces; mucous surface swollen; stinging pains; tongue swollen and studded with small blisters, also in clusters on the tongue or along its border, which feels scalded; little thirst.

Arsenicum.—The aphthæ assume a livid or bluish appearance, with great weakness or diarrhœa; ptyalism; great exhaustion; restlessness and mental irritability.

Arum triph.—Great swelling of lining membrane and tongue; will not or cannot open mouth; mouth raw, burning, bleeding; putrid odor; lips as if scalded; lips and nose chapped and bleeding; picks nose and lips; profuse salivation, saliva acrid.

Baptisia.—Gums ooze blood and look dark, purplish; fetid odor; tongue brown; great exhaustion; offensive stools; can swallow only fluids, even a small lump of thickened milk causes gagging; profuse salivation.

Borax.—Thrush after cholera infantum; child frequently lets go the nipple, showing signs of pain in mouth from nursing; mouth hot, mucous surface of palate shrivelled; red blisters on tongue; urine hot and of the odor of cat's urine; aphthæ with salivation; greenish stools day and night with pitiful crying; child fears downward motion, hence rocking cradle, etc.

Bryonia.—The mouth is usually dry with thirst; dry lips, rough and cracking; the child does not like to take hold of the breast, but when once its mouth is moistened it draws well.

Calcarea carb.—Dry mouth alternating with salivation; canker sores during teething; constitutional symptoms will give the indication.

Cantharis.—Burning or smarting vesicles and canker of mouth; great dryness of mouth; constant desire to urinate, passing only a few drops at a time; constipation or diarrhœa; aversion to all kinds of food.

Capsicum.—Suitable to fat, but flabby, sluggish children; small, burning blisters in mouth, having a carrion-like odor.

Carbo veg.—Gums recede and bleed easily; oozing of blood; mouth hot; bloody saliva: edges of gums yellow, indented; tongue black.

Helleborus.—Mouth, gums and tongue full of flat, yellow ulcers, with elevated gray edges or red swollen bases; carrion-like odor; salivation; ulcers painless.

Hepar.—White aphthous pustules on inside of lips and cheeks and on tongue; base of ulcer resembles lard.

Hydrastis.—Tenácious mucus hangs in shreds from the mouth; tongue red, raw, blistered, red papillæ; weak children; eczema on forehead at margin of hair, < from being washed; bloody, purulent mucus from nose.

Iodum.—Aphthous eruption in the mouth, offensive odor; copious saliva; nasal catarrh thin, excoriating.

Kali bichrom.—Aphthous ulcers, deeply corroding; stringy mucus in mouth and throat; nasal catarrh.

Kali brom.—Colicky babies; intestines seem to roll into a ball that can be moved about in abdomen; constipation or diarrhœa, or bowels normal; mouth hot, covered with aphthæ; swallowing liquids causes choking.

Kali mur.—Follicular stomatitis with extreme fetor and great tenderness of affected parts; gangrenous stomatitis in children in asylums; salivation.

Kreosotum.—Putrid odor from mouth; rapid emaciation, glands of neck swollen; intense thirst; bleeding from gums and from nose; gums spongy and scorbutic.

Lachesis.—Ulcers bluish, fluids return through nose, they are sensitive to touch, with ichorous, offensive discharge; can bear nothing to touch face or neck.

Lycopodium.—Parts bleed when touched, become fistulous with hard, everted edges and inflammatory swelling of aphthous parts.

Mercurius.—Scorbutic gums; saliva copious, offensive, bloody; ulcers with bases like lard; inflammation of the whole buccal cavity and ulcers upon gums; glands swollen; diarrhœa, with tenesmus.

Mercurius cor.—Mouth terribly swollen; lips swollen and everted; ptyalism; nose sore and stuffed up with a gluey secretion.

Muriatic acid.—Stomacace of nursing children; patch on the right side of tongue, large, irregular, very deep; tongue sore, bluish, deep ulcer with black base and vesicles; mouth as if glued up with insipid mucus; much salivation, fetid breath.

Natrum mur.—Scorbutic gums, blisters in and around the mouth, etc.

Nitric acid.—Offensive, yellow ulcers; blisters on lips, salivation; gums sore, cadaverous odor from mouth; saliva fetid, acrid; stinging pains in ulcer; edges irregular.

Phytolacca.—Small ulcers on inside of right cheek, very painful, profuse salivation.

Ranunculus scel.—Tongue looks as if covered with "islands."

Salicylic acid.—Mouth dotted with white patches; burning, scalded feeling; ulcers on tip of tongue; fetid breath.

Secale.—Gangræna oris from anæmia, burning in mouth and throat with violent thirst, bleeding of gums; < from warmth.

Silicea.—Profuse salivation; ulcers bleed easily; discharge very offensive; fistulous openings; surrounding parts hard, swollen, bluish-red.

Staphisagria.—Gums ulcerated, spongy, white, receding, bleed easily; mouth and tongue full of blisters; child weak, sickly; sunken eyes and surrounded with blue rings; cervical glands swollen; offensive odor from mouth.

Sulphuric acid.—Mouth very painful; lemon-yellow aphthæ in mouth and on gums; whitish ulcers; salivation; bleeding gums; ecchymoses; vomiting of sour milk or sour mucus; child smells sour despite all cleanliness; stools lemon-colored, slimy, like chopped eggs; belching of wind after cough.

Sulphur.—Child does not take its usually long sleep, it awakens often; has a dirty odor; gums bleed; blisters and vesicles; saliva mixed with blood; excoriation at and around anus.

Thuja.—Malignant aphthæ on a sycotic basis.

14. ASTHMATIC ATTACKS OF CHILDREN, Laryngismus Stridulus.

Calcarea phos.—Laryngismus from dentition.

Belladonna.—Head very hot, face and eyes very red.

Bromium.—Child turns blue in face and becomes convulsed; general convulsions, followed by emaciation.

Gelsemium.—Sudden and severe attacks of dyspnœa, with crowing noise, profuse perspiration and darkly flushed face.

Ignatia.—A cross word or correcting the child may bring on the attack.

Iodum.—Spasm of glottis in rachitic children, cannot bear warmth.

Ipecacuanha.—Much nausea, strangling as if from mucus, with danger of suffocation and bluish face; convulsions

Lachesis.—The paroxysm occurs as often as the child gets into a sound sleep, and awakens it.

Laurocerasus.—Spells excited by some abnormal condition of heart.

Mephitis.—Suffocative feeling with inability to exhale; bloated face and convulsions.

Moschus.—Laryngismus stridulus in very excitable, nervous children, with great coldness all over, nervous palpitations.

Phosphorus.—Spells in tall, slim children of tuberculous parents; stridulous inspirations evenings on falling asleep.

Sambucus.—Child suddenly awakens, nearly suffocated, sits up in bed and turns blue; gasps for breath which it finally gets, then lies down again in bed, to be aroused again sooner or later by another spell.

15. CORYZA OR STOPPAGE OF NOSE; Snuffles of Children.

Alumina.—Nose red, swollen, painful to touch, discharging thick yellowish mucus in daytime and stopped up at night; child takes cold easily, > in open air; constipation.

Ammonium carb.—Snuffles, the child's nose is stuffed; it starts up every time it tries to go to sleep; **must keep its mouth open to breathe;** lachrymation; rattling of phlegm in trachea and bronchi; great aversion to water, cannot bear to touch it (Amm. brom.).

Ammonium mur.—Coryza of children; discharge bluish, acrid, corroding the lip; itching in nose.

Argentum nit.—Coryza at first dry, then moist, discharging thick, yellow, purulent mucus, mingled with clots of blood; chilliness, lachrymation, sneezing.

Arum triph.—Profuse coryza, discharge burning and ichorous, making nostrils and lips sore; feverishness and hot, dried skin; child picks at his skin, even producing raw places.

Aurum met.—Syphilitic coryza, nose swollen, red, inflamed, sore to touch, discharging thick greenish-yellow, offensive matter; nostrils agglutinated, impeding breathing. (*Aur. mur.*, where scrofulosis prevails.)

Baryta carb.—Chronic coryza with enlarged glands and large abdomen, weak in mind and body; nose and upper lip swollen; nostrils dry, with frequent sneezing, or discharge thick, yellowish and profuse.

Calcarea carb.—Nose dry and of offensive smell, nostrils sore and ulcerated, discharge thick and puslike, or thin and watery; moist during day and dry at night; enlargement of glands; profuse sweat, especially about head and feet; hoarseness; very susceptible to external influences, currents of air, cold, heat, noise, excitement.

Cepa.—Profuse, watery, excoriating discharge, with violent cough and lachrymation.

Chamomilla.—Nose stuffed and yet water drops; > by carrying the child up and down the room; one cheek red, the other pale.

Cuprum met.—Stuffed nose; short whistling breathing, followed by violent paroxysms of coughing; face livid and body stretched out.

Cyclamen.—Chronic coryza with much sneezing and profuse discharge; nervous symptoms in head and ears; convergent strabismus.

Elaps coral.—Snuffles from the least current of air, child must breathe through the mouth; foul smell from nose; bright blood gushes from nose and ears; white and watery mucous discharge from nose; wakes up gasping.

Euphrasia.—Profuse fluent coryza and acrid lachrymation; ulceration of the margins of the eyelids.

Graphites—Herpetic children, catching cold easily; dryness of nostrils, or alternate flowing and dryness; cracked and ulcerated nostrils; bloody mucus or thick fetid discharge; frequent sneezing.

Hepar.—Scrofulosis; great sensitiveness to and chilliness from the slightest draught of air; nasal bones painful to touch, discharge thick, puslike, sometimes tinged with blood.

Iodum.—Chronic coryza in cachetic, emaciated children, with enlarged and indurated glands; nose painful and swollen, with fetid secretions, which at times become a clear and continuous stream; discharge hot.

Kali bichrom.—Fat, light-haired children, with concurrent affection of digestive mucous membrane; discharge from nose tough and stringy, extending to the throat and causing choking; deep and extensive ulceration of nasal mucous membrane, even **perforating ulcer of septum.**

Kali carb.—Anæmic children of cachetic appearance, with puffy swelling over upper eyelids, especially mornings; cannot breathe through nostrils in a warm room, > in open air; nostrils raw and bleeding; profuse, fetid, yellow-green discharge.

Kali iod.—Syphilitic coryza; discharge of burning, corroding matter from the nose and eyes; but that of eyes is copious, watery, not excoriating.

Lachesis.—Profuse watery running from nose, mucous membrane of nose sore, swollen, bluish, nostrils raw and bleed easily; glands of neck swollen and tender, < afternoon and after sleeping.

Lycopodium.—Dry form of chronic coryza, with much sneezing during the day and complete closure at night, so that child breathes with mouth open (Elaps) and protruding tongue; constipation, flatulency; coryza extending down air-passages; causing cough with loose expectoration; child starts out of sleep, rubbing its nose.

Mercurius iod—Syphilitic and scrofulous children, with induration and swelling of the glands; nasal bones inflamed, nostrils sore and crusty; profuse, acrid, long-lasting discharges, excoriating nostrils and upper lip.

Natrum sulph.—Chronic coryza, sycotic; irritable mucous membrane of eyes, nose and ears; nose stuffed up, feels dry and burning; mouth full of slime; red tongue.

Nitric acid.—Malar bones sore and painful; soreness and bleeding of inner nose; inflamed and swollen alæ nasi; discharge of thick, nasal mucus, corroding the nostrils; stuffed catarrh with dryness of throat on empty swallowing; swelling of upper lip; night cough.

Nux vomica.—Coryza prevents infants from breathing while nursing, < at night and towards morning.

Pulsatilla.—Coryza much < every evening; > every morning; discharge of yellowish-green, thick and sometimes fetid mucus.

Sambucus.—Nose perfectly dry and completely obstructed, preventing breathing and nursing; constant snuffles.

Sepia.—Catarrh from retrocession of an eruption; obstruction of nose with dry coryza and loss of smell; discharge of green, bloody mucus from nose, accompanied by external inflammation of nose.

Silicea.—Tip of nose sensitive to contact; inveterate dry coryza, mucous membrane excoriated and covered with crusts; perspiration on head, more towards morning.

Sticta pulm.—Constant irritation in the nose to blow it, but no discharge; dry, hard cough, $>$ in open air and mornings; $<$ afternoons.

Sulphur.—Weakly children of psoric constitution, suffering from eruptions on skin, or diarrhœa; nostrils ulcerated, excoriated, with profuse discharge of thick, yellowish or greenish puriform mucus, or obstructed by hard, dry scabs, with frequent epistaxis; nasal discharges have an offensive smell.

16. AFFECTIONS OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Aconite.—Fever runs very high; desire to be carried about, resting the head upon the arms or shoulders of the nurse, with restless anxiety, great thirst, sunken eyes and expression of distress.

Antimonium tart.—Cyanotic symptoms; child springs up, clings to those around him, calls for help in a hoarse voice, or bends backward and grasps at the larynx; wheezing respiration from accumulation of mucus in chest, but little cough; child cannot nurse, hence danger of famishing or of slow suffocation; cries with cough and coughs when angry (Sulph. follows well).

Arnica.—Child cries every time it coughs; or even before coughing as though he dreaded it; difficulty of breathing, cyanotic look; child has to swallow the mucus; coarse, bubbling râles heard over lungs; high fever, very rapid pulse.

Arsenicum.—Child lies with eyes half open, eyes gummy, glazy, it seldom or never winks; great prostration, restlessness, especially after midnight; suffocative fits; dry cough, or with frothy sputa; $<$ in winter.

Belladonna.—Mucous râles large and crepitous, hoarse cough, much moaning; moaning at every breath; jerking and starting of muscles

Bryonia.—Oppressed respiration, dry cough $<$ after drinking; dry, cracked lips; constipation of dry, dark stools; every motion $<$, child desires rest.

Calcarea carb.—Much mucus in chest, loose cough, catarrh or chronic blennorrhœa of respiratory organs; open fontanelles; much perspiration on head, so that pillow is wet all around it; constant hacking cough, involuntary from habit.

Calcarea phos.—Cough with yellow expectoration; child has a suffocative attack when lifted up from the cradle; cough during difficult dentition, with fever, dryness and thirst; $>$ lying down, $<$ when getting up (Mang.).

Chamomilla.—Dry nightly cough of children from tickling in throat-pit; cough awakens it from a sound sleep and makes it cross and fretful, or child may sleep through the cough without awaking; $<$ from crying; cold air.

Chelidonium.—**Bronchiolitis infantum** with difficult respiration, short fits of coughing and rattling of mucus in chest; thin, bright-yellow stools.

Cina.—Short hacking cough, especially at night, followed by an effort to swallow; child always tired and always hungry; boring with fingers in nose; twitching of limbs; tossing about or crying out in sleep; the child gets perfectly rigid during every coughing spell; **child is afraid to move or speak for fear of bringing on the cough.**

Conium.—Dry, teasing cough, $<$ when lying; dry, spasmodic, almost continuous cough, $<$ at night, especially in scrofulous children.

Cuprum acet.—Frequent, violent, dry cough, with tearing pains in head;

cough with anxiety and pressure in chest, < sitting and about midnight. **Metastasis of the chest affection to the brain, with tendency to convulsions.**

Drosera.—Deep-sounding, hoarse, barking cough, < after midnight, but soon falls asleep again, provoked by tickling in larynx, with vomiting.

Ferrum phos.—**Capillary bronchitis** with debility and oppression; high fever, heat and burning soreness; short, painful, tickling cough, sometimes spasmodic, with involuntary urination.

Hepar.—Tracheal and bronchial inflammation in children; continual fever, headache; difficult, short, anxious breathing; hoarse voice; violent, dry, painful, alternately rough and hollow-sounding cough; < by eating and drinking anything cold, by cold air, talking or crying; it chokes in cough.

Iodum.—Croupy, hoarse cough, < in warm, wet weather; dry morning cough from tickling in larynx.

Ipecacuanha.—Loud râles through chest, children gag when coughing, but raise very little phlegm and turn blue in the face, though the chest seems loaded with the mucus; spasmodic cough, usually attended with vomiting of phlegm.

Kali bichrom.—Fat, chubby, light-haired children; wheezing cough, with retching and expectoration of tough, stringy mucus, which forces him to sit up, bent forward; sensation of choking on lying down; < undressing, after eating.

Kali carb.—Dry and teasing cough, < by eating warm food, exposure to cold, at 3 in the morning; tickling in throat, larynx or bronchi, with dislodgment of tenacious mucus or pus, which must be swallowed; tuberculosis.

Kali iod.—Œdema pulmonum, sputa frothy, like soapsuds.

Kali sulph.—Rattling cough in chest, without any expectoration, < in cold weather.

Kreosotum.—During dentition when the child is extremely fretful, irritable, much agitated and screaming during night; dry cough, excited by crawling sensation below larynx.

Lachesis.—Troublesome night cough, the child wakes and coughs continually for one or two hours, with hardly any expectoration.

Lycopodium.—Child awakens terrified, cries for some time and will not be quieted; will not stop rubbing its nose; much oppression of the chest; alæ nasi dilate and contract alternately; **emaciation of upper part of body, while lower portion is distended**; child takes cold very easily; loud râles over affected parts; sputa yellowish and thick.

Natrum sulph.—Hydrogenoid basis; often indicated in the catarrh of children living in damp cellars, inclined to respiratory troubles, > in wet weather.

Opium.—Apnœa, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, livor of face and nails; deglutition impossible; unconsciousness; deep sopor; rattling, stertorous breathing; **carbonæmia.**

Phosphorus.—Severe and exhausting cough which the child dreads and avoids as long as possible, < in the morning and continuing during the night, or when coming from warm room into cold air; capillary bronchitis with high fever and rapid pulse.

Pulsatilla.—Loose cough, < evening, child loses breath when lying on its side.

Sepia.—Child coughs till breath is gone, gags and vomits mucus; < when child is laid down.

Silicea.—**Bronchitis during dentition**; child keeps grasping at its gums continually, it seems hungry, but cannot get the food down; perspiration about head; loose cough, with muco-purulent sputa; rachitis.

Sulphur.—Papular eruptions on skin; dry cough, flushes of heat; rattling of mucus, weak chest; sleeps in very short naps and wakes up frequently.

Terebinthina.—Child drowsy, lungs clogged up, urine scanty and dark from admixture of blood.

17. HICCOUGH.

Aconite.—Painful hiccough and belching; tension in stomach better from eructations; momentary relief from cold water.

Belladonna.—Flushed face, red eyes; crying on account of pain from the hiccoughing eructations.

Cicuta.—Violent hiccough and crying; constant longing for charcoal, which he relishes.

Hyoscyamus.—Twitching and jerking of limbs accompany hiccough.

Ignatia.—Hiccough after eating or drinking, with frequent sighing and pressure in cardia.

Ipecacuanha.—Much and constant nausea with the hiccough.

Nux vomica.—Hiccough from overeating or from cold drinks (Ars.).

Pulsatilla.—Hiccough mostly at night, after cold drinks.

Stramonium and Veratrum alb.—After hot drinks.

Teucrium.—**Hiccough after nursing.**

18. VOMITING OF INFANTS.

Vomiting of blood: Arn., Ars., Ipec., Nux v.; **regurgitation or vomiting of milk**: Æth., Bry., Calc., Cin., Iod., Ipec., Lyc., Nux v., Sanic., Sil., Sulph.; **vomiting of ingesta**: Calc. Cham., Chin., Fer., Ipec., Iris, Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; **bilious vomiting**: Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Veratr.; **fecal vomiting**: Acon., Bell., Nux v., Op., Plumb.

19. GASTRIC DIFFICULTIES, COLIC OF INFANTS.

Aconite.—Dry, hot skin, sleeplessness or restless sleep; the child cries much, bites its fists and suffers from green or watery diarrhœa.

Æthusa cyn.—Colic and crying accompanied by violent vomiting of curdled milk, as soon as taken, with drowsiness.

Alumina.—Rapid trembling of chin during every fit of colic; distension of stomach, < after meals; even soft stools expelled with difficulty.

Arsenicum.—The food passes undigested, the stools are offensive; much crying during and after nursing, or as soon as the child begins to take food; emaciation; anguish and restlessness.

Baryta carb.—Useful in colic of dwarfish children, who do not grow; the child feels hungry but does not eat; repletion after a little food, as if the food causes a load on the stomach.

Belladonna.—The child cries out suddenly, and after a while it ceases crying as suddenly as it began, and appears as if nothing had been the matter; starting, with jerking of muscles; the child cries and moans a great deal, and **bends backward during colicky pains**; abdomen full of wind.

Borax.—Child cannot bear a downward motion, even during sleep, which awakens it and cries; hiccough of infants; flatulent distension after every meal; painless stools containing undigested food and mucus.

Bryonia.—The child has to be kept very still in order to relieve its colic and other sufferings; the stools are dark, dry and hard, as if burnt.

Calcarea carb.—White chalklike stools; long-continued crying; inguinal hernia; repugnance to meat, which passes undigested.

Calcarea phos.—Tardy dentition of thin, fretful children, who want to nurse all the time and yet don't thrive; at every attempt to eat, belly-ache; sometimes they refuse to feed, because the milk is too salty.

Chamomilla.—Sour breath; pinching pains; flushed cheeks, hot face, hot perspiration; tongue deeply covered with a thick, moist, yellowish-white coating, often with indented edges; distress after nursing; stools smell like rotten eggs, are green, chopped, and consist of white or yellow mucus; often from violent emotions of nurse.

China.—Colic comes on at a certain hour every afternoon.

Cina.—The principal seat of the pain is a fixed point above the navel; pulse normal, sometimes a little frequent; pale and pinched face; colic relieved by pressure (Pod.); the child is seldom quiet or good-natured, whether sleeping or awake; does not want to be touched; wants to be rapidly rocked, will sleep only while being rocked.

Colocynthis.—The child writhes in every possible direction, doubles itself up, and seems in great distress; pitiful crying; colic; **better by carrying child on its stomach**; stools during or right after nursing and undigested; stools small, bilious, frothy, frequent, preceded by severe colicky pains, coming on in paroxysms.

Coffea.—Gastric derangements of infants; cramps in stomach; terrible colic, with horripilations and violent tossing of limbs during paroxysm; diarrhœa of liquid, fecal, offensive stools from sudden joy of nurse or when infant took cold in open air.

Croton tigl.—Colic and diarrhœa < after nursing or eating; stools profuse, watery, coming out in a gush.

Dulcamara.—When the child gets worse at every cool change of the weather; griping, nausea, followed by diarrhœa; during dentition.

Ignatia.—Colic after taking the breast of the mother or nurse, who suffers from grief.

Illicium anisatum.—Three months colic, especially when it occurs at irregular hours; violent wind colic.

Ipecacuanha.—Convulsions from overindulgence in sweets, fruits, etc.; sickness of stomach and fermented stools; excessive nausea and gagging.

Iris vers.—Protracted nausea and painful vomiting of an extremely sour fluid, especially about an hour after a meal; belching up of wind from stomach with considerable force, or profuse emission of flatulence; colic, and diarrhœa of bilious stools; abdominal complaints in spring and autumn.

Jalapa.—The child is good all day, but screams the whole night.

Lycopodium.—The child always screams before urinating, and is relieved immediately afterwards; much rumbling and rattling in abdomen.

Magnesia carb.—The colic is always relieved, whether by day or by night, by a green liquid stool; poorly nourished children with mouth full of aphthæ.

Magnesia phos.—Wind colic of small children, with drawing up of legs, with or without diarrhœa; flatus neither passes up nor down; > by warmth and bending double; nutrition not interfered with, though crying day and night.

Mercurius sol.—Colicky pains, relieved by a slimy, bloody stool, passed after much straining.

Nux vomica.—**Colic, with constipation** (Cham., with diarrhœa), caused by the stimulating food taken by the mother or nurse; large amount of flatus; constipation, with apparent frequent desire and effort to evacuate the bowels.

Opium.—Abdominal troubles, caused by fright.

Physostigma.—Colic with squirming during nursing.

Podophyllum.—An attack of colic at daylight every morning, causing an absolute retraction of the abdominal muscles.

Pulsatilla.—Gastric catarrh from ice-cream, fruit or pastry, partâken by the nurse; child < from evening all through the night, peevish, pale, chilly, satisfied with nothing (Cham. and Nux v., vehement and angry; Ars., anxious, restless).

Rheum.—Violent pain, with cutting; the wind seems to rise up into the chest; very sour stools.

Senna.—The child turns blue during its cries, caused by incarcerated flatus; the little patient seems to be full of wind.

Stannum.—The child's colic is relieved by firm pressure upon its abdomen (Cin.); relief can at once be obtained by resting its abdomen upon the shoulder of the nurse.

Staphisagria.—Sufferings of pot-bellied children, with much colic and humid scaldhead; pains caused by a fit of chagrin or indisposition of the nurse; children in bad humor and cry for things, which, after getting, they petulantly throw away.

Sulphur.—Pimply eruptions, filled with pus; excoriations; redness about the anus after a stool; it frequently cures the gastric and colicky troubles of children; child dislikes to be washed or bathed.

Veratrum alb.—Terrible colic, with coldness of the forehead; very cold feet with the colic; cold sweat on the skin, especially on the forehead.

20. DIARRHŒA OF INFANTS.

Abrotanum.—Cross, marasmic infants, diarrhœa and constipation alternating; food passes undigested; emaciation, mostly of legs; appetite often ravenous, while emaciating; skin flabby and hangs loose.

Aconite.—Watery diarrhœa; stools like chopped spinach, with colic, which no position relieves; skin hot and dry; restlessness.

Acetic ac.—Old chronic cases with bloated abdomen, œdema of lower extremities, undigested stools, intense and constant thirst; stools liquid, profuse, offensive, light-colored; large quantities of pale urine passed day and night; poor sleep; face waxen, pale; great prostration and emaciation.

Æthusa cyn.—Green, thin, bilious stools, or bright yellow and slimy, with violent tenesmus before and after stool; excessive griping pain in abdomen, with drowsiness after stool; child restless and irritable; pale and drawn face; excessive prostration.

Agaricus.—Grass-green, bilious stools, liver involved; prickling itching in rectum and anus, as from worms; diarrhœa < mornings.

Antimonium crud.—White-coated tongue; diarrhœa after nursing, stools watery, profuse, with little hard lumps, or containing undigested food; foul flatus; cries when washed with cold water, > in warm water; feverish heat; peevish and fretful.

Antimonium tart.—Cutting colic before watery, slimy, bloody or offensive stools; desire for cooling things; vomiting forcible, long lasting until becoming faint; face pale and sunken.

Apis mell.—Anus wide open and involuntary escape of feces; frequent, painless, watery diarrhœa.

Argentum nit.—Much loud flatus passing with the stools, which are dark brown, green like spinach flakes, watery, fetid, < at night; pains in stomach after eating, > from belching up wind; **diarrhœa as soon as the child drinks**; child is very fond of sugar or the nurse uses too much; urine profuse and watery, or scanty and nearly suppressed; uneasy sleep, or drowsiness and stupor with dilated pupils; child looks prematurely old, feels and looks prostrated.

Arnica.—Languor and drowsiness; pale face, sunken features; head and chest warm, abdomen and limbs cold; involuntary mucous stools

mixed with blood, resembling brown yeast, or accompanied by great urging and straining at stool; foul flatus; scanty urination, staining the napkin a yellow brown.

Arsenicum.—Much exhaustion and rapid emaciation; copious excoriating diarrhœa, smelling like rotten eggs, or profuse greenish, muddy stools, or of undigested food, < after midnight and immediately after nursing, from motion, with profuse sweat, anxiety, tossing about; when nurse chilled her stomach by taking cold substances, particularly ice-cream. (Ars. iod.)

Baptisia.—Very offensive diarrhœa day and night; the child can swallow nothing but milk, even the smallest quantity of solid food gags; fetid breath; **prostration more profound than the severity of attack justifies.**

Benzoic acid.—In children, especially during teething, light-colored, copious, watery, very offensive stools, whose smell pervades the house; urine very strong smelling, scanty, deep red and becoming easily turbid; much exhaustion; cold sweat on head; **child wants to be nursed in the arms, cries in cradle or bed.**

Bismuth.—Vomiting and diarrhœa; flatus and stools of a cadaverous odor; desire for company, child holds on to the mother's hand to give it company; frequent waking as if in fright; fluids are vomited as soon as taken; diarrhœa during teething.

Borax.—Hot head of infants, with heat of mouth and palms; pale clay-colored face; aphthæ in mouth, on tongue and inside of cheeks, so tender that they prevent child from nursing; greenish stools day and night, with pitiful crying; abdomen soft and wilted; stools brown, watery, containing yellow lumps and smelling like carrion; apathy, refuses nourishment; soporous sleep, or starting from sleep with anxious screams, throwing the hand about and clings to its mother; legs jerk when falling asleep; emaciation so that hard and swollen mesenteric glands can be felt.

Bryonia.—Putrid diarrhœa, smelling like old cheese, < or only in the morning during hot weather, > in cool weather; mucus and blood preceded by hard stool.

Cadmium sulph.—Irritable stomach with frequent slimy stools; greenish discharges and greenish gelatinous vomiting; **great desire to keep quiet**; extreme irritability and exhaustion; coldness with cold sweat, especially on face.

Calcarea carb.—Milk sours on stomach and is either thrown up or passes downward in white curdled lumps; involuntary, fetid, sour diarrhœa, < evenings; gray, claylike, frothy stools; great thirst at night; ravenous appetite, bloated abdomen and emaciation; urine pungent, fetid, clear and passed with difficulty; flabby, alkaline child with longing for eggs; open fontanelles; head sweats so as to wet the pillow.

Calcarea phos.—Peevish and fretful children who had diarrhœa for some days and who want to nurse all the time; **longing for bacon, ham-fat**; frequent stools, nearly every hour, green and loose, sometimes slimy or hot and watery, or white and mushy; offensive flatus; soft stool passed with difficulty; mentally stupid.

Carbolic acid.—Rice-water discharges of a very offensive odor, like rotten eggs; great thirst, but vomits everything taken; collapse.

Carbo veg.—Where Bry. seems indicated and fails; rawness and chafing in children during hot weather; hot, moist, offensive flatus; feces escape with flatus.

Castoreum.—Watery or green mucous stools in delicate, nervous children, who weaken under summer heat or during dentition, and who

will not rally under the usual remedies; yawning, chilliness, bad smell from mouth; great thirst.

Chamomilla.—Stools watery or greenish, or like eggs beaten up, with the odor of rotten eggs, and are excoriating, < towards evening; during dentition; moaning in sleep, with hot sticky sweat on forehead; child wants to be carried, is cross, feverish and very thirsty; milk thrown up is cheesy.

China.—Painless and undigested putrid stools; very copious, with much flatulence, which does not relieve, < at night, after meals (Fer. while eating), every other day; craving appetite; great exhaustion; night-sweats; from its long continuance threatening hydrocephaloid; child stubborn, disobedient, longing for dainties.

Cina.—Stools of green and white mucus, the latter looking sometimes like small pieces of parched corn, with slight tenesmus and moderate fever; pale face, especially around nose or mouth; will not sleep without rocking; grinds teeth.

Colchicum.—Watery stools, containing large quantities of white, shreddy particles; painless, involuntary, excoriating, or with griping colic and tenesmus; **after stool the child feels so exhausted that it falls asleep on the vessel** as soon as the tenesmus ceases; great thirst; **aversion even to the smell of food.**

Collinsonia.—Chronic diarrhœa of children; pure mucous stools, or mucous stools mixed with dark substances; before stools severe pain in lower part of abdomen, during stool tenesmus, little pain after stool; vomiting, < during day.

Colocynthis.—Child has colic, > by bending double (Bell. > by hard pressure upon abdomen, Rhus > by lying on abdomen) or by carrying on stomach; stools during or right after nursing, and undigested; stools small, bilious, frothy, frequent, preceded by severe colicky pains; coming on in paroxysms, causing child to writhe and twist and double up with every stool.

Colostrum.—Great nervous irritability, listlessness, pale face, tongue coated yellow or white, sour vomiting; watery diarrhœa with colic; sour watery stools; the whole child smells sour; excoriating diarrhœa, watery, green, yellow, with colicky pains in hypogastrium; fever; emaciation from the profuse watery diarrhœa.

Croton tigl.—Constant urging to stool, followed by sudden pasty discharge, which is shot out of rectum, of a dirty green color and offensive; each stool seems to drain the child dry, but, notwithstanding, **very little prostration**, passages every half hour, from morning till evening, none at night; < from drink and food; colic > from hot milk.

Dioscorea.—Morning diarrhœa; stools light-colored, frequently slimy, flaked with mucus; the child drawing in the abdomen while straining with pain radiating to different parts.

Dulcamara.—Every cool change of the weather excites the diarrhœa, also exposure in cold, damp places; stools changeable, white, yellow, green, watery, sour-smelling; nausea, with desire for stool; ischuria, with discharge of mucus from urethra, milky urine; prostration.

Elaterium.—Olive-green stools, watery, gushing, frothy, with feeling in rectum as if more remained (Nux v.); overlapping of cranial bones and emaciation.

Ferrum phos.—Frequent stools, greatly weakening the child, green, watery or hashed, mixed with mucus, scanty; straining at stool, also retching, < from midnight till morning; child rolls its head and moans; eyes half open; face pinched; urine scanty; pulse and respiration accelerated; starting in sleep.

Ferrum pyrophos.—Painless and involuntary diarrhœa, with undigested food, while and after nursing, worse at night, with much flatulence; bulimia alternating with loss of appetite; pale, bloodless features; emaciation.

Gamboge.—Watery, slimy, undigested stools, like curdled milk, accompanied by colic, > by the stool, which is forcibly expelled;. profuse flatulency, < at night and > after morning stools.

Geranium mac.—Constant desire to go to stool, with inability for some time to pass any fecal matter, then the bowels move without any pain or effort; mouth dry, tip of tongue burning.

Gnaphalium.—Cross and irritable children; rumbling of bowels, colicky pains; watery, offensive morning diarrhœa, which repeats itself often during the day; urine scanty; appetite and taste lost.

Graphites.—Very frequent and small stools, with eruptions on the skin, from which oozes a gelatinous fluid; soft, dark, half-digested, very offensive stools, followed by great, but transient, prostration; sour stools, excoriating the anus.

Guaco.—Thin, watery diarrhœa of teething children, continuous and exhausting, with indications of cerebral effusion.

Guaiacum.—Diarrhœa commencing in the morning, with great emaciation; **child soon looks withered and old**; skin dry, chilly.

Helleborus.—Stools consisting solely of clear, tenacious, colorless mucus, preceded by colic and > after every stool, with burning and smarting in anus: gurgling in abdomen which feels peculiarly cold; urine scanty and dark, with floating black specks, or containing a deposit like coffee-grounds; < evening, > in open air.

Hepar sulph.—Child has a sour smell; stools clay-colored, green, slimy, sour, fetid, < during day, after eating, or drinking cold water; enuresis nocturna; from irritation of teeth, < mornings.

Ignatia.—Great nervous erethismus and tenesmus, occurring only after stool; child wakens from sleep with piercing cries and trembles all over, sobbing and sighing continue long after the crying ceased; diarrhœa from fright. (Gels.)

Iodum.—Morning diarrhœa of scrofulous children; stools watery, foaming, whitish, with pinching around navel.

Ipecacuanha.—Yellow or green, painless, fermented stools, with constant nausea, especially in fat, pale children, particularly indicated at the **period of weaning**, when food disagrees.

Iris vers.—Brown and very offensive diarrhœa, with cutting, colicky pains, nausea and vomiting; emission of very fetid flatus; < about 2 to 3 A. M.

Jalapa.—Watery, sour-smelling stools, < at night; child is quiet all day, but screams and tosses about all night; general coldness with blueness of face.

Kreosotum.—Children struggle and scream during act of defecation, they seem to go into fits; diarrhœa in nursing infants during dentition; stools watery, green or brown, cadaverous smelling.

Lactic acid.—Frequent green diarrhœa with almost constant nausea and gagging, but not much vomiting; stools undigested, curdy, watery, mixed with bright grass-green mucus, great jerking of muscles, rush of blood to head and face.

Lachesis.—Excessively offensive stools; sudden diarrhœa, with great urging; thin, pasty, frequent stools during hot term; child always awakens with distress.

Lycopodium.—Thin, brown, fecal, mixed with hard lumps, < after meal, after cold food, after suppressed eruptions (especially scabies); before stool chilliness in rectum. Child sad, listless or nervous, irritable and unmanageable; putrid breath in the morning; canine hunger, > after eating a little; sleep disturbed, child springs up terrified and shrieking, is angry and cross; cold feet.

Magnesia carb.—**Sour smell of the whole body**; stools green, watery, frothy, sour-smelling, often with curds of milk, resembling the scum of a frog-pond; straining during stool, during which the child does not wish to be touched; night-sweats; sour vomiting with colic; lienteria of sucklings; extreme and rapid emaciation.

Mercurius.—Much pain before stool, > by lying down; great relief immediately afterwards; stools frothy, slimy, bloody or dark green, with much straining; the child's thighs and legs are cold and clammy, particularly at night; sour-smelling night-sweat, especially on forehead, which feels cold; aphthæ, salivation; glandular swellings (Calomel).

Muriatic acid.—Very sour stomach, sour eructations and hiccough, nausea and vomiting; pain and tenderness over region of stomach; painful griping and fermentation over whole abdomen, colic with much flatus, > from discharge of flatus; thin, watery diarrhœa with soreness and extreme tenderness of anus; stool passes when urinating; itching and soreness of anus as if from pinworms; chilliness and shivering; prostration; cold extremities; dry mouth; restless sleep with frequent waking.

Natrum mur.—**Chronic diarrhœa of children**; marasmus, emaciation of neck, greasy appearance of face; longing for salt, salt fish; violent thirst with dry, sticky tongue; map tongue; herpes labialis; stools profuse, gushing, grayish, greenish, watery; **ravenous appetite and still emaciation**; child cross and irritable: slow in learning to walk.

Natrum phos.—Diarrhœa from excess of acidity; stools sour-smelling, green, with yellow, creamy coating of tongue; vomiting of sour fluid, of curdy masses.

Nitric acid.—Emaciation, especially on upper arms and thighs; putrid smell from mouth; green, mucous, bloody or putrid stools; exhaustion; mercurio-syphilis.

Nux moschata.—**Exhausting diarrhœa with indomitable disposition to sleep**; dryness of mouth and still thirstlessness; stools offensive, copious, < at night, soft but expelled with difficulty, rectum inactive; < from summer heat, cold, damp weather, cold drinks.

Nux vomica.—Indigestible food, even when taken by the nurse, causes diarrhœa of child; stool frequent, small, painful, with fretfulness.

Oleander.—Frequent soiling of clothes when passing flatus; rolling and rumbling of bowels, with emission of much (fetid) flatulence; food passes undigested; stools thin, yellow, fecal.

Opium.—Diarrhœa from fright: involuntary evacuations of stool and urine; stool thin, frothy, profuse, followed by great relief; fetid stools.

Paullinia sorbilis (Guarana).—Green, profuse, **inodorous** stools.

Phosphoric acid.—**Long-continued diarrhœa fails to weaken the child** a great deal; dark-yellow, undigested, very offensive stools, or of yellow water, with meal-like sediment, < night and morning, after eating; much flatulence, bloated abdomen; voracious appetite.

Phosphorus.—Child drowsy, wants to sleep all the time (Nux m.); vomits water as soon as it gets warm in the stomach; stools profuse, watery, pouring away as if from a hydrant (Crot.), painless, like flesh-

colored water, > after sleeping; paralysis of upper and lower extremities following exhausting cases.

Podophyllum.—Great desire for large quantities of water, but none for food; the head sweats much during sleep; gagging or empty retching, vomiting of green frothy mucus or of food; stools larger than could be expected from the amount of food taken; foul-smelling stools, profuse and gushing, each seeming to drain the patient dry, but soon he is full again; violent cramps of the feet, calves and thighs, prolapsus ani **after each stool from great weakness of rectum**; the child lies upon the mother's lap or on a pillow, constantly moaning, eyes half closed, and rolling its head from side to side. The little Phos. ac. patient is playful and laughing, while a stream of liquid stool will overflow the diaper. (Sulph. ac. follows well.)

Psorinum.—Dark-brown, thin, fluid stools, very offensive, like rotten eggs or carrion; great debility; profuse perspiration from the least exertion and at night; dirty, sallow, greasy skin, with a partially developed eruption on forehead and chest; constant fretting and worrying; sleeplessness; body has a filthy smell, even after a bath.

Pulsatilla.—Irresistible desire for fresh air; colic and diarrhœa, < at night; changeable stools, no two alike.

Raphanus.—No emission of flatus by mouth or anus for a long time; yellow, brown, frothy, undigested stools, copious and passing out with much force; violent thirst; nausea, vomiting preceded by shuddering over back and arms; great weakness and languor.

Ratanhia.—Thin, fetid stools, burning like fire in the anus.

Rheum.—Brown, sour-smelling stools, with great urging; the whole child smells sour; pasty, sour-smelling stool, accompanied by shivering, and followed by renewed urging in intestines; diarrhœa, arising from improper food, colds, and generally accompanied with excessive acidity in the bowels, cutting colic and **nightly complaints**; sour, flat, slimy taste; copious diarrhœa, with vomiting and great debility; all food is repulsive; milk tastes bitter and the babe rejects the breast. (Calc. phos.: milk tastes salty.)

Ricinus.—Aphthous diarrhœa, especially among children improperly fed; frequent and griping stools; varying in color from greenish-yellow to dark grass-green, then becoming more liquid, and mixed with slimy and gelatinous masses mixed with blood; each stool accompanied by pain and tenesmus; mouth dry and aphthous, belly tumid and painful, anus inflamed; the child becoming more and more feverish, emaciated and somnolent.

Secale corn.—Profuse undigested stools, watery, very offensive and discharged in fits and starts, followed by intense prostration.

Senna.—Dark-colored water, with cutting pains, flatulency, but less severe than in Jal. (which has copious watery discharge, accompanied by screams and restlessness).

Sepia.—Almost constant oozing from bowels; green or sour-smelling diarrhœa of children; rapidly **exhausting diarrhœa**; stool, having a putrid, sourish, fetid smell, expelled suddenly and the whole of it at once; prolapsus ani; fontanelles open; < from taking boiled milk.

Silicea.—**Child very much emaciated by long continuance of diarrhœa**; it nurses well, but the food passes through it undigested and fails to sustain it, alternating with loss of appetite and vomiting; open fontanelles; much perspiration about head; great thirst; emaciation; cold hands and feet, with cold sweat on them; rolling of head; suppressed secretion of

urine; watery, very offensive stools; aversion to milk, refuses to nurse and if it does, vomits; feet very dry and smell like those of an old person.

Stannum.—Stools green and curdy, with much colic, > only by carrying the child against the point of the shoulder; rectum inactive, much urging even with soft stool; deficient urging to urinate, from insensibility of bladder, which feels full, yet secretion is scanty; hemiplegia occurring during the course of the disease, paralyzed parts are constantly moist from perspiration.

Staphisagria.—Diarrhœa associated with stomacace, tongue and gums white and spongy; cutting pains before and after stools, with tenesmus of rectum during stool and escape of hot flatus smelling like rotten eggs, < by every attempt to take food or drink.

Sulphuric acid.—Diarrhœa with great debility; stools watery, very offensive, looking stringy or chopped, bright yellow, with aphthæ and great irritability.

Sulphur.—Particularly in children of delicate parents; the discharges are slimy, brown, green, or white, often marked with slight streaks of blood; redness around the anus and excoriation between the thighs; hot palms and soles; dysuria; worse in the morning.

Veratrum alb.—Stools profuse, watery, frequent, with thirst and vomiting; baby looks much exhausted after each stool; cold sweat on forehead from the least movement of the body.

Zincum.—Feet constantly fidgety; on awaking, the child appears frightened, and its head rolls from side to side; during sleep it cries out (Apis), starts and jumps; painless, papescent diarrhœa for many days, but some colic after stool and emission of flatus.

21. CONSTIPATION.

Aconite.—Much heat about the child's head; child feverish, restless, sleepless, gnaws its fist; stools hard and difficult.

Alumina.—Inertia of rectum; long-standing cases which resisted other drugs; abuse of farinaceous food; child has to make great effort to pass even a soft stool.

Antimonium crud.—Difficult hard stools, feces too large; costiveness with incarcerated flatus; hard lumps of curd; useful after abuse of laxatives.

Apis mell.—Constipation in meningeal affections of children, who are restless, scream out in sleep, scanty urination, and grasp the occiput where they feel the pain.

Bryonia.—Feces hard, dry as if burnt and of a dark color, and so large as to give great pain in passing; dry lips and mouth; alternation of constipation with diarrhœa.

Calcarea carb.—Hard, undigested, chalky stools of a light color; poorly developed bones; dry scaldhead.

Chamomilla.—Constipation during dentition; excessive dryness of feces; crumbling during stool, from inactivity of anus.

Causticum.—**Timid children; afraid to go to bed alone**; abdomen swollen and hard; hard, knotty stool, like sheep's dung, with red face from straining; nocturnal enuresis.

Graphites.—Mucus-coated stools of uncommon size and very large; humid eruption on body, especially behind ears, oozing out a transparent gluey discharge.

Hepar.—Constipation, stools hard and dry, especially with eruption in bend of elbows or in the popliteal space; feces, not hard, expelled with difficulty.

Hydrastis.—Colic with constipation; excoriation on or about the anus.

Kreosotum.—**Constipation in emaciated children**, during dentition; stools hard, dark, dry, only passed after a terrible effort, during which child struggles and screams as if it would go into a fit.

Lycopodium.—Child cries before and while urinating, as well as during and after stool, which is difficult, dry and hard, much flatulence; red sand on diaper; severe pain in back before urinating or defecating.

Magnesia mur.—Stools crumbling as they pass the verge of the anus (Cham.); knotty like sheep's dung (Caust.); abdomen distended; frequent desire to stool.

Natrum mur.—Chronic diarrhœa of children; greenish, bloody, watery stool, often chafing; irregular stools; sometimes two or three days, then constipation.

Nitric acid.—Pains of evacuation great during and after passage, as though the little sufferer had fissura ani; moisture about anus; < in warm weather.

Nux vomica.—**Child is brought up too early on animal food**, or the nurse takes too much coffee and lives too high; stools large, difficult, or small, frequent and painful, with much colic. Antiperistaltic action of intestines.

Opium.—Stools in round, hard, black balls; total inertia of bowels.

Platina.—Stools only after great effort, so that the feces must be extracted by manual operation; feces composed of small, hard, black pieces (Alum., dry and pale).

Plumbum.—Stools composed of conglomerated hard, black balls; with urging and terrible pain from constriction or spasm of anus.

Podophyllum.—**Obstinate constipation following diarrhœa** in artificially brought-up children; stools very hard, of a clay color, streaked green, very sticky and tenacious; excessively offensive; rolling of head, with moaning during sleep; eyes half open.

Psorinum.—Obstinate constipation of children after failure of usual drugs; painful straining with colic, > by passing fetid flatus.

Sepia.—Stools very difficult to discharge, hard, knotty, mixed, or covered with mucus; they seem to remain in the lower part of rectum and to require the assistance of the nurse for their removal (Plat.).

Silicea.—Stools are with difficulty forced to the very verge of the anus, when they slip back again; rectum inactive; spine weak; the child's head and face perspire copiously directly upon its falling asleep.

Sulphur.—Intertrigo, pimply eruptions, soreness of anus, so that it screams at every attempt to evacuate the bowels, from excoriations of anus and adjacent parts. Failure of well-indicated drugs.

Veratrum alb.—Feces cannot be passed, from inertia of rectum, but a healthy stool can be procured at any time by an injection; pallor and cold sweat from the exertion, with exhaustion after stool; general depression of vitality.

22. CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Aconite.—Stools green like chopped spinach, brown, watery; abdomen very hot, often from effect of low temperature in the room; where there is dry heat of body and restlessness, there may also be vomiting; in summer from cold drinks or checked perspiration.

Æthusa cyn.—The disease sets in insidiously with sudden and forcible **vomiting of the milk either curdled or just as it was swallowed**; vomiting without preceding nausea; after vomiting the child feels exhausted and from sheer exhaustion falls asleep, and as soon as it wakes up takes the breast again; after vomiting or purging the child lies stretched out in an

unconscious condition, with pupils dilated and a fixed and staring look. **Linea nasalis** (surface of pearly whiteness on upper lip, bounded by a distinct line from the outer nasal orifices to the angles of the mouth). **Face** red or pale; mouth either moist or dry; spasmodic hiccough; vomiting of white frothy matter; stools inodorous, liquid, light yellow, greenish, often with violent tenesmus and exhausting the child; convulsions, with clenching of thumbs and turning downward of the eyes; clammy, cold sweat; restlessness with great anguish; **intolerance of milk.** (Milk must be prohibited in cholera infantum.)

Antimonium crud.—Child cannot bear being touched or looked at; will not be washed with cold water (Sulph.: cannot bear washing at all). Amidst the watery discharges are frequently found solid, hard lumps; after nursing the child vomits the milk in little white curds, but refuses to nurse afterwards; absence of thirst, white-coated tongue; stomach weak, digestion easily disturbed.

Antimonium tart.—Vomiting of food, with great effort, followed by debility; chilliness and **sleepiness**; vomits even the smallest quantity of water, with eager desire for it; watery, sometimes slimy and greenish diarrhœa, increased each time after taking the breast; pitiful whining before and during the attack, child only gets short naps; aversion and disgust for milk and every other kind of nourishment.

Apis mell.—Child is inclined to stupor, out of which it starts with a loud, shrill scream; eyes have a reddish tint, head hot; tongue dry, but very little thirst; skin dry, hands at times cold and blue; urine suppressed; abdomen sunken in and tender to pressure; diarrhœa < morning, mixed with mucus, sometimes offensive or involuntary, containing flakes of pus; rawness of anus; œdema of feet and genitals; anterior fontanelle open and sunken. Tedious cases tending to hydrocephaloid.

Argentum nit.—**Thin, dried-up children, looking almost like mummies;** legs nothing but skin and bones; stools green, slimy, with noisy flatus, < at night; often provoked by the use of sugar.

Arnica.—Slimy, bloody, purulent stools of foul odor, with straining and urging to stool; foul breath, slimy, yellow-coated tongue; tympanitic distension of abdomen.

Arsenicum.—Child lies with eyes half open, eyes gummy, glazed, seldom or never winks; dry, harsh, hot skin; great restlessness; rapid emaciation; diarrhœa and vomiting, much thirst for cold water, which is immediately vomited; stools dark green, watery, scalding and offensive, < after midnight, with or without vomiting; coldness of extremities; pale and cadaverous face.

Arsenicum iod—Intense thirst with uncontrollable desire for cold water which would be almost immediately ejected; distressing nausea and vomiting; almost constant watery discharges; continual aching in anus, with a seeming inability to keep the sphincter closed; great emaciation and prostration; cold limbs.

Belladonna.—Child lies in a stupor, starts up suddenly in sleep; when awake angry and violent, cries for hours without cause; head hot, often rolled from side to side, feet cold; face mostly purple, red, hot or very pale and cold; tongue red on edges, or coated whitish-yellow, or two white stripes of coating down both sides of tongue; thirst moderate, abdomen hot; stools clay color, green, or consist of white or granular yellow mucus, and very frequent.

Benzoic acid.—Watery stools running right through diaper, horribly offensive, the odor pervading the whole house, grayish-white with a deposit

looking like soapsuds, often bloody, frothy, preceded by chilliness and followed by exhaustion; cold sweat on head; restless and sleepless; strong-smelling urine of a very repulsive odor.

Bismuth.—**Only water is thrown up**, while other substances entering the stomach are retained; abdomen bloated, cadaverous smelling stools; thickly coated white tongue, pale face, blue rings under eyes; body warm, child wants company; great prostration and listlessness.

Bryonia.—Hot weather developed the attack; child vomits its food immediately; lumpy diarrhœa; colic with much thirst for large quantities at a time; lips dry and parched; < morning when beginning to be moved.

Cadmium sulph.—Excessive vomiting and deathly nausea; vomited matter and alvine discharges consist of nearly gelatinous, yellowish-green, semifluid masses; **excessive prostration**, nearly unconsciousness; child can hardly move a limb; child sleeps, if at all, with mouth open; rolling of head, with open eyes; coldness with cold sweat, especially on face; violent thirst.

Calcarea carb.—**Unusual craving for eggs**; milk disagrees and is vomited in sour curds or passes downward in white curdled lumps; ravenous appetite and thirst, < evenings; stools greenish, watery, sour.

Calcarea phos.—**Craving for bacon and ham**; great emaciation; lienteric stools with much fetid flatus, or profuse, watery and hot, or flaky from admixture of pus; frequent easy vomiting; complexion dirty white or brownish; too rapid decay of teeth.

Camphora.—The skin is cold as marble, yet the child will not remain covered; great prostration and diarrhœa. Sometimes these cold spells only come on at night and pass off in the morning; there may be neither vomiting nor purging, but only coldness and extreme prostration; rapid breathing; cold sweat on face and upper part of chest, with icy cold feet; hoarseness.

Carbo veg.—When Bry. fails. Putrid or bloody, offensive stools; face pale or greenish; the gums recede and bleed easily; abdomen distended; emission of large quantities of flatus; skin cold; tongue and breath cold; voice hoarse or lost; child likes to be fanned.

Carbolic acid.—Cholera infantum **from drinking impure water**, from bad drainage; great prostration, head hot; fetor of breath and of all excretions; discharge from bowels putrid, like rice-water or like the odor of spoiled eggs.

Chamomilla.—Child very peevish; gums very hot, cheeks red at times, only one cheek; wants to be carried constantly; colic, draws its legs up, > for short time after a stool; vomiting of food and sour mucus; stools green, mixed with white mucus or chopped; discharges hot, excoriating, frequent, sometimes smelling like rotten eggs.

China.—Collapse after violent, long-lasting cholera; breathing rapid; surface cool, hardly any vitality left.

Coffea.—Vomiting of yellow, sour, slimy, offensive-smelling masses, looking chopped; great emaciation with bloated abdomen, small and frequent pulse, eyes sunken and half open during sleep; convulsive movements of eyes while awake; restlessness; copious diarrhœa.

Colchicum.—Frequent, profuse, watery, jelly-like stools, with tenesmus, or scanty with spots and streaks of blood, accompanied by tenesmus and prolapsus ani; **even the smell of cooking food nauseates.**

Croton tigl.—The child has a stool as often as it is fed or nurses; discharges sudden, noisy, violent, consisting generally of yellow water; lips dry and parched; great prostration after each passage.

Cuprum.—Tendency to convulsions from the very onset of the disease;

brain symptoms, convulsions of hands and feet; rolling of eyes; coldness of nose and chin; vomiting and violent retching from abdominal spasms.

Elaterium.—Watery stool, of olive-green color, coming out in gush.

Ferrum phos.—Stools frequent, quick and sudden prostration, causing hydrocephaloid, with stupor, dilated pupils; red face, rolling of head and soft, full-flowing pulse; from checked perspiration in hot summer's day.

Gratiola.—Violent vomiting and purging of yellow substances; with much flatulency.

Ipecacuanha.—**Beginning cholera infantum** in fat, pale children; excessive nausea; vomiting of food and drink as often as one drinks, or vomiting of green mucus, with pale face and oppressed breathing; diarrhœa with pain, screaming and tossing about; stools fermented, green as grass, or covered with red, bloody mucus; tongue clear or slightly coated; spasmodic, loose cough and rattling of mucus; blue margins around eyes; fontanelles still open; nosebleed, with pale face; drowsy, with starting and jerking during sleep; faintness; wants to lie down; ill humor; spasms.

Iris vers.—Tympanitis; diarrhœa and vomiting; vomiting of food, bile, or of a **very sour fluid**; profuse, frequent, watery stools, or mushy, pappy stools, attended with discharge of fetid flatus, with an excoriating raw feeling in anus; < towards early morn; burning in rectum and anus and after stool; pale face, with blueness around eyes; prolapsus recti; intense feeling of exhaustion from the beginning.

Kali brom.—Brain irritated, face flushed, pupils dilated, eyes sunken; rolls head, awakens now and then screaming; extremities cold; discharges watery; twitching of hands and fingers; skin cold and clammy; collapse.

Kreosotum.—Stomach so weak that it cannot retain or digest food, which is vomited either immediately or hours after eating (gastromalacia); **very painful dentition**; **craving for smoked meat**; child resists the tightening of anything around the abdomen which increases its pain and restlessness; belching or hiccough when child is carried, **much thirst, gums hot**; coldness of hands and feet; stools watery, papescent, dark brown, containing undigested food and of cadaverous smell; **painful dentition**; incipient hydrocephaloid and somnolence.

Laurocerasus.—Severe cholera infantum; green watery stools; drink rolls audibly through œsophagus and intestines; suppression or retention of urine; dilated pupils; slow, feeble breathing; irregular, imperceptible pulse; skin cold and livid; constant thirst for cold water, refuses food.

Magnesia carb.—Watery, yellowish-brown diarrhœa; milk causes pains in stomach and is ejected or passes bowels undigested; sour eructation, whole child smells sour; great thirst, especially evening; vomiting of mucus: extreme and rapid emaciation.

Natrum phos.—Acid children from overfeeding with milk and sugar; sour eructations, vomiting of sour fluid or curdlike masses; greenish diarrhœa; crampy pain in bowels; golden-yellow coating of tongue.

Natrum mur.—Watery diarrhœa with colic; incessant thirst with nausea; abdomen bloated; emaciation beginning at or principally at the neck.

Natrum sulph.—Frequent attacks of violent colic, with rumbling in abdomen, > by violent discharge of yellow water with large quantities of flatus, stools more frequent during morning hours, after the child has been taken up and is moved about (Bry.).

Œnothera biennis.—Summer diarrhœa, exhausting, watery, without effort, accompanied by cerebro-spinal exhaustion and even threatening hydrocephaloid.

Opium.—Vomiting during heat of summer; child spreads its arms and legs as wide as possible, then lies prostrate and helpless; the lower jaw drops and eyes are turned upward; face red or pale, pupils act sluggish or not at all, and there may be neither diarrhœa nor vomiting; **fatally advancing stupor, as if drugged.**

Oxalic acid.—Empty feeling in stomach, wants to nurse all the time; constant involuntary stools after eating and lying down; short, hurried breathing, fainting; hands and feet cold, as if dead, numb and weak; sweets disagree, aggravate pains and diarrhœa.

Phosphorus.—Diarrhœa and vomiting; desire for cold water which is thrown up as it becomes warm in stomach; diarrhœa < morning, stool consists of green, mucous, brown fluid, white mucus, or containing little grains like tallow.

Podophyllum.—Drowsiness or restless sleep, with grinding of teeth and rolling of head; vomiting of frothy, mucous, green matter or of food; diarrhœa < morning, discharges more frequent at night than during day (Petr., only during day); stools green, watery or mixed with mucus, or chalky, profuse and painless; prolapsus ani during or after stool; catarrhal cough during dentition; cramps of lower extremities; emaciation.

Psorinum.—Nervous and restless at night, awaken as if frightened, cry out during sleep, and after a few days diarrhœa follows, stools profuse, watery, dark-brown or black, putrid odor, < at night.

Secale corn.—Great debility, vomiting and diarrhœa; pale face, sunken eyes, dry heat, quick pulse, restlessness and sleeplessness; great aversion to heat or to being covered; profuse, watery, undigested, offensive stools, in fits and starts.

Silicea.—Fontanelles open; much perspiration on head; great thirst; emaciation; rolling of head; suppressed urinary secretion; watery, very offensive stools (Calc., sour stools).

Sulphur.—The disease generally begins after midnight, with vomiting and diarrhœa; stools watery, green, involuntary, smelling sour or very offensive; sour vomiting (like Calc.), with cold perspiration on face (Veratr., on forehead); pale face; fontanelles open; hands and feet cold from the start; the child lies in a stupor, with his eyes half open; not much thirst and entire suppression of urine. The child does not scream out violently as in Apis, nor roll his head as under Bell.; excoriating discharges.

Tabacum.—The child wants its abdomen uncovered, as it eases the nausea and vomiting produced by motion.

Veratrum alb.—The least motion increases the nausea. Cold sweat on the forehead from vomiting, with great prostration; stool from the least movement of the body, thin and painless, with rumbling of the bowels; faintness at stool or immediately after; violent thirst for cold water, although the least quantity of fluid excites vomiting, with cold sweat, cold breath, and prostration; gushing, profuse, watery, flaky, often inodorous stools, with pains before stools, or cramps in hands and feet and spreading all over, or painless.

Veratrum vir.—The disease has been induced by extreme heat; fever and headache, buzzing in ears, partial vision; vomiting, smallest quantity of food or drink is immediately ejected; stools mushy, preceded and followed by cutting in bowels; trembling, as if the child were frightened and on the verge of convulsions; paralysis.

Zincum.—**Hydrocephaloid**; face pinched, contracted, cool; head boring in pillow; strabismus; pupils contracted, eyes staring; sleeps with eyes half closed; screaming out in sleep; throwing limbs around; urine scanty; stools of green mucus with hardly any fecal matter.

23. **MARASMUS.** See Atrophia Infantilis.

24. **FEBRIS INFANTUM, Infantile Remittent Fever.**

Aconite.—Hot, dry skin; thirst; sleeplessness or restless sleep; child starts up from sleep with anguish and cries.

Ammonium mur.—Much gastric disturbance with red tongue; frequent slight chills and flashes of heat, alternating or continuous heat with diarrhœa or dysentery; free and easy perspiration; < mornings, from cold or motion, > from warmth.

Antimonium crud.—Child delirious, drowsy with nausea, hot and red face, irregular pulse, tongue very white, great thirst, especially at night; does not like bathing in cold water; fretful and peevish, don't want to be touched or looked at; feels better after warm washing.

Apis mell.—Slight rigors followed by flushes of heat over entire body, with headache, weariness in back and limbs; heat in some parts, coldness in others; dry, hot skin, or alternate dry and moist skin; red points scattered over the body here and there; absence of thirst.

Arsenicum.—Much restlessness and tossing about after midnight; putrid, undigested stools; nervous exhaustion with unquenchable thirst; great heat in bowels; aphthæ.

Belladonna.—Much moaning, starting and jumping; flushed face; red eyes; great heat of face and cerebral congestion.

Borax.—Child dreads downward motion; hot head, hot mouth, hot palms; sweat during the morning sleep; chilliness when taken up.

Bryonia.—Parched lips; dry mouth; dry and burnt-looking stools, which are passed rarely; wants to be kept very still, cries if moved, gets dizzy and sick when raised up; < at night.

Chamomilla.—Burning heat and redness of skin, with frequent desire to drink; great restlessness, especially at night, with moaning, anxiety and tossing about; red face and cheeks, or only one cheek red; hot sweat about head, even in hairs; short, anxious breathing, mucous rattling; short, dry and panting cough; convulsive twitching of limbs.

Cina.—Picks its nose; desires many things which it refuses when offered; urine after standing awhile turns milky-white; cerebral symptoms with dilated pupils, shrieking out during sleep; squinting; alternate paleness and redness of face; colic, constipation and vomiting; helminthiasis.

Coffea.—Fever not very violent, but nerves are irritated, with sleeplessness, restless sleep, frequent sudden starting and waking from sleep; fretful mood, alternately merry or whining.

Ferrum phos.—Hyperæmia of the brain; high fever, quick pulse and increased temperature, sometimes with little thirst; during teething when convulsions threaten.

Gelsemium.—Excessive irritability and restlessness; sleeplessness from mere nervousness; great prostration; < at night from sensitiveness of senses and fear of falling; every part of body sore so that child hates to be moved; dusky face; vertigo; no thirst.

Ignatia.—Great nervousness and chilliness of child, it awakens from sleep with piercing cries and trembles all over; spasms of children, preceded by hasty drinking; convulsive jerking of limbs.

Kali brom.—Child awakes screaming, unconscious, recognizes nobody, followed by squinting.

Mercurius.—Tenderness of pit of stomach and abdomen; green, slimy stools, with tenesmus; yellowish tinge of countenance; urine dark and offensive; sore mouth; sweating does not relieve.

Nux vomica.—Child cross and irritable; flatulence and pain in stomach; constipation or difficult stool; < morning.

Podophyllum.—**Remittent fever from excessive hepatic action; diarrhœa during dentition, with green, sour stools in the morning; thirst, but no appetite; everything the child takes turns sour, with belching of hot flatus, which is very sour.**

Pulsatilla.—Vomiting of mucus; stools variable in color; no thirst; the child refuses the breast; chilliness, < evenings.

Rhus tox.—Tongue dry and brown, child weak and restless during the night; trembling of hands; pains in back and limbs.

Sulphur.—Alternate flushes and paleness; weak spells; skin scaly, intertrigo.

25. CONVULSIONS.

Aconite.—Often from exposure to dry, cold air; teething; very restless, anguish; biting its fists; dry, hot skin; twitching of single muscles; costive or dark, watery stools; convulsions from otitis or from the irritation of seatworms; vertigo on rising from a recumbent position.

Æthusa.—Spasms with stupor, delirium; turning of eyes downward; epileptiform, with clinched thumbs, red face; opisthotonos; great weakness, children cannot stand or hold their heads up.

Agaricus.—Spasms, with tremors of body; involuntary movements while awake.

Amyl nitrate.—Convulsions, with unconsciousness and inability to swallow; frequent piercing shrieks; after long-continued convulsions weak; emaciation with tendency to sweat easily from slight exertion; during convulsions rigidity of limbs.

Antimonium tart.—Spasms from repelled eruptions, with paleness of skin and difficult breathing; great prostration and faintness; cold sweat on forehead.

Apis mell.—Nervous restlessness; convulsions; trembling and jerking of limbs; shrieking; boring the head into the pillow; cerebral affections.

Arnica.—Spasms, in consequence of a fall or other injury. (Hep. follows well.)

Arsenicum.—The child lies as if dead; pale, but warm; is breathless for some time; finally it twists its mouth, first to one side, then to the other; a violent jerk appears to pass through the whole body and respiration and consciousness gradually return.

Artemisia.—Convulsions from irritation of worms (Cin., Stann.).

Belladonna.—Starting from sleep with a wild look, dilated pupils; heat of the head and hands; red eyes and flushed face; sopor after spasms. Convulsion may commence in arm, and then the body be thrown forward and backward; child very drowsy, but cannot sleep; sudden twitchings or jerks while asleep or awake, screaming for hours without cause.

Bryonia.—Spasms developed through repercussion of measles.

Calcarea carb.—Tendency to spasms in scrofulous diathesis; open fontanelles; teething process generally very slow, or may be too rapid; often needful after Bell.

Camphora.—Spasms from suppressed catarrh of head and chest; **trismus and tetanus neonatorum, originating in some wound, affecting the nervous and venous system.**

Causticum.—**Affecting upper part of body, with feverish heat and coldness of hands and feet; convulsive motions of the extremities in the evening while sleeping, with disturbed vision and icy coldness of body.**

Chamomilla.—**Child makes itself stiff and bends backward; petulant and angry disposition, kicks with the feet and screams immoderately. Convulsions of children; legs moved up and down; grasping and reaching**

with the hands; mouth drawn from side to side; hot sweat about head and face, eyes staring, jerking and twitching even in sleep. The nurse may have had a fit of anger which causes the convulsions of the child.

Cicuta vir.—Violent shocks through the head, arms and legs, which cause them to jerk suddenly; spasmodic rigidity of the body, either opisthotonos or emprosthotonos. The child seems well and in great spirits, when suddenly it becomes rigid, then relaxation sets in, with great prostration. Tonic spasms, renewed from the slightest touch, or the least talking or walking about. Helminthiasis, or dentition.

Cimicifuga.—Children wake at night with a frightened look and trembling of the limbs, covered with cool, clammy sweat.

Cina.—Child is feeble, lax and ailing; painful sensibility in the limbs of whole body on motion or touch; attacks worse early in morning and evening, and most violent after eating; convulsive attacks at night; spasms of children, with throwing the arms from side to side; convulsions of the extensor muscles, the child becomes suddenly stiff, followed by trembling of whole body, with blue lips, and whining; complains of pain in throat, chest and all the limbs; there is a clucking noise during convulsion as if water were poured out of a bottle from throat down to abdomen; paralytic pains in arms and legs; child cross, will not be pleased, strikes around him.

Cocculus.—Iritable weakness, spasms from sleeplessness, during convalescence.

Coffea.—Convulsions of teething children; with grinding of teeth and coldness of limbs after overexcitement; weakly and excitable children.

Cuprum met.—Spasms often preceded by violent vomiting of phlegm; marked blueness of face and mouth; any attempt to swallow fluids causes gurgling in throat; biting on the glass or spoon; **spasms begin in fingers and toes**, with fingers clenched, < on arousing from sleep; child lies on belly and spasmodically thrusts the breech up; after convulsion child screams, turns and twists till another spasm begins; convulsions from dentition or from failure of eruption to come out, or from its retrocession.

Cuprum acet—**Spasms from retrocession of eruption as in scarlet fever.**

Gelsemium.—Convulsions from reflex irritation, head feels very large, face deep red.

Helleborus.—Convulsions of nursing children, with extreme coldness; urine very dark, with a sediment like coffee-grounds; intense and intolerable pain in head, as if an electric shock passed through it, followed by spasms.

Hepar.—Convulsions after injury where Arn. fails; trismus neonatorum.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Epileptiform convulsions; spasms affecting muscles of face, jaws and back; blueness of the surface of the body.

Hyoscyamus.—Sudden starting and twitching of muscles, one arm will twitch and then another, **motions angular**; twitchings and convulsions after meals; every muscle is convulsed, frothing of mouth, followed by profound sleep; sudden shrieks, followed by convulsions and insensibility; sleeplessness from twitching when going to sleep; retention of urine; from fright and fear, from worms.

Ignatia.—**Spasms return at same hour daily**; during commencement of eruptive fevers; during dentition, with frothing at the mouth, kicking with legs; after punishment of child, screaming and violent trembling all over; after fright or grief (of the nurse); spasms of children, preceded by hasty drinking; affection of single parts; excessive timidity and nervousness.

Ipecacuanha.—Convulsions from overindulgence in mixed food; much nausea or vomiting, either before or during or after spasm; child is spas-

modically drawn in some direction; body rigid, stretched out, followed by spasmodic jerking of arms; from a suppressed eruption.

Kali brom.—Night terrors of children; convulsions reflex from dentition or worms; child is constantly active or in motion, nearly afraid to sleep.

Kali carb.—Convulsions > or pass off by frequent eructations.

Kreosotum.—Convulsions from swelling of gum over a tooth not quite through; **teeth look black and decay** as soon as they appear; otitis; bronchial irritation from teething; great restlessness, wants to be in motion all the time and screams the whole night.

Lachesis.—Spasms come on during sleep; trembling of tongue, cold feet, stretching backward of the body and screaming.

Laurocerasus.—Much gasping for breath before, during or after a spasm, with bluish tint of skin; after fright; emaciation.

Lycopodium.—Half-open condition of eyelids during sleep; conjunctiva dry and as if powder were sprinkled on it, cornea hidden under upper eyelid; spasms from incarcerated flatus, with screaming, foaming at mouth, throwing arms about, unconsciousness.

Magnesia phos.—Where Bell. was apparently indicated, but failed; after the spasm excessive sensitiveness to every impression on its senses, even to touch and especially to noise; look of suspicion and fear; easily agitated; spasms at early morn: especially convulsions during dentition.

Melilotus.—Convulsions in nervous children during dentition, with loss of consciousness; easily furious; > from nosebleed.

Mercurius.—Convulsions, with cries, rigidity, bloated abdomen; itching of nose and throat; < at night; swelling of gums, profuse ptyalism or from suppressed salivation.

Monotropa.—Excessive nervousness; convulsions from dentition, worms.

Nux vomica.—Convulsions from indigestion, high living (in nurse) or temper of nurse; **spasm renewed by least touch,** followed by deep sleep.

Opium.—Child wakes up apparently frightened, crying and screaming, finally spasms set in, child jerks from head to foot, throws its head back, with upturned eyes, open mouth and quivering chin, legs and arms spread out, followed by deep sleep; spasm from fright or anger: from approach of strangers; in newborn babes screaming even during spasm.

Platina.—Tonic spasms without loss of consciousness in anæmic children, preceded and followed by constriction of œsophagus and respiratory embarrassment.

Secale.—In thin, scrawny children; affecting single muscles; twisting of head to and fro; labored and anxious respiration, hands stretched out.

Silicea.—Spasms returning at change of the moon; after vaccination; at night; attacks preceded by coldness of left side, shaking and twisting of left arm; sweating scalp.

Stannum.—Spasms during dentition, with worm symptoms, more excitability, more disturbance of the brain and more fear than in Cin.; opisthotonos and unconsciousness.

Stramonium.—Suppression of an eruption, or the exanthem fails to come out; the child is afraid and shrinks back from objects on first seeing them; opisthotonic convulsions from bright, dazzling objects, water, or touch; abdomen puffed; body very hot; spasms continually change character; > in light, < in dark room; child wants company and cries out frightened as soon as it falls asleep.

Sulphur.—After suppressed eruptions; often removes tendency to convulsions when other remedies fail.

Terebinthina.—Dentition accompanied by suppression of urine and convulsions; child is wakeful at night, screaming as if frightened, has a staring look, clenches his fingers: twitchings in different parts of the body; picking of nose: dry, short cough; aching in limbs and head; burning soreness and interstitial distension of gums; **otitis infantilis.**

Veratrum alb.—Convulsions of children, with pale face and cold sweat on forehead; cough before or after the spasm; trembling all over, after sudden violent emotions.

Veratrum vir.—Convulsions in anæmic children from exhausting diarrhœa; opisthotonos.

Zincum.—Child cries out during sleep, and if awakened expresses fear and rolls its head anxiously from side to side; twitching in various muscles; the whole body of the child jerks during sleep; child has been cross and irritable for days previous, with hurried motions, distended abdomen and more frequent urination than usual; pale children during teething; child has not strength enough to bring out the eruption; after the disappearance of old eruptions.

26. **MUSCULAR DEBILITY OF INFANTS,** in consequence of which they learn to walk with difficulty: Arg. nit., Acet. ac., Bell., Brucea antidysenterica (weak ankles of children), Calc., Caust., Natr. mur., Pinus sylv., Phos., Sil., Sulph., or Agar., All. sat., Ars. sulph. flav. (As_2S_3).

Infantile paralysis: Acon., Arn., Bell., *Caust.*, *Gels.*, Hyosc., Merc., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph.

Ankles weak: Brucea antidys., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Caust., Natr. carb., Natr. mur. (also topically); Pinus sylv., Sulph. ac., Sulph.

Child cannot stand, ankles weak: Brucea antidys., Calc. carb., Calc. phos. (head drops), Natr. mur. (neck emaciated), Sil., Sulph.

27. **ENURESIS NOCTURNA.**

Æthusa cyn.—Nocturnal enuresis with vomiting of coagulated milk after sucking the bottle; greenish watery diarrhœa

Ammonium carb.—Occurring at any time of night: pale urine, red sediment.

Argentum nit.—Incontinence of urine at night and also in daytime; urine passed unconsciously and uninterruptedly; too profuse flow of pale urine; great nervousness and restlessness.

Belladonna.—Restless sleep with sudden starts; moaning and screaming during sleep; involuntary micturition when deeply asleep, generally after **midnight and towards morning**; scrofulous glandular enlargements.

Benzoic acid.—Enuresis nocturna (after failure of Nitr.), urine high-colored, strongly ammoniacal, irritating and smelling like that of horses; suits growing girls.

Calcarea carb.—Fat, flabby children, with red face, who sweat easily and catch cold easily; frequent urination at night and when walking.

Calcarea phos.—Wetting the bed, with general debility; children cry out in sleep; cannot get awake in early morning.

Causticum—Involuntary micturition when coughing, sneezing or blowing nose; at night when asleep (**during first sleep**); in cold weather during day and night; sweat on genitals; burning in urethra when urinating, and stitches in orifice of urethra; chronic swelling of tonsils.

Chamomilla.—Child cross, has to be carried; during whooping-cough.

Chloral.—Enuresis, especially **the last part of the night, even after having passed urine during the night** and abstained from drinking.

Cina.—Urine profuse and of a strong ammoniacal odor, during the day, and restless sleep at night, with worm symptoms and ravenous appetite.

Cubeba.—Nocturnal enuresis, urine foamy, with smell of violets.

Equisetum hyem —**Enuresis from habit,** day and night; dreams of seeing crowds of people.

Ferrum met.—Incontinence more **frequent in daytime than at night** (weakness of sphincter) or **floods the bed several times at night;** urine light-colored, or the ammoniacal smell of the urine stains the linen dark; clay-colored, yellowish sediment, adhering to the sides and bottom of the vessel.

Ferrum iod. and **Ferrum phos.**—Similar indications, differing according to adjectivum.

Hyoscyamus.—Frequent micturition with scanty discharge; involuntary, though he gets up several times during the night, which breaks his rest and makes him feel miserable.

Kali brom.—Enuresis nocturna from too profound sleep of children, who sometimes scream out in their sleep as if they had nightmare.

Kali phos.—Adynamia and a scorbutic state of child.

Kreosotum.—Great difficulty to waken the child out of his sleep; he wets the bed, when he **dreams that he is urinating in a decent manner,** it wakes him up finally, but he cannot retain it, < when lying down, > when walking or standing: teeth decay early.

Lac caninum.—Frequent and profuse urination; at night she **dreams of urinating, and wets the bed.**

Mercurius.—In children who perspire profusely, and whose urine is hot, acrid, sour-smelling, with sudden, irresistible desire to urinate

Petroleum.—Weakness of neck of bladder, urine still drops out after urination; enuresis nocturna; nightmare.

Plantago.—Copious micturition; atony of sphincter.

Quassia.—Excessive desire to urinate, and impossibility to retain the urine; copious micturition by day and night; **as soon as the child wakes up the bed is drenched.**

Rhus tox.—Urine involuntary at night and while at rest weakness of bladder, with constant dribbling and inconvenient desire to pass water.

Selenium.—Involuntary urination when walking; dripping after stool or micturition; urine red, or of a dark color (Fer., light color).

Sepia.—Follows well after Caust.; child or adult wets the bed as soon as he goes to bed—**always during first sleep;** urging to urinate from pressure on bladder; frequent micturition at night.

Silicea.—Enuresis nocturna, especially in children suffering from worms or chorea; weakness of urinary organs and constant desire to urinate.

Squilla.—Especially for strumous or cachectic children who are troubled with worms; inability to retain the urine on account of abnormal irritation of the lining membrane of the bladder, often of rheumatic origin.

Sulphur.—Disagreeable sensation of hunger with flashes of heat (11 A.M.); pale, lean children, with large abdomen, who love sugar and highly-seasoned food and abhor to be washed; < after midnight.

Thuja.—Involuntary micturition at night and when coughing; urination frequent and copious, of high color and strong smell, especially in scrofulous and sycotic subjects.

Verbascum.—Nocturnal enuresis; constant dribbling from bladder.

Zincum.—Involuntary urination while walking, coughing and sneezing; during sleep cries out, awakens with fear, limbs and body jerk.

28. DENTITION, Morbid.

Aconite.—Nervous erethism, constant restlessness; the child gnaws at its fingers or fists, or something else, cries, whines, or frets much of the

time; restless sleep, much heat about head, sometimes with cold hands and feet; constipation or diarrhœa; great thirst, the child tries to cool its gums with the cold water, or with cool glass.

Æthusa cyn.—Convulsions from teething, lies unconscious, dilated pupils; staring eyes, stupor; eyeballs turned downward, thumbs and fingers bent inward, cold limbs and body convulsed, abdomen bloated; pulse small, frequent and hard.

Antimonium crud.—Tongue white, much vomiting, no thirst; stools composed of hard lumps and watery secretions, passing together.

Apis mell.—Flabby children, when there are cerebral symptoms; child screams out sharply and suddenly during sleep, especially at night; urine scanty, sometimes more profuse; red spots over skin, causing itching and restlessness, worse at night; the gum covering the teeth may have the appearance of a sac containing water.

Arsenicum album.—Child thin, pale, acid, restless; looks weak and waxen; bad, undigested, fetid stools; dry, shrivelled skin, and is particularly restless after midnight; vomiting of all fluids soon after swallowing them, especially water; wants a sip or two of cold water very often; **gum over tooth looks blistered or seems filled with a dark, watery fluid**; dry, scaly milk-crust; strikes its head or face for relief.

Belladonna.—Active children, groaning and moaning gives them partial relief; violent starting and jumping, whilst sleeping or waking, with fright; convulsions followed by sound sleep; face and eyes red, often with dilated pupils and heat of head; skin hot, burning; stools composed of green, thin, sour-smelling mucus, and the child often shudders during stool; **numerous turgid bloodvessels in congested gums.**

Borax.—Child afraid of a downward forward motion, even in sleep; great sensitiveness to least noise; starting and crying out during sleep, wants to hold on to something, as if afraid of falling; stools watery; yellow, green or brown; **aphthous condition of gums** and so sensitive as to shriek from the least touch, even of the nipple, when hungry.

Bryonia.—Dry, parched lips, dry mouth and constipation; stools dark and dry, as if burnt (all secretions diminished); child wants to be quiet and dreads motion; if raised up it vomits and feels faint; vomits its food unchanged, soon after taking it (Æth.); likes cold water best; **swollen gums hot and dry, though pale or light red.**

Calcarea carb.—Dry mouth alternating with salivation; dentition tardy, often attended with convulsions and a loose rattling cough; continued thirst for cold drinks, more at night; desire for wine, salt and sweet things; canine hunger in the morning; **longing for eggs**; painful and difficult urination, urine usually clear and of a pungent odor, abdomen large, hard and swollen; stools large, hard, chalky or thin and whitish; soft and flabby muscles; feet cold and damp; sleepless after 3 A.M.; child sweats easily and takes cold. When the teeth come early the fontanelles will close late, and vice versa; scrofulous ophthalmia with pustules on cornea.

Calcarea phos.—Peevish and fretful; fontanelles still open or had been closed and opened again, most on vertex; cold sweat on face; body cold; head totters; the neck too slender to support the head, which falls from side to side; veins show through the skin; squinting as if from pressure; eyes somewhat protruding; during dentition flatulent diarrhœa; greenish, thin stools; children refuse to nurse or want to nurse all the time, crave salt and smoked meat, ham, bacon; **they lose flesh and are backward in teething, standing or walking**; skull soft and thin, like paper, crepitating

on pressure; convulsive starts when lying on back, ceasing when lying on side

Causticum.—Children with delicate skin, when, during the evolution of a group of teeth, intertrigo appears, with occasional convulsions; prolonged constipation; stools tough, covered with mucus, and shine like grease; yellowish, sickly looking tint, ravenous hunger, takes its food hurriedly, frequent belching up of watery portion of its nourishment; **suppuration of swollen gums; several teeth work their way through together.**

Chamomilla.—Peripheral hyperæsthesia, starting and jumping during sleep; when awake it must be carried around to soothe its sufferings; one cheek red, the other pale; watery, slimy diarrhœa, or like chopped eggs and spinach and smelling like rotten eggs, or obstinate constipation; dry, hacking cough, very thirsty, likes to hold its mouth in cold water a long time when drinking; very little appetite and frequent vomiting of thin, sour milk; sleeplessness; **gums red and tender;** wants to be carried in open air.

Cicuta vir.—Grinding together of the teeth, which are through, with pressing of jaws together, like lockjaw; severe convulsions with limbs relaxed and hanging down, or unnaturally stiffened and extended; child wants to sleep, but starts; great agitation; child grasps nurse in a frightened manner.

Cina.—Excessive peevishness, wants everything and pushes it away when offered, does not like to be spoken to or touched; restless in his sleep, wants to be rocked; unusual hunger, cries out from colicky pains and cries for water; rubs its nose; hacking cough followed immediately by an effort of swallowing; milky white (phosphatic) urine; watery diarrhœa, containing lumps of white or green mucus, looking like parched corn; dilated pupils; pulse not accelerated, but respiration diminished.

Coffea.—Child very excitable and sleepless, it seems as if it could not sleep; frets and worries in an innocent manner, **is not cross but sleepless;** laughs one moment and cries the next; feverish for want of sleep, which it cannot obtain. (Op. after the failure of Coff.)

Colchicum.—Convulsions during teething, reflex from abdominal irritation; stools changeable, variegated, slimy, fecal, acrid or sour; starting and jerking in sleep, or wakened by frightful dreams; grinding of teeth, rolling of head.

Colocynthis.—Much colic, forcing child to double up, with writhing and twisting; stools watery, frothy or bloody; colic relieved by pressing hard upon abdomen.

Cuprum acet. and **met.**—Dryness of mouth, with colicky pains in bowels; convulsions; beginning with cramps in lower extremities and drawing in fingers and toes, with much throwing about of the limbs; frothing at the mouth and choking in throat; spasms preceded by violent vomiting of mucus; after one spasm the child screams, turns and twists till another spasm occurs; green, bloody, painful stools.

Dolichos pruriens.—Gums itch and are relieved by rubbing; soreness and tenderness of gums; constipation; dry, tettery eruptions. In feverish dentition give a dose of Acon., before Dol., or convulsions may set in.

Dulcamara.—All teething troubles increased by damp cold weather, though the child is not exposed to it, and rests snugly in its cradle; diarrhœa, salivation.

Ferrum.—**Persistent diarrhœa the result of teething;** stools composed of mucus and undigested food, sometimes excoriating and exhausting, though painless; face flushed with red spot on cheeks; vomiting soon after taking food; **slow dentition.**

Ferrum phos.—Fever and spasms during dentition, eyes inflamed, with hot cheeks, < by warmth, > by cold drinks; high temperature.

Gelsemium.—Fever during dentition; child frantic, awakens with fierce and sudden screams; face deep red; fontanelle pulsates too strongly; pain about ear; will not allow his gums to be examined, they are swollen and tender; excessive irritability of mind and body; sleeplessness, twitching of muscles; no thirst.

Graphites.—Swelling of gums, which **bleed readily when rubbing them**; oozing of clear, glutinous, watery fluid behind the ears, on face, scalp, leaving a raw surface, < at the evolution of each group of teeth; constipation, or large difficult stool.

Helleborus.—**Constant craving for meat**; child keeps up chewing motion during sleep, grinds its teeth, rolls head during sleep; dilated pupils, drowsiness; stools white and jelly-like; ringworms.

Hepar.—Dry, herpetic eruption in bend of joints, greatly itching; whitish, sour-smelling diarrhœa, > with every cutting of teeth; **gums ulcerated, tender and painful**; traumatic cerebritis.

Hyoscyamus.—Pressing of gums together, putting hands to jaws, fingers into mouth; difficulty in swallowing; convulsions, beginning with twitchings of muscles of face, especially about eyes; dilatation of pupils; dark-colored, bloated appearance of face, and deep sleep after the spasm goes off.

Ignatia.—Child awakens from sleep with piercing cries and trembles all over; convulsive jerks of single parts; frequent flushes of heat, with perspiration; spasms return at the same hours daily, with trembling all over; spasms with cries or involuntary laughter; mucous or bloody stools; often with undue exertion and prolapsus of rectum; sighing and sobbing continue long after the crying; spasmus glottidis.

Ipecacuanha.—Continual nausea, with occasional vomiting; diarrhœa, stools fermented and of many colors, or green as grass; face pale with blueness of eyes; child thrusts its fist into its mouth, screams on falling off to sleep, shocks in the limbs; sleep with half-open eyes, moaning, groaning.

Kreosotum.—Suitable to delicate, cachetic children; **very painful, difficult dentition**, < during whole night, so that the child gets little sleep and wants to be petted all the time; protruding gums filled with a dark, watery fluid, bluish-red, very painful and bleed easily; swelling of gum over a tooth which is not quite through causes convulsions: teeth, as seen through the gums, dark and show specks of decay down to the gums; **teeth decay almost as soon as they appear**; constipation, stools very hard and dry, or diarrhœa with dark-brown, watery, very offensive stools, very exhausting, excoriating, containing sometimes portions of undigested food; > after a good sleep.

Lachesis.—Child awakens in an unhappy mood and distressed; convulsions as soon as the child goes to sleep, breathing ceases just prior to the convulsion; **protruding gums dark purple**.

Lycopodium.—Child sleeps with its eyes partly open, throwing its head from side to side, with moaning; it cries and screams just previous to passing water; urine leaves reddish stain on diaper; rumbling, rattling and commotion in bowels, offensive flatus; does not care for his food.

Magnesia carb.—**Teeth do not come through**; green, sour-smelling diarrhœa, stools with appearance of scum on a frog-pond; frequent vomiting of sour substances; loss of appetite, sour breath, frequent effort to pass a natural-looking stool; **emaciation.**

Magnesia mur.—**Slow dentition**, with distension of abdomen and con-

stipation; enlarged, hard liver; stool large and hard, crumbling as it leaves the verge of the anus; children are unable to digest milk; it causes pain in stomach and passes undigested.

Magnesia phos.—Convulsive cases where Bell. fails; spasmodic colic; loose bowels; spasm of glottis; spasmodic cough; little or no fever.

Melilotus.—Convulsions during teething; face red; highly congested; frightful delirium.

Mercurius sol.—Copious salivation, sometimes little blisters on tongue, gums and cheeks; ulcers on protruding gums; restless nights; convulsions when child takes cold and salivation is arrested; yellowish, strong-smelling urine, staining the diaper; abdomen hard and distended; stools slimy, bloody, green, with tenesmus (Merc. dulc.).

Nux moschata.—Exhausting, thin stools, yellow, soaking into the diaper; constant sleepiness.

Nux vomica.—For teething children being raised by artificial or mixed feeding, or whose mothers and nurses indulge constantly in high-seasoned foods, wines, etc. Little appetite, thirst, child peevish and fretful; large, difficult stool, or small, frequent, lumpy or fluid stools; bloody saliva often stains their pillows when sleeping; mouth sore, breath offensive.

Phosphoric acid.—Diarrhœa of children, artificially brought up, during dentition, with excessive thirst, great emaciation and copious discharges.

Phytolacca.—Child crying, moaning, restless and peevish, particularly at night; during hot weather often vomiting and diarrhœa; child wants to bite continually on something very hard, and seems relieved by it; teeth are a long time coming through; stools light-brown, with bloody mucus; sleep does not refresh the child.

Podophyllum.—Grinding of teeth, which are already out, with crying and worrying, often with painful diarrhœa; rolling of head from side to side, with green stools; whitish, chalklike stools, very offensive, with frequent gagging and thirst; morning diarrhœa; frothy, undigested stools; prolapsus recti; worrying and sleepless forepart of night from nervous irritability, child sleeps with eyes half open; voracious appetite, but diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking: food sours soon after eating and is rejected.

Psorinum.—Dark fluid stools, having the smell of rotten eggs; child's breath and eructations of the same offensive odor; roughness of the skin of the face or an eruption on forehead between the eyes; child nervous, easily startled; **sick babies will not sleep day or night, but worry, fret and cry.**

Rheum.—Difficult dentition; sour-smelling diarrhœa, with much pain in abdomen during stool, < by moving about; child smells sour.

Rhus tox.—Child strikes its head against the wall or the floor; it wants to sleep, but starts; restless, changes position often; **craves oysters, beer.**

Sepia.—Dry ringworms, brightening up at the evolution of every fresh group of teeth; bad smell from mouth; diarrhœa worse after taking **boiled milk**; exhausting diarrhœa.

Silicea.—Scrofulosis and helminthiasis, with profuse salivation; **frequent pulling at the gums**; nocturnal fever with heat on head; abdomen hot, hard, swollen; difficult stools, feces receding before the child can effect its passage; feet smell badly, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, perspiration makes feet sore; profuse sour-smelling perspiration upon the head in the evening; **large head and large fontanelles; protruding gum, sensitive and seems blistered.**

Stannum.—Child seems more comfortable by lying with its abdomen across some hard substance; epileptiform convulsions, with clenching of its thumbs (Bell.); hernia.

Staphisagria.—Child very sensitive to mental or physical impressions; it winces and shrinks from every wry look or harsh word and cries from the least pain; **pale, white appearance of gums, which are very tender to touch**; pot-bellied children; frequent desire for stool, not relieved even by a free evacuation; moist scald head, with yellow scabs and very offensive (Graph., Viol. tric.); **teeth decay as soon as they are cut**; canine hunger, even when the stomach is full; sleepy all day, sleepless at night.

Stramonium.—Grinding of teeth which are cut; moving the fingers in sleep as if searching for something; desire for light and company; disposition to stammer when trying to talk; convulsions with cries as if from the sight of hideous objects; throwing about of the limbs, especially upper ones.

Sulphur.—Dirty, sallow, impoverished child; white, sour diarrhœa, with redness of anus; green or bloody stools; with crying and worrying, and rawness about anus; vomiting of nourishment; papular eruption on skin; with much itching; child does not like to be washed any more; child sleeps with eyes half open, jumps in his sleep and wakens often, unrefreshed; weak and faint spells.

Sulphuric acid.—Aphthæ in mouth and gums, very painful; child irritable, restless, cries much; saffron-colored mucous stools.

Veratrum alb.—Vomiting, with severe retching, or severe retching without vomiting; cold sweat on forehead; vomiting renewed from the least motion; each stool followed by great prostration; cold, damp feeling in extremities; weak, faint pulse.

Zincum.—Coma interrupted by piercing screams; **slow development of teeth from lack of vitality**; slow pulse in long waves; child drowsy and lies with its head pressed deeply into the pillow, eyes half open and squinting; face pale and rather cool or alternately red and pale; trembling all over, boring fingers into nose or pulling nervously at the dry, parched lips; automatic motions at different parts of the body, and restless, fidgety movements of feet; child excessively cross and irritable, especially at night, while the eruption of several teeth at once undermines his strength.

29. INFANTILE SPINAL PARALYSIS, Progressive Muscular Atrophy.

Aluminum.—Loss of sensibility in lower extremities; aversion to motion; cold feet, followed by burning under toes; when trying to walk, great weakness and uncertainty in lower limbs, has to be led; slow, tottering gait.

Arnica.—After injuries or intermittent fevers, from concussion of spine, < in damp, cold weather.

Arsenicum.—Excessive weakness of atrophied limbs, pains least felt when moving the paretic part.

Causticum.—One-sided paralysis; tension and shortening of the muscles; sensibility mostly intact; catarrhal and rheumatic condition.

Cina.—Craving, unnatural appetite; paraplegia; child may be otherwise well or weak, pale and sickly, with constant restlessness.

Cocculus.—Paralytic affections originating in small of back after taking cold, with cold feeling of extremities; great weakness; aching of limbs, feeling of weight in feet; it acts chiefly upon those portions of the nervous system which control muscular movements; anæmic states.

Conium.—Upward progressing paralysis; **paresis after severe acute diseases**; weakness of legs, staggering gait; painless lameness; muscular paralysis without spasms.

Gelsemium.—Loss of motion, but not of sensation; muscles weak, will not obey the will; tired feeling of mind and body; sensation of heaviness in limbs; temporarily > from stimulants.

Graphites.—Paresis and emaciation without perceptible cause; coldness and numbness of extremities from below upward.

Latyrus.—Paresis of lower extremities, with tremulous, tottering gait, sensibility remaining intact or even increased; no pains; emaciation of affected parts, < in rainy weather, when standing or walking, >lying down.

Nux vomica.—Incomplete paralysis; motion impeded by painful twitchings, with coldness and numbness of the parts; great nervous debility.

Physostigma.—Feeling of great weakness along the whole length of spine and in lower extremities; trembling of body; slight exertion causes great weakness; intellect normal.

Plumbum.—General or partial paralysis, with wasting of muscular tissue and intact sensibility; obstinate constipation; hands and feet cold; total want of sweat.

Rhus tox.—In consequence of getting wet; painful stiffness with numbness and tingling; cold feet; paralysis of one leg or of one arm, sensation not much impaired.

Silicea.—Paralysis from defective nutrition of the nervous system; over-susceptibility to nervous stimuli; trembling of legs, as if he had lost all power over them.

Stannum.—Paralyzed parts are constantly moist from perspiration.

CHLOROSIS.

Aletris far.—Anæmic debility of chlorotic girls and pregnant women, suffering from slow digestion; least food distresses the stomach; fainting attacks with vertigo; flatulent colic, constipation; amenorrhœa or delayed menses from **uterine or ovarian atony**, premature profuse menses, with laborlike pains; sterility from uterine atony.

Alumina.—Feeling of constriction in œsophagus when swallowing; capricious appetite, aversion to meat; desire for chalk, starch, charcoal, clean white rags, cloves, acids, ground coffee, dirt, etc.; faintness at stomach, > by satisfying the craving; always < after potatoes; palpitation of heart with large and small beats intermingled; constant chilliness; dryness of all mucous membranes; dryness and harshness of skin, with absence of all perspiration; menses scanty, pale and painful, after menses exhausted in mind and body; hysterical jerks and spasmodic laughter; unrefreshing night sleep, weak and faint in the morning till she eats; impelled to suicide when seeing a knife; transparent albuminous leucorrhœa, sometimes running down the limbs.

Antimonium crud.—Nymphomania and tenderness over ovarian region after **checking menses by a bath**; menses commence at an early period, are profuse and cease afterwards, followed by chlorosis; gastric symptoms predominant, with habitual sensation as if stomach were overloaded, with headache, peevishness; irregular stool, lassitude, excessive depression and exhaustion; unrefreshing sleep at night.

Argentum nit.—Shortness of breath without lung or heart affection; sallow complexion; heartburn, dyspepsia, irritative flatulent gastralgia; round ulcer of stomach (local malnutrition); menses irregular, copious or scanty, but clotted; bone-pains; symptoms of spinal irritation, fulgurating pains, with paretic motory and sensory symptoms; albuminuria; tendency to diarrhœa.

Arsenicum.—**Menorrhagic chlorosis**; deglobulization of the blood (pernicious anæmia); great anxiety, coldness and rapid failure of strength; skin dry, cold and bluish, ecchymoses; or burning nocturnal pains, > by

external heat; burning under skin as if there were boiling water in the veins; weariness of life with fear of death; frequent fainting; burning thirst for cold water, acids and brandy; cardiac disturbances, even during rest; adynamia with excessive irritability; complete gastro-ataxia.

Belladonna.—Laziness and indisposition to work or stir; great general debility, with weariness and a desire to sleep in the afternoon; shortness of breath; extreme paleness of face changes immediately to redness, with cold cheeks and hot forehead; painful menstruation, with rush of blood to head; female parts are sensitive, can bear neither touch nor the least jar.

Calcarea carb.—Scrofula; disposition to cold and diarrhœa; great weakness or curvature of the spine; vertigo on going up-stairs; disgust for meat; craving for sour and indigestible things; after eating, swelling of the stomach and palpitation of the heart; menses too often, too profuse, or wanting; leucorrhœa; great shortness of breath; great muscular debility; walking wearies and makes the heart palpitate; sitting causes backache and headache, therefore constant inclination to lie down; hands and feet cold and damp; the fingers appear dead. Imaginary fears about her state of health; hystero-epilepsy; tuberculosis.

Calcarea phos.—Chlorosis; at or near puberty constant headaches with ringing in ears, < from artificial light, from atmospheric changes, immediately after eating, > when digestion is well under way; frequent urination with sensation of weakness; breathing short, difficult; leucorrhœa like albumen; weariness on ascending, > by rest; copious night-sweats; neuralgia; schoolgirls who need fresh air exercise more than book-cramming.

China.—Great general weakness, with trembling and perspiration, when moving and sleeping; small, weak pulse, with coldness of body and shivering, headache, nausea and vertigo; eructations, with weak digestion and sense of fulness in stomach and abdomen; desire for wine or beer; excessive flatulency; menses suppressed, scanty, pale and preceded by leucorrhœa; tendency to dropsical effusions and œdematous swellings; often the result of masturbation, loss of vital fluids, as by hæmorrhages from nose, lungs, stomach, etc.

Cina.—On drinking wine, she shudders as if it were vinegar; spasmodic yawning; headache; pain in the chest and back, caused by fixing the eyes steadily upon some object, as when sewing; all pains < by external pressure; spells of intermittent fever at 4 P.M., with thirst and coldness of the hands and feet; colic and vomiting of ingesta; afterwards heat and sweat, followed by deep sleep.

Cocculus.—Spasms low in abdomen, with suppression of menses, or irregular menses with watery leucorrhœa during interval; convulsive trembling of head; hysterical paralysis.

Cuprum.—After abuse of iron; symptoms < in warm weather; lack of reaction in persons who are thoroughly run down by overtaxing mind and body.

Conium.—Amenorrhœa; genitals very sensitive; constant dry heat all over without thirst; stitching pain in hepatic region and heaviness of the limbs; weeping mood; anxiousness and restlessness; great concern about any little thing that may happen.

Cyclamen.—Chilliness of whole body, not relieved by warm covering; vertigo, feeling as if the brain were shaking when walking; periodical congestion to head, with pallor of countenance; piercing pains in forehead and temples; attacks of fainting with obscurity of sight and occasional diplopia; tinnitus aurium; repugnance to accustomed food and desire for indigestible substances; frequent colicky pains, especially at night; no

thirst; pale face, lips and gums; disinclination to work, constant drowsiness; dread of fresh air; wants to be alone and weeping; menses suppressed, or scanty painful menstruation, with headache and vertigo.

Ferrum.—**Animal food not desired by the appetite and not well borne by the stomach** if taken into it; great paleness of face which is very apt to turn suddenly red; dyspnœa, palpitation and blowing murmurs in bloodvessels, > by moderate exercise; muscles feeble and easily exhausted; desire for sour or piquant food; mucous membranes very pale; chilly during the day with bright red flushing of the cheeks in the evening; frequent and easy vomiting of ingesta, after eating and from motion which relieves gastrodynia; menses suppressed or profuse, watery, lumpy with labor-pains in abdomen. Indicated also for plump fat women suffering from false plethora, migraine, anæmia, headaches; bruit de diable, paleness of mucous membranes, œdema. **Diminution of hæmoglobin, no dyscrasia.**

Graphites.—Tendency to rush of blood to head with flushing of face, following a sudden shock about heart; throbbing all through the body on lying down at night; watery, profuse, sometimes excoriating leucorrhœa; **rough, harsh, dry skin with very little tendency to sweat**; pimples < at menstrual period, which is delayed, and flow scanty; cool vagina; aversion to coitus; œdema genitalium; constipation; face pale and yellowish.

Helonias.—Profound debility, as after severe acute diseases; amenorrhœa marked by general atony; prolapsus uteri from want of muscular tonicity; loss of sexual desire and power, with or without sterility; mind exceedingly dull and inactive.

Hepar sulph.—Chlorosis with flatulent dyspepsia, delayed menses and leucorrhœa, with smarting of vulva, chapped skin and rhagades of hands and feet; scrofulosis.

Ignatia.—Sensitive, nervous and hysteric women, inclined to spasmodic and intermittent complaints, and where the trouble is induced by mental emotions, such as fright, grief, disappointed love; stomach delicate; faulty nutrition from want or other causes.

Ipecacuanha.—Headache, as if the brain were mashed, with nausea and vomiting; miliary eruptions on the forehead and cheeks by spells; pale face and pale mucous membranes; scanty and short menses; weak pulse, cold hands; morose, enjoys nothing.

Kali carb.—Chlorosis from long-continued debilitating losses, especially when complicated with organic affections of lungs, liver, etc.; bitter acrid taste, with great desire for sugar; nausea with sensation of fulness in stomach after eating; menses premature and scanty in young girls, or amenorrhœa; constipation from inactivity in rectum.

Lycopodium.—Suppression of menses; yellow or reddish leucorrhœa, preceded by uterine colic and accompanied by excoriations of vulva; face yellow, earthy, with brown or reddish liver spots; abdomen distended and tender to touch, obstinate flatulency; lung complications with oppression of chest, lancinating pains, palpitations and greenish or yellowish-gray expectoration.

Natrum carb.—Inertia and phlegmatic state; constant debility without cause; listless, no appetite; severe pains in legs relieved by dry rubbing; milky or watery whiteness of skin; urine watery; nervous; leucorrhœa.

Natrum mur.—Chronic malaria in cachetic persons with dead, dirty, withered skin; palpitation and fluttering of heart; dyspnœa; splenitic stitches; suppressed menses, leucorrhœa; diminished sexual desire; sadness; gets easily tired, > towards evening; sad and tearful disposition.

Nux vomica.—Irritable and angry; anxious about little things; head-

ache, with bilious or sour vomiting, < morning; pale, earthy face; feeling badly after bread or sour things; craving for chalk; nausea and vomiting mornings and after eating; cardialgia, with wind in stomach, > from drinking something hot; obstinate constipation; dreads motion and fresh air.

Phosphorus.—Deep-seated chronic cases, with tubercular diathesis, brought on by depressing mental influences, such as grief, worriment, by exhausting bodily causes. Puffiness around the eyes; dry, hacking cough; great weakness in the sexual organs; leucorrhœa; total loss of energy in all the organic functions of the body.

Plumbum.—Severe old chronic cases, after abuse of iron; want of breath and great oppression of chest during motion; palpitation; vomiting of food mornings, with great weakness; pronounced sound in right carotid about neck; gastralgia; menses regular, but pale; face pale, waxy, yellowish, like a corpse; every exertion is too much; constipation, with stool like sheep's dung.

Platina.—Irritable women, inclined to sadness, easily frightened, great anxiety and fear of death; shivering all over the body; pale and wan face; mucous, clammy taste; inappetency or bulimy; burning; contracting, throbbing pain in stomach and abdomen; constipation; amenorrhœa or painful and profuse menstruation.

Pulsatilla.—After abuse of iron or quinine; face pale and puffed, with sensation of confusion in head and dizziness; slimy, insipid, putrid taste and foul breath; dislike to all food; no thirst, but desire for beer, liquors, lemonade; frequent acid or bitter eructations; nausea; greenish, slimy or bilious vomiting; shooting, pulsating pains in pit of stomach and abdomen < by touch or motion; suppression of menses with colic, nausea and general coldness of the body; thick, acrid leucorrhœa; œdema of the feet; constant chilliness; great tremulousness, weariness and nocturnal sleeplessness; tendency to diarrhœa.

Sabina.—Amenorrhœa; frontal headache, pressing down upon eyes; < in morning on rising, > in fresh air; blue rings around eyes; nausea and qualmishness when in a crowd; burning in pit of stomach, with twisting and gurgling in bowels; bearing down; drawing pains in extremities, < at night; lassitude and sleeplessness.

Senecio.—Chlorosis in scrofulous girls, with dropsy; anæmia; dysmenorrhœa, especially where the strumous habit is present; leucorrhœa instead of menses, or with urinary troubles, retarded and scanty menses.

Sepia.—Chloasma on face and bridge of nose; uneasiness in presence of strangers; sudden flushes; starting at trifles; dreams with good sleep; bearing down as if everything would come out of the genitals; leucorrhœa yellowish and passing away in starts; swelling of external genital organs, with itching, burning and soreness; intermittent pulsations of heart; palpitations; nausea brought on even by the smell of cooking; tongue coated, mostly at root, clearing off in patches, leaving red surface; irritable and averse to her usual household duties.

Sulphur.—Heat of head with cold feet; inclination to religious reveries; inflammation of eyelids; frequent, unsuccessful desire for stool; oppression of chest with palpitation of heart; exhaustion even from talking, < while standing; sleepy in daytime, restless at night; perspires easily; faint before dinner; leucorrhœa; menses too late, of short duration, or suppressed; blood thick, dark, acrid, makes thighs sore.

Thuja.—Chlorosis with œdematous swelling, first of face, about abdomen, in both lower extremities; menses at right time, but profuse and watery; aphthæ; longs for cold food and drink.

Ustilago.—Chlorosis with amenorrhœa and tendency to phthisis pulmonum; dry fatiguing cough, with stitching pains in chest, especially left side; night-sweats; no appetite; great debility; pain in ovaries, especially left side; menses scanty, with ovarian irritation, or profuse, frequent, containing coagula.

Veratrum alb.—Girls inclined to melancholy and sadness; excessive chronic weakness; emaciation; cold, wan and pale face, thirst with desire for acids, or very cold drinks, but vomits immediately afterwards; menses suppressed, with deliria; pains in loins and back, rapid swelling and icy coldness of feet.

CHOLERA AND CHOLERINE.

Cholera morbus: Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Ars., Cham., Chin., Diosc., Dulc., Elat., Euphor. cor., Gnaph., Ipec., Iris vers., Merc., Pod., Veratr.

Cholera Asiatica, epidemica: Sulph. as a preventive, sprinkled into each stocking, boot or shoe, twice a week.—1, Acon., Ars., Camph., Carb. v., Ipec., Cupr., Sec., Veratr.; 2, Bell., Canth., Cham., Cic., Hydr. ac., Jatr., Laur., Merc., Nicotin, Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Ric.—Ægidi recommends as a preventive for a week one dose every evening of Chin. mur. 0, 01—0, 06 and ozonized water. All food must be cooked; raw fruits strictly forbidden.

Aconite.—Premonitory stage, with nausea, sweat and diarrhœa; white stools and red urine; hypogastrium painful and sore to the touch; weakness of bowels from former purgatives; sensation as if a warm liquid came out of the anus; acute congestion of the mucous membranes after eating fruit. When cholera is fully developed, Acon. may be still indicated, for inclination to vomit with violent diarrhœa; vomiting and watery diarrhœa; hippocratic countenance; bluish face, with black lips, anguish or imbecility in the face; cold limbs, with blue nails; collapse, out of proportion to the evacuations, **great and sudden sinking of strength, but with no alarm.**

Angustura.—Spasms and cramps in back, in thighs and calves; eyelids spasmodically opened; intermitting, spasmodic breathing; easily frightened and starts, < by touching the parts; diarrhœa preceded by cutting in abdomen and nausea in the morning; copious, thin, white stools, with shivering over face after every stool.

Antimonium tart.—Cholera morbus; violent straining to vomit, with perspiration on forehead; vomiting of food with great effort, followed by **debility, chilliness and sleepiness.**

Arsenicum.—Stomach as much disturbed as the lower bowels; prostration profound; incessant restlessness and change of position; intense thirst, satiated for a few moments by a small quantity of water, but that little aggravates all symptoms, or drinking of large quantities, with vomiting and purging; violent vomiting of watery, bilious, or slimy, green, brown or black masses; lips and tongue dry, blackish and cracked; **icy coldness of the skin, and clammy sweat, with subjective heat**; pains violent, and burning in the epigastrium; **not rice-water**, but frequent, scanty, a dark or yellowish offensive-smelling water; hippocratic countenance; small, feeble, intermittent or tremulous pulse; tonic spasms of the fingers and toes; **sudden deathly collapse**, with drowsiness verging on stupefaction and great indifference.

Asarum Europ.—Nervous and timid persons who constantly feel chilly, or complain of cold hands, feet, knees or abdomen; even the hottest room or the **warmest covering does not relieve the chilliness**; constant nausea, most disgusting taste in mouth, with loathing of food, without gastric derangement; clean tongue; rumbling and gurgling in abdomen, with nausea; unconquerable longing for alcohol.

Belladonna.—**Typhoid variety**; coma, with half-opened, distorted eyes, grating of the teeth, distortion of the mouth, or great restlessness; desire to escape; stitches in the side, or burning of the abdomen; burning heat and redness of the face, and desire for cold drinks; accelerated pulse, which is more or less full, but not hard.

Bryonia.—Skin icy-cold, shrivelled; unconscious, cannot speak; great dryness of tongue, mouth and lips; vomiting and purging; pulseless; **typhoid symptoms following cholera**; vomiting and diarrhœa commence in the morning, preceded by cutting pains in bowels, < by motion, even in bed.

Camphora.—**First stage only.** Sudden and overwhelming prostration, is unable to stand; cramps in calves; **coldness of body,** dry or in a cold sweat; great burning in œsophagus and stomach; painfulness of stomach to pressure; no thirst, marked nausea, coldness after vomiting, or no vomiting, no diarrhœa or scanty stool; face distorted, eyes sunken; face, hands and feet icy cold, cannot bear to have them covered, great anguish as though he would suffocate, groans and moans in a hoarse, husky voice; tingling and numbness in tips of fingers; extremities cold and blue with cramps. **Dry cholera representing a terrible shock to sympatheticus.** Sometimes scanty rice-water stools, sluggish, incomplete, with marked nausea.

Cantharis.—The urinary passages involved, with violent burning in the hypogastrium; rumbling in the abdomen; bloody stools with tenesmus; heat in the abdomen; great restlessness; cerebral symptoms. Suppression or retention of urine, even uræmic coma, delirium and convulsions, excessive sensitiveness of abdomen to touch.

Carbo veg.—After exposure to great heat of sun or of fire, as for cooks, blacksmiths, masons, etc., even in the premonitory stage. **Cholera hæmorrhagica,** where the red corpuscles pass out with the serum and tinge it red, associated with flatulence; diarrhœa and vomiting, with oppression of chest and coma, or algid state, collapse without stool; nose, cheeks and finger-tips icy cold, lips bluish; cold breath and cold tongue; respiration weak and labored, desires to be fanned; hoarseness or total loss of voice; cramps in legs and thighs; consciousness retained, or coma without vomiting, stool or cramps.

Chininum sulph.—Heaviness in head as from a cold; nausea and loathing of food; pressure in pit of stomach up into throat, < after drinking water; pains in bowels, especially after eating; heaviness and aching in all limbs and especially in joints; great sensitiveness to external influences; chilliness, especially in back, alternating with flushes of heat. During premonitory symptoms in connection with ozonized water.

Cicuta.—**Loud-sounding, dangerous hiccough**; little diarrhœa, but the vomiting alternates with violent **tonic spasms of the chest**; sopor; convulsions; staring or upturned eyes: heavy breathing; congestion of blood to the head or chest; vomiting or diarrhœa nearly ceased.

Coffea.—Cases caused by fear, excitement, unexpected news; extreme nervousness and sleeplessness.

Colchicum.—Vomiting and purging of rice-water stools; with thirst; aversion to food, loathing the sight and still more the smell of it; only perfect quiet, without the least movement, prevents vomiting; burning or icy coldness in stomach and abdomen; constant vomiting and passages of green matter, with cutting pain about navel, each successive stool becoming more watery; lassitude, with anxious expression of face; sudden loss of all power.

Colocynthis.—Vomiting, first of the ingesta, afterwards of green substances, with violent colic; retention of urine; cramps in the calves; frequent watery diarrhœa which with every new stool becomes more colorless and watery.

Croton tigl.—After violent nausea, violent vomiting of ingesta; sudden attacks of vomiting, yellowish-white frothy fluid with the most violent efforts of the stomach; anguish, oppression and pressure in stomach; nausea and much water in the mouth; burning in stomach; many liquid stools, with tenesmus; no colic, or nausea and colic; yellow-colored water running out like a shot; violent purging, with a disagreeable sensation through the whole body and a nauseous taste; sweat during stool; weakness, fainting spells.

Cuprum.—**Spasmodic variety.** Spasms first in lower limbs, then in the upper ones, then in the muscles of the abdomen and chest; orthopnœa, cannot bear even a cloth approached to his face, it takes away the breath; threatening suffocative syncope, invading diaphragm and muscles of heart; drink descends with gurgling noise; **desire for warm food and drink** rather than cold; violent cramping in stomach, horrid colic, with nausea and vomiting; drinking sips of cold water prevents vomiting; vomiting water after slight nausea, with tears in eyes; **spasms in throat prevent speech**; cholera collapse, with coldness, blue surface, deathly nausea, suffocation, epigastric distress and cramps; uræmic eclampsia in cholera, with loquacious delirium and asthma, followed by apathy, cold tongue and breath and deathlike prostration.

Cuprum ammon. sulph.—Excessive thirst, constant vomiting of large quantities of fluid, which pour away, as it were; cramps in calves of legs, restlessness, tossing about and constant uneasiness; changed features full of anguish.

Cuprum ars.—Choleraic discharges with severe and painful cramps in abdomen and extremities; cramps in fingers and toes; singultus; intense coldness of body; blueness of skin; epigastric distress with most **intense dyspnœa.**

Elaterium.—Profuse watery diarrhœa, without vomiting; stools frequent, frothy, watery, and of a pea-green color; cutting-griping pains in the bowels; chilliness, with continued yawning; difficult breathing; suppression of urine; the whole attack followed by great prostration.

Euphorbia corollata.—Violent vomiting of large quantities of water mixed with mucus; then clear fluid like rice-water and purging of watery light-yellow liquid, with **warm sweat** on forehead and face; the ejections are thrown out with much force; cramps in calves and coldness of body; deathlike sense of faintness and exhaustion; **patient wants to die.**

Gratiola.—Cholera resulting from drinking excessive quantities of water of moderate coolness; yellow-green, frothy, watery stools, gushing out forcibly, with rumbling in abdomen; **cold feeling in abdomen**; frequent spitting, with inclination to vomit; nausea not relieved by vomiting, which is very severe; cramps spread from solar plexus over whole body.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Sudden cessation of all discharges; pulselessness; cold clammy sweat; involuntary stools; staring fixed look, with dilated pupils; breathing slow, deep, gasping, difficult and spasmodic, at long intervals; hiccough; clutches at the heart as if distressed; long-lasting faints, apparently dead.

Hyoscyamus.—Typhoid symptoms after the vomiting, diarrhœa and coldness have ceased, with dulness of sense, wandering looks; red and hot face; spasms and rumbling in abdomen; hiccough, with involuntary micturition and foaming at mouth.

Ipecacuanha.—Frequent vomiting, the purging not being violent; a mild form caused by eating fat meat or sweet cake; griping, pinching pains in abdomen; < by motion, > by rest; vertigo and confusion of head.

Iris vers.—Choleraic features; burning in mouth and fauces as if on fire; vomiting of food, then of bile, with great heat and sweat; burning distress in epigastrium; stools yellow, watery, corrosive, with burning in rectum; burning in urethra after micturition; sunken eyes; **ice-cold tongue,** cold limbs and cramps with rice-water stools.

Jatropha curcas.—**First stage of cholera before collapse sets in.** Easy vomiting of large quantities of watery substance like albumen; watery diarrhœa, contents of rectum gush out like a torrent, or **evacuations thick and lumpy,** albuminous instead of thin and watery; anxiety, with burning at the stomach; suppression of urine; anguish, with coldness of body; viscid sweat; violent cramps in lower limbs; calves look like flat splints; abdomen flattened after many stools.

Laurocerasus.—Absence of vomiting and stools; asphyxia; coldness of body; pulselessness; cloudiness of the brain, fainting; tetanic spasms; suppression or retention of urine; sensation of constriction in the throat when swallowing.

Nicotin.—Thirstlessness, without vomiting or diarrhœa, with icy-cold forehead, and without any sign of action in the vegetative muscles; slow, irregular, intermittent pulse; oppressed breathing; anxiety about the chest; icy coldness from the knees to the toes; paralysis of the lower extremities, with formication in the legs; dizziness, with nausea and anguish; **deathlike paleness of the face, with nausea and clammy, cold perspiration, while the body is warm;** small feeble pulse; **coldness in the abdomen,** with nausea and hiccough; burning in stomach, vomiting of water, only when moving; hepatic and renal region painful to touch.

Opium.—Great depression of nervous centres, with stupor and coma; insensibility to the action of medicine.

Phosphoric acid.—Especially in summer season; painless, watery stools; great rumbling in abdomen; sticky tongue; bloatedness.

Phosphorus.—Violent thirst for cold water, but vomits it immediately or as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach; hiccough after eating, making the pit of stomach sore and aching; profuse diarrhœa, pouring away as from a hydrant; rumbling in abdomen and debility, as a sequela to cholera.

Podophyllum.—**Painless cholera morbus;** stools profuse and gushing, involuntary during sleep and when passing flatus, very offensive, like carrion; sense of weakness in abdomen and rectum; loss of appetite; no thirst, or great thirst; violent cramps of feet, calves and thighs; gagging or empty retching; sinking feeling at epigastrium, with sensation as if everything would drop through the pelvis; stools < at night and towards morning and liable to change color.

Rhus tox.—Typhoid stage. Dry, brown or black lips; constant comatose slumbering; loquacious delirium; red tip of tongue and absence of coating, but great dryness and pain in limbs; stools watery, mucous, like the washings of meat, cadaverous smelling.

Ricinus (Tincture of seeds).—Rice-water stools; **complete anuria;** collapse; voice changed, husky; pulse extremely small, filiform; forehead covered with cold sweat; extremities moist and cool; excessive lassitude; collapse accompanied by purging and vomiting which are violent and profuse; diarrhœa almost incessant and colliquative; anuria followed by albuminuria, urine deeply colored and highly albuminous.

Secale corn.—The vomiting is over, but the diarrhœa continues, brownish, floculent, colorless; **aversion to heat or being covered, with icy coldness of the extremities**; great exhaustion and prostration; pale and sunken face; dry, thick, viscid coating of the tongue, unquenchable thirst, severe anxiety and burning at the pit of the stomach. The stools may be involuntary and unperceived, ejected with force, and where there is still vomiting it is painless, without effort and followed by great weakness. The extensors and abductors are more affected by the spasms than the flexors and adductors; toes and fingers are spread asunder and bent backward; facial muscles especially affected, distortion of features, mouth closed or distorted; bites her tongue; considerable dryness of mouth and nose, not relieved by water; thirst for acids.

Tabacum.—Nausea and vomiting, if persistent, after purging yielded, recurring in constant paroxysms, with cold sweat, oppressed stomach, anguish and restlessness, cramp and tearing in limbs, occasional drawing in the calves; nausea, worse from slightest movement; vomiting, sometimes in a stream.

Veratrum alb.—**Great torpor of vegetative system without any great mental or sensory disturbance; little depression of spirits or anxiety**; violent evacuation upward and downward; icy coldness of the body; great debility and cramps in the calves; vomiting, with constant desire for cold drinks; copious, watery, inodorous stools, mixed with white flocks; pale face, without any color; blue margins around the eyes; deathly anguish in the features; cold tongue and breath; loss of voice; great oppressive anguish in the chest giving the patient a desire to escape from the bed; violent colic, especially around the umbilicus, as if the abdomen would be torn open; the abdomen is sensitive to contact, with drawing and cramps in the fingers; wrinkled skin in the palms of the hand; retention of urine; cold sweat, rapid emaciation.

CHOREA.

Aconite.—After a fright the child remains unnaturally timid; or from unusual fatigue, or from exposure to a very dry cold atmosphere; much trembling of extremities.

Agaricus.—**True cerebral chorea**, with clonic spasms when awake, quiet when asleep, though jerking when going to sleep; spasmodic motions, from simple involuntary motions and jerks of single muscles to a dancing of the whole body, or **attack crosswise** (*Stram.*),**an upper right and a lower left extremity, or vice versa**; convulsive condition of the muscles of head and neck, constantly; extreme mobility of lower limbs and the body generally. Frequent nictitation of eyelids; twitchings and spasms of eyeballs; redness of inner canthi of eyes; lachrymation; sensitiveness of lumbar vertebræ, spinal column sensitive to pressure or to a hot sponge; body convulsed, as if a galvanic battery were applied to the spine. Ravenous appetite, but difficulty of swallowing; cervical glands swollen; inarticulate speech; itching of eyelids and of different spots on skin, resembling chilblains; weakness and coldness of limbs; unsteady walk; joints feel as if dislocated; emaciation; **idiotic expression of face**; < during approach of a thunderstorm, while awake; > while asleep, perfect freedom from all involuntary motion.

Arsenicum.—Stubborn cases of chorea; uneasiness in legs, changes position of his feet constantly, or walks about to get relief; trembling of limbs and great prostration, with anxious restlessness.

Artemisia vulgaris.—Peevish and inclined to weep; speech unintelligible, can utter but single words and these only with great exertion; froth at the mouth; hunger, but cannot get the food down, swallowing difficult; cannot sit without support or else would be thrown from the chair; no muscular motions at night; after fright or other emotions.

Asafœtida.—Very sensitive and excitable; all perceptions of the senses lessened, but not consciousness; grinding of teeth; starting at night; transient griping pains in umbilical region; abdominal pulsations; with twitching of single muscles or convulsive motions of the same; speech unintelligible; tongue white, swollen; constantly chewing and working frothy slime out of the mouth; great disgust for all food; flatus upward and hiccough; constant convulsive **tremor of limbs, relieved by the hands of another person**; constant change of mind, restlessness, easily confused.

Asterias rubens.—Trembling jactitation of both arms and legs; unable to feed herself or to walk; frequent, clear, profuse urine; capricious appetite for highly-seasoned dishes and aversion to meat; itching spots on skin; sensation as if the brain were shaken by electric shocks; from fright or mental depression.

Belladonna.—Motions of body are generally backward or to and fro; constantly changing emprosthotonos to opisthotonos; boring head into pillow; numbness of fingers; grinding of teeth; moaning; soreness and tenderness of last lumbar vertebræ; flushed face and sore throat. After fright or mental excitement, especially when the flexors are affected and the paroxysms are preceded by numb feeling in muscles, or by a sensation as if a mouse ran over the extremities; dull, heavy, drowsy, stupid; tongue paretic; difficult articulation; violent congestion, throbbing of carotids, dilated pupils, wild look, injected eyes. **Reflex chorea from dentition or pregnancy; epidemic chorea.**

Bufo.—Stuttering and stammering; gets angry when incoherent speech is not understood; rapidly increasing twitching of all muscles of the body, till all of them are violently agitated.

Calabar (Physostigma).—Chorea of right side; tongue swollen and palsied.

Calcarea carb.—Fright followed by trembling motions of upper and lower limbs; dancing wavelets of light; itching of eyes; patient low-spirited and peevish, > from engaging his attention; cannot speak, as he bites his tongue when trying to speak (Con.); twitching of muscles, sometimes only one-sided, trembling of body, falling down, great weariness; feet cold and damp; profuse perspiration of head. During **second dentition, from onanism, worms, from scrofulosis.**

Caulophyllum.—Chorea in young girls with menstrual troubles.

Causticum.—Scrofulosis. Convulsive movements, especially **on right side**, turns head to the right, with distortion of eyes; tendency to aphonia and other paralytic conditions; dimness of vision; muscles of tongue affected so that speech is thick and words are jerked out; palsy of face; weakness of mind; **chorea at night**, distortion, twisting and jerking of limbs preventing sleep; constipation; after suppressed eruption on head; < in open air, evenings.

Cedron.—Choreic attack in a woman **after coitus**; involuntary discharge of feces and urine; whole body feels numb; respiration affected, with feeling of suffocation.

Chelidonium.—Congestion to cerebellum; sad and troubled without cause; anxiety, palpitations; loss of appetite, with vertigo and compression of head; paralytic weakness in left thigh and knee when stepping.

Cicuta.—Twisting and distortion of the limbs; twisting the child into the most curious and frightful contortions, sometimes accompanied by screams. Choreic movements of eyes, face, extremities; of the whole body; difficulty of speech and paresis of muscles; sudden rigidity, with jerking of limbs. **Chorea magna** (Laur., Tarent., Veratr. vir.).

Cimicifuga.—Chorea from spinal irritation, from rheumatic and other causes, as from uterine displacements; **cardiac chorea**, < during menses and from cold air; nervous tremors; twitching, jerking, twisting motions; usually confined to **left side**; constant mobility; depression of spirits and insomnia; frequent alternation of heat and cold in different parts of the body; great difficulty in swallowing; < when following rheumatic fever, during menses or after their suppression; quiet during sleep.

Cina.—Pale, earthy, yellowish face, eyes staring; objects look yellow; choreic motions extend to tongue, œsophagus and larynx, causing a clucking noise from throat to stomach; gnawing sensation in stomach as from hunger; urine clear or turns milky on standing; clear, red tongue; child outrageously cross and peevish, does not wish to play; twitching, jerking and distortion of limbs; < after dinner, at night, by contact or by pressing on parts affected.

Cocculus.—Right arm and right leg principally affected; face puffed, somewhat bluish; hands look as if frozen; legs become more and more useless; twitching of isolated groups of muscles; jerking of eyelids and convulsive motions of eyes; < for a while after eating, drinking, sleeping or talking; > quiet, during sleep.

Chloral.—**Obstinate and long-continued chorea**; patient can neither lie nor stand, head, limbs and body being in constant motion and each muscle partaking apparently of irregular action; wakes from disturbed rest, cries out and screams till nearly exhausted and in danger of general convulsions.

Codeinum.—Spasmodic twitching of upper and lower extremities; sudden twitchings during sleep, so violent as to awaken him in affright; frightful dreams.

Crocus.—**Chorea every seven days**; jerking in muscles; contractions of single sets of muscles; jumping, dancing, laughing, desire to kiss everybody; changeable disposition, with sudden alternation of excessive happiness; affection or rage; music affects her, but gives no relief (**hysteric chorea**); congestion to the head with epistaxis of dark and stringy blood; suppressed menses; < every evening; > from profuse epistaxis.

Crotalus.—Chorea, especially when it can be traced to anything **septic** or **toxæmic**, or even if autogenetic, as in rheumatic, albuminuric or amenorrhœic subjects; nervousness and depression of spirits; irritable, cross; infuriated by least annoyance; starting, jerking, trembling and unsteadiness of limbs; easily tired by least exertion; < after sleep.

Cuprum.—**Periodical chorea**, irregular movements commencing in fingers and toes, or in one arm and spreading all over the body; twitchings often confined to one side; terrible contortions and awkward movements accompanied by laughter, grimaces; exaltations and ecstasies; melancholy and dread of society; painful attacks, cramps in calves; inability to speak or only imperfectly; sudden piercing cries; distortion of mouth and eyes; cases of repercussed eruptions. Paralysis after chorea; < after fright, from motion; > lying down

Gelsemium.—Chorea following or being allied to rheumatism; trembling in all the limbs; weakness of external recti; smoky appearance before eyes; control of the limbs gradually waning, cannot direct their movements with precision; cold hands and feet; hysteria.

Hyoscyamus.—**Result of long and debilitating diseases,** as typhoid; every muscle of the body twitches and is thrown about, from the eyes to the toes; head seems to fall from side to side, with silly expression; throwing about of the arms; abnormal impression of distances, misses what he reaches for; tottering gait; great agitation and loquacity; laughs at everything, very talkative, or loss of speech; does not want to be clothed or covered; tendency to idiocy.

Ignatia.—**Emotional chorea,** especially from grief or fright, with sighing and sobbing; vacillating gait; liable to stumble and fall over small objects; trembling and twitching of various muscles; precipitate volition; asthenopia, deficient action in eye muscles; < after eating, especially after dinner; > while lying on back; in children and young girls from fear of or after punishment.

Iodum.—**Abdominal reflex chorea**; uneasiness in limbs and nervousness, with tremor from gastric region to periphery; trembling of extremities, hands, fingers and eyelids; vacillating, unsteady gait; inability to move the hand to the mouth in a straight line; violent spasms in back and feet, with convulsive twitchings of feet and arms; pains on moving the body; hurried, small, wiry pulse; during rest the parts can be kept quiet; sadness and lowness of spirits, particularly during digestion.

Kali brom.—Acts like a crazy person; trembling of hands; gait unsteady; irregular staggering, as if drunk; incoördination of muscles; restlessness, fitfulness of motion, with giddiness.

Laurocerasus.—**Emotional chorea,** especially after fright; fearful contortions and jactitations when awake; restless sleep; violent and destructive motions, can neither sit, stand nor lie down on account of the incessant motions; clonic spasms of all the limbs, with paralytic weakness; idiotic expression of face, sunken features, with livid, grayish-yellow complexion; speech indistinct, angry at not being understood; tears the clothing, strikes at everything; spasmodic deglutition; unusual appetite; gasping for breath; cold, clammy feet up to the knees; emaciation.

Lilium tigr.—Convulsive contractions of almost all the muscles of the body, and a feeling as if she would be crazy if she did not hold herself tightly; spasmodic contraction of ciliary muscles; tired feeling in eyes: **uterine and ovarian chorea.** (Cimicif.)

Lycopodium.—Involuntary alternate extension and contraction of muscles: on awaking: cross, kicks, scolds, or awakens terrified, as if dreaming; hungry when awaking at night; great fermentation in abdomen; incarcerated flatus; trembling and jerking in extremities; red sand in urine or urine leaves a red stain; constipation.

Magnesia phos.—Twitching all over body during waking hours, > during sleep; < at stool and by emotions; jerking of mouth, snapping of eyelids, unintelligible speech; heart's action accelerated.

Mygale.—Uncomplicated cases; head often jerked to one side, usually to the right; twitching and jerking of right arm and leg; patient attempts to put the hand up to his head when it is violently jerked backward; facial muscles distorted; arms and legs in constant motion; unable to dress without assistance; mouth and eyes open and shut in rapid succession; convulsive movements of limbs; in attempting to control the involuntary movements he loses his breath until a deep inspiration is taken; pain in knees when walking and drags the legs; putting out of the tongue with difficulty; grating of teeth at night; low-spirited and depressed; <mornings.

Natrum mur.—Chronic cases after fright or suppression of eruptions on face; paroxysms of jumping high up regardless of obstructions and

thus hurting himself, or mere jerking of the right side and the head; weakness of internal recti (Rhod.); < during full moon.

Nux vomica.—**Spinal chorea,** with sensation of numbness in affected muscles; crawling sensation in affected parts; unsteady gait, feet drag; movements renewed by the least touch, but relieved by firm, steady pressure; poor appetite, constipation; < mornings, from high living. (Cocc. follows well where paralysis remains.)

Opium.—Emotional chorea; trembling of head, arms and hands; arms are thrown out at right angles with the body and spasmodic jerking of the flexors; convulsive movements of one or other arm to and fro; **twitchings continue during sleep.**

Phosphoric acid.—Great weakness and prostration; jactitation of the muscles, especially in lower limbs; anæsthesia; aphonia; urine milky-looking and loaded with phosphates.

Phosphorus.—**Chorea in children who grow too fast,** are very weak and walk as if paralyzed, they feel always weary and tired out; twitching of limbs.

Psorinum.—After failure of Sulph. and other indicated drugs.

Pulsatilla.—Chorea in young girls at the age of puberty, whether amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa.

Rhododendron.—Paroxysmal chorea, left arm, leg or face; < on approach of a storm; weakness of internal recti; spasmodic contraction of eyelids.

Rhus tox.—**Chorea from a cold bath,** getting drenched in a rainstorm or after suppression of measles; twitchings in extremities; unsteadiness and vacillation when attempting to stand or walk.

Scutellaria.—Hysteric chorea; nightly restlessness with frightful dreams; during the day, twitching and tremulousness of all the muscles.

Secale.—Spasmodic twitchings beginning in the muscles of face (Cupr. in fingers and toes) and spreading over whole body, sometimes increasing to jumping and dancing; distortions of either a frightful or ludicrous character; spasms attack muscles of chest and diaphragm, causing loss of breath; spasm worst when affecting abdominal muscles and painful; convulsive starts, with the fingers spread out.

Sepia.—Convulsive motions of head and limbs; when talking (stammering) jerking of facial muscles; general muscular agitation; desire to change constantly place and position. Ringworm-like eruptions on skin every spring. Uterine chorea with menstrual irregularities; > after menses and after a thunderstorm.

Silicea.—**Verminous irritation,** especially from ascarides; distorted eyes, pale face, canine hunger, irritation of nostrils, constipation; œdema of face and extremities, great thirst; sleep disturbed by frightful dreams; foot-sweat of disagreeable odor.

Simaruba.—Choreic movements resulting from irritation of genital organs, as post-coitum.

Sticta pulm.—Chorea complicated with hysteria, movements confined to lower extremities, < evenings; feet and legs jump and dance about in spite of the efforts to prevent them; sensation as if the legs were floating in the air when lying down.

Stramonium.—**Mania saltatoria**; movements characterized by great violence and affecting the parts of body crosswise (Agar.), or more the upper extremities, or isolated groups of muscles, or affecting the whole body, producing the most grotesque leaps, motions and gestures, rotates arms, clasps hands over head. Full of fear, strange and inconsistent fan-

cies; motions all rapid, runs as fast as possible; attacks preceded by formication of limbs and melancholy; diplopia; < at night, in dark place or dark room, during equinoxes, after fright or care. It may finally lead to idiocy.

Sulphur.—Chronic cases, after suppressed eruption or where the skin is full of eruptions, itching < in warmth; frequent, spasmodic jerking of whole body, tremor of hands, unsteady gait. Peevish, irritable, obstinate, faint and hungry towards noon; soles of feet burn at night so that pressure on something cold relieves.

Sumbul.—Constant jerking of head and limbs, with protrusion of tongue; happy disposition, smiles all the time; idiotic expression; fear of becoming insane; vomiting of food and constipation; voracious appetite.

Tarentula Hisp.—**Chorea major** with necessity for continual motion; trembling of whole body, movements irregular and violent, sometimes cannot speak, swallow, sit, stand or walk, but must constantly lie down; motions especially affect right arm and left leg; **nocturnal chorea,** contortions not ceasing even at night; sometimes only right side affected; can run better than walk; vertigo and fainting; oppression in cardiac region; præcordial anxiety and fear of impending death; contraction and painful rigidity of some muscles; < from pressure and touch; > from diversion, especially music; feels best in bed.

Thuja.—Sycosis. Craving appetite; hair dry; soreness of corners of mouth; ill-humored and obstinate; laughs without cause; violent spasmodic twitching and prattling of unintelligible words, followed by sleep.

Veratrum vir.—**Chorea magna** with extremely severe convulsive action; most violent distortions of the body, universal, **unaffected by sleep;** lips covered with foam; inability to swallow; waked up by continual champing of teeth during sleep; intense sexual excitement; convulsions like electric shocks, opisthotonos.

Zincum met.—Chronic chorea, < after dinner, towards evening, after drinking wine and **during rest;** great depression of spirits; twitching in various muscles; whole body jerks during sleep; starting and rolling from side to side on waking; cries out as if frightened; feet fidgety (Stict.) and constantly moved while in bed; < from exercise. Chorea much affecting the general health, caused by fright or suppressed eruptions.

Zincum sulph.—Her whole trunk, facial muscles and all her limbs kept up a continual dancing movement, so that she was unable to eat, walk or lie.

Zizia aurea.—Chorea with twitchings during sleep (Agar. when going to sleep); spasmodic movements of the muscles of face and extremities, < by movement, noise, light or contact.

True cerebral chorea: Agar., Bell., Hyosc., Stram., Tarent., Zinc., Veratr. vir.

Spinal chorea: Nux v., Asa., Cic., Cocc., Cupr., Myg.

Uterine chorea: Caul., Cimicif., Croc., Sec., Sep., Lil., Puls.

Rheumatic chorea: Cimicif., Kali iod., Caust., Rhus t., Stict.

Abdominal chorea: Asa., Chel., Cin., Iod., Lyc., Sil.

CINCHONA, Ill Effects of.

The best remedies for these ailments are: 1, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Fer.*, *Ipec.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Puls.*, *Veratr.*; or, 2, *Caps.*, *Carb. v.*, *Cin.*, *Natr. m.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*

Arnica.—For rheumatic pains, heaviness, languor and bruised pain in the extremities, drawing in the bones; sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; aggravation of the pains by motion, talking and noise.

Arsenicum.—Ulcers on the extremities; dropsy or œdema of the feet; short cough and dyspnœa.

Belladonna.—Congestion of blood to the head, with heat in the face; pains in the head, face and teeth; or for jaundice when *Merc.* is insufficient.

Calcarea.—Headache; otalgia; toothache; pain in the limbs; especially when these symptoms are occasioned in consequence of the suppression of fever and ague by large doses of quinine, and *Puls.* proves insufficient.

Cedron.—Removes the roaring in ears, produced by Chin. or quinine.

Eucalyptus.—After quinine abuse with its characteristic headache, roaring in ears, general malaise, as if coryza (influenza) would set in.

Ferrum.—For œdema of the feet.

Ipecacuanha.—Six pills in a glass of water, a tablespoonful three times a day, generally removes most of the symptoms.

Lachesis.—For fever and ague which have been suppressed by large doses of quinine, *Puls.* being inefficient.

Mercurius.—For jaundice or other affections of the liver.

Natrum mur.—Constant hiccough after abuse of quinine.

Pulsatilla.—Otalgia; toothache; headache; pains in the limbs, after suppression of fever and ague.

Veratrum.—Coldness of the body and limbs, with cold sweat, constipation or diarrhœa.

For the consequences of suppressed fever and ague, give:

1. When the fever is actually suppresed: *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Cin.*, *Fer.*, *Ipec.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

2. When the fever still continues: 1, *Ipec.*, and then: 2, *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, *Lach.*, *Puls.*; or, but less frequently: 3, *Arn.*, *Cin.*, *Veratr.*; or, finally: 4, *Calc.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*, *Sulph.*

For further details see Intermittent Fever, Hepatitis, Lienitis and the other diseases arising from abuse of *Chin.*

CLIMAXIS.

Menopause, critical age: Acon., Apis, Bry., Cocc., Con., Croc., Cycl., Gel., Ign., Lach., Murex, Puls., Sang., Sep., Sulph., Ust.; **flushes** during climaxis: Amyl nit., Arg. nit., Bell., Crotal., Hydr. ac., Lach., Glon., Kali bi., Sang., Sep., Xanth.; **insomnia** at night: Acon.; day and night: Gels.; flushes of face with sweating: Jabor.; **insanity**: Cycl., Hippom.; **headache**: Croc., Cycl., Hep., Lach., Sang., Ust., Xanth.; **palpitation of heart**: Cast., Lach., Murex, Puls., Veratr. vir.; **heat on top of head**: Croc., followed by Carb. v.; **spitting of blood**: Sulph. ac.; **flushes of heat to face**: Kali bi.; **nervous irritability**: Acon., Cham., Coff., Ign., Murex, Puls.; **menorrhagia**: Chin., Con., Kreos., Lach., Sep., Sulph.; **nervous faintness** and exhaustion: Acon., Coff., Hydr. ac., Kali carb., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Sulph., Val., Veratr., Viol. od., **falling off of the hair**: Lyc.; **pains in sacrum** and coccyx: Ruta.

COCCYGODYNIA.

1, *Apis*, Fluor. ac., Hyper., Lach., Phos., Rhus, Ruta, Tarent., Zinc.; 2, Æsc. hip., Bell., Calc. phos., Cann., Canth., Graph., Kali carb., Kreos., Merc., Paris quad., Petr., Plat., Sep., Sil., Thuj.; 3, Agar., Agn. cas., Alum., Amm. c., Amm. m., Ang., Asa., Bor., Bov., Carb. v., Cimicif., Colch., Hep., Ign., Iod., Led., Plumb., Staph., Veratr.

Apis.—Inflammation of the coccygeal muscles and of the joints, from cold, getting feet wet, etc.; sensation of stiffness in sacrum; burning pressure in coccygeal region, < from any attempt to sit down and evenings.

Belladonna.—The ischia feel sore, as if there were no flesh on them, yet she feels better when sitting on something hard; intense crampy pain in the small of the back and os coccygis; she can sit only a short time, for it makes her stiff and unable to rise again from pain; cannot lie down well, wakes often at night, and has to shift position; feels best when standing or walking slowly.

Causticum.—Dull drawing pain in the region of the coccyx; pain as from bruises or darting pain in the coccyx; every movement of the body gives a pain in the small of the back; pinching crampy pain in the lumbar region and buttocks.

Carbo anim.—Pain in the coccyx, which becomes a burning pain when the parts are touched; pressing, bearing-down pain in the coccyx as if the parts were bruised; pain as from subcutaneous ulceration in this region, mostly when sitting or lying down; pressing, drawing, or stiffness in the lumbar region, as if the back were broken.

Cannabis.—Pressure, as if with a sharp point on the coccyx; pain in the middle of the back as if it were being pinched, the pain gradually extending towards the abdomen.

Cantharis.—Lancinations and tearings in coccyx, causing him to start.

Cicuta.—Tearing jerking in the coccyx; painful feeling of stiffness in the lower limbs; his legs refuse to carry him; during catamenia; coming on for the first time after a confinement.

Cistus Can.—A burning bruised pain in the coccyx.

Euphorbium.—Painfulness of coccyx, as if in the bone, < on rising from sitting and when beginning to move; sensitive to touch; diarrhœic stools which pain, < in coccyx.

Fluoric acid.—Aching in the os sacrum and lumbar region, relieved by stretching and bending backward, especially by pressure, in subjects of a rheumatic tendency.

Graphites.—Dull drawing in the coccyx in the evening; violent itching of the coccygeal region, the part being moist with scurfy eruptions.

Kali carb.—Violent gnawing in the coccyx, both when at rest and in motion; backache, while walking; she feels as if she must give up and lie down; backache, as if broken.

Kreosotum.—Drawing pain along the coccyx down to the rectum and vagina, where a spasmodic, contractive pain is felt; better when rising from her seat; subsequent milky leucorrhœa.

Lachesis.—Continual pain in the os sacrum and coccyx; drawing pain, or as if sprained, in the small of the back, preventing motion; agonizing pain when rising from his seat; nerves are here poorly protected, hence hyperæsthesia.

Lobelia.—Extreme tenderness over sacrum, she cannot bear even the pressure of a soft pillow; she cries out if any attempt is made to touch these parts; she sits up in bed, leaning forward to avoid contact with bed.

Magnesia.—Sudden piercing pain in the coccyx; sudden, violent, concussive, tearing, stitching pain in this region, as if the spine were bent back.

Mercurius.—Tearing pain in the coccyx, relieved by pressing the hand against the abdomen. Pain in sacrum as if one had been lying on too hard a couch; pricking itching in the sacrum, when walking.

Muriatic acid.—Drawing burning along the back, beginning at the coccyx, as if under the skin; burning stitch in sacrum, causing one to start.

Paris quad.—Tearing in the coccyx when sitting; pulsative stitches in the coccyx.

Petroleum.—Pain in coccyx while sitting; great uneasiness and stiffness in the small of the back and coccyx in the evening.

Phosphorus.—Pain in coccyx as if ulcerated, hindering motion, and followed by painful stiffness in the nape of the neck.

Phosphoric acid.—Itching stitch in the coccyx; fine stitches in coccyx and sternum.

Platina.—Numb feeling in the coccyx as from a blow.

Rhus tox.—Rheumatism from exposure to dampness; drawing, jerking stitches as with a needle in coccyx, < from continued rest, when first moving, > when in active motion.

Ruta.—Pain extending from coccyx to sacrum, as if caused by a bruise, from a blow or fall.

Tarentula.—Burning smarting leucorrhœa and painful uneasiness in the coccyx, relieved by standing, aggravated by the slightest movement, sitting or lying on the bed, or by the least pressure.

Thuja.—Painful drawing in the sacrum and coccyx, and in the thighs, when sitting; after having been seated awhile, the drawing hinders standing erect. Sudden cramplike pain in the lumbar region after long standing, and then attempting to walk, it seems as if he would fall; stitches from anus to sacrum; burning in hollow below coccyx.

Valeriana.—Bubbling pressure above the anus, in the region of the coccyx; pain in the loins, as from cold or overlifting.

Zincum.—Pain in coccyx, sometimes a pushing-aching, and sometimes pinching; lancinations in the sacrum; pressure, tension and weakness in the lumbar and sacral region; cracking in the back when walking.

COFFEE and its Therapeutics.

Desire for coffee: Ang., Ars., Aur., Bry., Calc. phos., Chin., Colch., Con., Lach., Mosch., Nux m., Phos. ac., Selen.

Dislike for coffee: Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Chel., Chin., Cinnab., Coc. c., Coff., Dulc., Fluor. ac., Lil., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Osm., Ox. ac., Phos., Rheum, Rhus, Sabad., Spig., Sulph. ac.

Anxiety from coffee: Cham., Ign., Nux v.; **ill-humor:** Phos. ac.; **cough<:** Caps., Caust., Cham., Cocc., Ign., Nux v.; **diarrhœa <:** Brom., Caust., Cist., Cycl., Fluor. ac., Ign. Osm., Ox. ac., Phos., Thuj.; **headache <:** Arg. nit., Arn., Ar. tri., Cham., Cocc., Ign., Mill., Nitr., Nux v.; **symptoms of stomach and abdomen <:** Canth., Cham., Ign., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v.; **vomiting from coffee:** Camph., Phyt.

Chamomilla.—Headache and toothache; extreme sensitiveness to pain, with crying; **pains in the stomach, abating a little after taking coffee;** violent colic, great oppression in the pit of the stomach, with hard pain.

Cocculus.—Debility and sweat after every exercise, trembling of the limbs; sudden starting up during sleep, as if in affright; flushes of heat; toothache when eating; sensation of emptiness in the head; colic; great sadness and anguish; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air, during motion, when eating or drinking, during sleep, or by tobacco smoke.

Ignatia.—Headache as from a nail in the brain, or as if the forehead were pressed asunder, or for beating in the head, **which is relieved by stooping;** debility; sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; spasmodic colic; painfulness or going to sleep of the limbs; fitful mood; at times gay, at others sad.

Lycopodium.—Coffee makes him sick and brings on aversion to it, a symptom often found in portal congestion and hepatic disorders.

Nux vomica.—Sleeplessness; palpitation of the heart; extreme nervousness; hemicrania, or sensation as if a nail were driven into the brain, with aggravation of the pains on stooping, or when walking; also, in the open air; toothache; colic aggravated by coffee; extreme sensitiveness to the open air; lively and choleric temper.

For other affections we refer the reader to diseases of the special organs.

The chronic ailments arising from the abuse of coffee are frequently > by *Merc.* or *Sulph.*, provided *Cham.*, *Nux v.* or *Ign.* is not sufficient.

Amelioration from coffee: Amb., Anac., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry., Canth., Carb. v., *Cham.*, Coloc., Euphor., Glon., Ign., Kali carb., Mez., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls.; **gastric symptoms** >: Brom., Coloc.; **diarrhœa** >: Brom.; Phos.; **headache** >: Cann. ind., Coloc., Glon., Hyosc.

COLCHICUM, Ill Effects of.

Antidoted by Bell., Camph., Cocc., Nux v., Puls., honey and vinegar; Spig.: when in heart affections patient feels as if dying. Copious draughts of ice-water prevent its action on the bowels. In poisoning Amm. caust. in sugar-water.

COLD, Ill Effects of a.

Principal remedies: 1, *Acon.*, *Cham.*, *Cimicif.*, *Coff.*, *Dulc.*, *Gels.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Carb. v.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ipec.*, *Phos.*, *Rhus*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*; 3, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Coloc.*, *Con.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Lyc.*, *Mang.*, *Natr. m.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux m.*, *Samb.*, *Sep.*, *Veratr. alb.* and *Veratr. vir.*

For **acute pains** occasioned by a cold, give: *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Cham.*, *Cimicif.*, *Coff.*, *Gels.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Samb.*, *Spig.* If **less acute**: *Dulc.*, *Chin.*, *Ipec.*, *Nux m.*

Obstinate chronic ailments require, besides the above remedies: *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Lyc.*, *Mang.*, *Natr. m.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phos.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

For colds **from exposure to wet**, or getting wet to the skin, give, *Aran. diad.*, *Calc.*, *Dulc.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, *Nux m.*, *Rhus*, *Sarsap.*; 3, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Caust.*, *Colch.*, *Hep.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, *Sep.*

For a cold occasioned by **bathing**: 1, *Ant.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Caust.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Rhus*, *Sarsap.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*

By washing and working **in cold water**: 1, *Calc.*, *Nux m.*, *Puls.*, *Sarsap.*, *Sulph.*; 2, *Amm.*, *Ant.*, *Bell.*, *Carb. v.*, *Dulc.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Rhus*, *Sep.*, *Spig.*

By **profuse sweats**: *Acon.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Chin.*, *Dulc.*, *Merc.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus*, *Sep.*

By the **head getting wet**; *Acon.*, *Bar.*, *Bell.*, *Led.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*

By the **feet getting wet**: 1, *Cupr.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*; 2, *Cham.*, *Merc.*, *Natr.*, *Rhus.*

By **taking cold on the stomach** in consequence of eating ice, fruits, acids, etc.: *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, *Puls.*

For **suppression of sweat** or some other secretion by a cold, give: 1, *Bry.*, *Ipec.*; 2, *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, *Cham.*, *Dulc.*, *Merc.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus.*

For **suppression of coryza** by a cold: *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Gels.*, *Lach.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

For **derangement of the menses** by a cold: *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Chin.*, *Cimicif.*, *Dulc.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

See Suppression of Secretions.

For the **disposition to take cold**, I recommend: 1, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Coff.*, *Dulc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus*, *Sil.*; 2, *Acon.*, *Bar.*, *Bor.*, *Graph.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ign.*, *Lyc.*, *Magn. m.*, *Merc.*, *Nat.*, *Natr. m.*, *Petr.*, *Phos.*, *Psor.*, *Sep.*, *Spig.*, *Sulph.*, giving the specific remedy at long intervals.

This remark applies to **sensitiveness to wind, weather, draught of air, warmth and cold.** If one is affected by every little **cold air**, take: *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Cham.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus*, *Veratr.*

If **cold weather is generally** hurtful, take: *Aloe*, *Ars.*, *Bar.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Camph.*, *Caps.*, *Caust.*, *Cocc.*, *Dulc.*, *Hell.*, *Nux m.*, *Nux v.*, *Rhod.*, *Rhus*, *Sabad.*

For great sensitiveness to **wind**: *Carb. v.*, *Cham.*, Lach., Lyc., Sulph.

To **draughts** of air: *Acon.*, *Anac.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

To **cool evening** air: *Amm.*, *Carb. v.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Sulph.*

To **rough weather**: *Bry.*, *Rhod.*, *Sil.*

To **damp** and **cold** weather: *Amm.*, *Bor.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Dulc.*, *Lach.*, *Phyt.*, *Rhod.*, *Rhus*, *Veratr.*

To **changes** of weather: *Calc.*, *Carb. v*, *Dulc.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Psor.*, *Rhus*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*, *Veratr.*

If the weather change from cold to warm: *Carb. v.*, *Lach.*, *Sulph.* are preferable; if from warm to cold: *Dulc.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus*, or *Veratr.*

Colds in spring generally require: *Carb. v.*, *Lach.*, *Rhus*, *Veratr.*

In **summer**: *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Carb. v.*, *Dulc.*, and if there should be thunder and lightning: *Bry.*, *Rhod.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*

Cold in **autumn**: 1, *Dulc.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus*, *Veratr.*; 2, *Calc.*, *Bry.*, *Chin.*

In **winter**: 1, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Dulc.*, *Rhod.*, *Rhus*; 2, *Cham.*, *Ipec.*, *Nux v.*, *Sulph.*, *Veratr.* In **dry** and cold weather: *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cham.*, *Ipec.*, *Nux v.*, *Sulph.*; in wet and cold weather: *Dulc.*, *Rhod.*, *Rhus*, *Veratr.*

COLIC, Enteralgia, Abdominal Spasms.

Principal remedies: 1, Bell., Coloc., Dios., Iris v., Magn. phos., Nux v., Podoph., Puls.; 2, Acon., Æscul. hip., Alet., Ars., Carb.v., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Hyosc., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Sec., Sulph.; 3, Agn., Alum., Ant., Arn., Calc., Caul., Caust., Cimicif., Colch., Collins., Cupr., Fer., Gels., Ipec., Kalm., Lach., Leptan., Magn. m., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Op., Plat., Rheum, Ruta, Seneg., Stann., Veratr., Zinc.

For **flatulent colic**: 1, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Cham.*, Chin., *Cocc.*, Coloc., *Con.*, *Diosc.*, *Nux v.*, Phos., Puls., Sulph.; or 2, Æth., Agn., Alet., Colch., Fer., Gels., Gnaphal., Gräph., Lyc., Mgt. arc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Veratr., Zinc.

For **inflammatory colic**: 1, Acon., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Hyosc., Merc.; or 2, Ars., Bry., Cham., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Sulph. Compare Enteritis.

For **hæmorrhoidal colic**: Æsc., Ars., Carb. v., Collins., Coloc., Lach., Nux v., Pod., Puls., Sulph.

For **spasmodic colic**: 1, *Bell.*, Cham., *Cocc.*, *Coloc.*, Hyosc., Ipec., Magn., Magn. m., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Ars., Cupr., Fer., Gels., Helon., Kalm., Lach., Phos., Stann., Sulph.

For **neuralgia cœliaca**: Ars., Magn. c., Nux v.

For **worm colic**: 1, *Merc.*; 2, Cin., Sulph.; 3, Cic., Ferr., Fil. m., Nux m., Ruta, Sabad.

For different abdominal pains, compare Cardialgia, Hepatitis, Nephralgia, Diseases of the Uterus, etc.

In relation to the **external causes.**

For **lead colic**: Ars., Nux v., Op., Pod.; or Alum., Bell., Plat.

For colic from **derangement of the stomach** (colica gastrica): 1, Bell.,

Nux v., Puls.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Coff., Hep., Sulph., Tart. Compare Gastric Derangement.

For colic from **chagrin or anger**: Cham., Coloc., or Sulph.

From some kind of **injury, blow or strain**: 1, Arn., Bry., Rhus; 2, Carb. v., Lach.

From **catching cold**: Cepa, Cham., Chin., Coloc., Merc., Nux v. By a **bath**: Nux v. From **exposure to wet and cold**: Puls.

For the **colic of infants**: 1, Cham., Nux m., Rheum; or 2, Acon., Bell., Calc., Caust., Cic., Coff., Sil., Staph.; 3, Bor., Cin., Ipec., Jal., Senn.

Colic of **hypochondriacs**: Æsc., Alet., Calc., Chin., Collins., Grat., Natr., Natr. m., Stann.

Colica hysterica: 1, Cocc., Ign., Puls., Magn. m., Nux m., Nux v., Stann., Val.; or 2, Ars., Bell., Bry., Caul., Gels., Stram.

Colica menstrualis: Bell., Cham., Carb. v., Cocc., Coff.,Cycl.,Nux v., *Puls.*, Sec., Sulph., Vibur., Zinc., etc.

Colic of **pregnant or lying-in females**: Arn., Bell., Bry., Cham., Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Veratr.

Special indications:

Aconite.—**Inflammatory colic**, after cold, forces him double, yet relieved in no position; burning, cutting, darting in the bowels, > from least pressure or lying on the right side; abdomen hot to the touch, distended, sensitive, paroxysms of anguish; cutting extending in a circle, from spine to abdomen; colic, involving the bladder, with violent cramp pains; contraction of the hypogastrium in the region of the bladder; constant but ineffectual urging to urinate; pains in the loins as if bruised.

Æthusa.—**Colic, followed by violent vomiting**, vertigo and weakness; excessive griping pains in abdomen which is tense, inflated and sensitive, especially in hepatic region; very cold sensation in whole of upper abdomen; internal **and external pain of abdomen**, with aching pain in bowels and coldness of lower extremities; bubbling sensation in umbilical region like water bubbling up in a spring; **intolerance of milk**.

Aloe.—Colic, especially in elderly people, with intense griping pains across the lower portion of abdomen, with a preference for right side, before and during stool, which is windy and watery; after stool all pain ceases, leaving the patient bathed in sweat and extremely prostrated; painfulness over the whole abdomen, especially along both sides of the navel, which parts cannot endure being touched; on making a false step a pain in stomach; discharge of much flatus, burning, smelling offensive.

Alumen.—**Potter's colic**, with sleeplessness, headache, crawling,tingling in limbs; constipation, better from pressure; abdomen retracted; tongue dry, black; urine red, scanty; violent delirium and debility. **Lead colic**, patient violent as if drunk and enraged, pulse slow; tongue in folds and dry; trembling of limbs and pain as if they were beaten. Also after Op.

Alumina.—**Lead colic**; spasmodic pains in hypochondria and stomach, with dyspnœa almost to suffocation, worse when stooping; pressing in both groins towards sexual organs, like from hernia, with tension as far as the side of the abdomen; pains < sitting bent; > from warm applications.

Ammonium carb.—Colic with pain between scapulæ; cutting pain with retraction of the abdominal walls, > from pressure and ceases on lying down.

Antimonium crud.—Colic with loss of appetite, feeling of oppression, indisposition to work, incarcerated flatus and constipation and red urine.

Arsenicum.—Violent pains in abdomen, with great anguish, has no

rest anywhere, rolls about on the floor and despairs of life; abdomen drawn in; colic day and night with but short remissions; constipation; vomiting of clear water or of mucus and bile with the colic; violent cutting or spasmodic tearing, gnawing pains, frequently with intolerable burning or with feeling of coldness in abdomen; terrible cutting bellyache with frequent thin stools, fainting and cold sweat, often with icy coldness of hands and feet, periodical colic; desire for cold water, but afraid to drink it. Caused by ice-water, ice-cream, bad sausages, cheese, lead poisoning. **Colic after severe burns.**

Asafœtida.—Wind colic with abdominal pulsations; very painful distension of abdomen, rumbling, > by passing wind; partial distension of abdomen with severe pain and a feeling as if something were rising from below upward into chest and throat, with fainting at the acme, > by pressure; bellyache, as if the intestines were torn and cut. Hysteria and hypochondriasis.

Aurum.—Painful accumulation of gas below the left ribs; causing a stitching pain there, coming on even after eating the simplest food; nightly flatulent colic with distended abdomen, and nightly diarrhœa with burning in rectum.

Baptisia.—Bilious colic, constant pain over gall-bladder, **with desire to keep moving,** though motion is painful; severe colicky pains in umbilical and hypochondriac regions, recurring every few seconds, and rumbling desire for stool; griping pains in bowels while at stool; frequent fainting spells.

Belladonna.—Colic, as if a spot in the abdomen were seized with the nails, a griping, clutching, clawing; violent cutting pressure in the hypogastrium, now here and there; the pains come on suddenly and disappear just as suddenly; standing and walking aggravate the pain; **tenderness to slight pressure, but relieved by hard pressure across the abdomen;** pod-shaped protrusion of the colon, with abatement of the pain on bending backward, or making pressure; loud rumbling and pinching in the belly; congestion of blood to the head; thirst, but drinks but little, as drinking aggravates; copper colic.

Bovista.—Cutting colic, with coldness, teeth chattering, limbs tremble, < after stool; cutting pains around navel, relieved by eating, < when at rest; colic, with bright-red urine, causing the patient to double over.

Bryonia.—Rumbling gurgling in the abdomen; sudden painful cuttings in the intestines, with a feeling as if one were digging in with his fingers, compelling him to bend double, relieved by profuse pasty evacuations; foul flatulence; great sensitiveness of abdomen; has to keep quiet, most easy when lying on affected side or on abdomen; colic, especially during summer heat after a hot day.

Calcarea carb.—Frequent colic, with great weariness and sickly look of face, fully relieved by cold water applications or bathing in cold water; severe spasms in abdomen, especially evenings and at night, with coldness of thighs; feeling of **coldness in abdomen;** enlargement and hardness of abdomen, particularly in teething children; diarrhœic, claylike stools, smelling sour or fetid.

Cantharis.—Cutting in abdomen, with stitches in lumbar region, boring in knees, extorting screams, and bitter vomiting; violent burning pain and heat through whole intestinal tract, with painful sensitiveness to touch, < at night, after drinking coffee, > mornings, by external warmth, a recumbent posture or by strong exercise till sweat breaks out; abdominal symptoms in sympathy with those of distant parts.

Carbolic acid.—Frequent occurrence of coliclike pains; **flatulence of old age**, depending on imperfect digestion; sinking feeling all over abdomen; jolting during riding affects, unpleasantly, the abdominal organs, which feel hot and sore; **colic of nursing infants.**

Carbo veg.—Colic from flatulence, abdomen full to bursting; pinching and pressive colic in lower abdomen, pain < about bladder or left epigastrium, from least food, from riding in carriage or car, > from passing flatus or hard stool: sensation of constant downward pressure in abdomen, so that the patient tries to support it with the hands or a bandage, > from passing flatus upward and downward; belching, tasting sour or rancid.

Castoreum.—Nervous colic with pallor, cold sweat and sudden loss of strength, caused by emotions, chilling the feet during amenia, with painful tympany, > by pressure.

Causticum.—Crampy colic of a chronic character; pain from stomach through to the back, up into chest, down into abdomen; painful distension of abdomen, must bend double, < after least food or from tightening the clothing; belching; obstinate constipation; white-coated tongue; menstrual colic; all the pains cease at night.

Cepa.—Colic from catching cold by getting the feet wet, or after eating too much, especially cucumbers, salad, etc.; the pains begin in the hepatic region, spreading hence over the whole abdomen, and are worst around the navel; < when sitting; > when moving about and by passing of flatus; pressing down pain into the bladder and to the left side of abdomen, with inclination to stool and to pass water.

Chamomilla.—**Peripheric neuralgia**; the whole abdomen distended like a drum; griping tearing colic in umbilical region, and lower down on both sides, with pain in small of back as if it were broken; colic returns from time to time; flatulence accumulates in the hypochondria, and stitches shoot through to chest; wind colic; flatus passed in small quantity without relief, relief by applying warm cloths; sensation as if the bowels were drawn up in a ball and as if the whole of the abdomen were empty; loathing; bitter vomiting or bilious diarrhœa; the pains appear at night, or in the morning, at sunrise, or after a meal; constricting pain in the abdomen and back; she kicks, grates her teeth and screams; hot face, red cheeks, hot sweat.

Chelidonium.—Colic, with retraction of the navel, nausea and rumbling of bowels; oppression or cramplike throbbing in pit of stomach; breathing with anguish; relief by hot drinks.

China.—**Colic from gall-stones**; pain in hepatic region, as from subcutaneous ulceration; worse from touch; violent colic, of pinching character, with nausea and thirst, relieved by bending double, returning every afternoon or at night; tympanitic distension of the abdomen or spasmodic constrictive pains with incarceration of flatulence and pressure towards the hypochondria; gastro-duodenal catarrh after loss of fluids or severe illness, brought on by eating fruit or drinking new beer.

Chininum sulph.—Flatulent colic of an intermitting type.

Chionanthus.—Cutting and twisting pain in bowels, > by lying on abdomen and by emission of foul flatus; dull, sore, aching feeling in umbilical and iliac regions, < during stool; jaundice and hepatic troubles.

Cistus Can.—Colic after acid fruits, though great desire for them, and followed by diarrhœa, with cold feeling in stomach.

Cocculus.—Flatulent colic, about midnight, with incessant formation of flatus, distending the abdomen and passing off without relief; abdomen

drawn spasmodically towards vertebral column, then becoming swollen and distended with constantly changing swellings over abdomen; **sensation as if sharp stones rubbed together at every movement**; belching relieves; great rumbling in bowels; pain most severe in epigastric, umbilical and right iliac region; nausea, vomiting, yellow face, cold perspiration, anxiety, restlessness; < from eating and riding in a carriage.

Coffea.—**Excessive pains**; colic, as if the stomach had been overloaded, as if the abdomen would burst; cannot suffer the clothes to be tight on the abdomen; pressure in the abdomen as from incarcerated flatulence; burning, sour eructations; continuous pinching pains in the iliac regions; anguish and pressure in the epigastrium; great nervousness; restlessness; cries; grating of teeth; convulsions; coldness of the limbs; moaning, suffocative fits; constant alternation of constipation and diarrhœa.

Colchicum.—Colic, aggravated by eating, after flatulent food, with great distension of abdomen; bowels painful until diarrhœa sets in; better from bending double; **stomach icy cold with colic**; epigastrium extremely sensitive to touch or pressure; very offensive flatus in the evening; copious, watery, bilious stools, with cutting colic; burning, unquenchable thirst, violent or easy vomiting, renewed after every motion or from the sight or smell of cooking food.

Collinsonia.—Cutting, colicky pains in hypogastrium, must sit down, becomes very faint, cannot sleep; heavy, dragging ache in pelvis: flatulence and rumbling in stomach and bowels, with distension of abdomen; sluggish stool with distended abdomen; hæmorrhoids; chronic affections of rectum.

Colocynthis.—Lead colic, cutting in abdomen as from knives, abdomen distended and painful; violent, cutting, constricting, spasmodic pains; with pinching, griping, cutting, emanating from a central point, often umbilical region, and radiating from there all over abdomen and chest; **sensation as if the bowels were squeezed** between stones (Cocc., as if sharp stones rubbed together); the patient **doubles up or seeks relief by pressing the belly against the bed-post or any hard object, or by lying on belly**, < from coffee, tobacco smoking, by passage of flatus and by a stool, gastric and abdominal pains < by eating (Bov. >), especially cheese, by vexation and anger; tight, cramplike pain in left iliac and inguinal region, < after (not during, external pressure, especially seen in women after excess in venery; hæmorrhoidal colic with sensation as if the bowels hung on easily-tearing threads; tympanitic distension of bowels, > by passage of thin, yellow stools, accompanied by great discharge of wind and relief after stool; cramps in calves, or chills and tearing pains in lower limbs; colic < on rising or walking (Diosc. >).

Conium mac.—Inflation of abdomen after meals, particularly after milk; excessive colicky pains, stitching pains in hepatic region, pressive tensive pains in hypochondria, < from pressure and during night, > by day; colic from incarcerated flatus; cutting in abdomen before and during emission of flatus.

Croton tigl.—Griping colic and writhing around navel; bearing down in abdomen, as if everything were relaxed; chilliness along spine and through abdomen, with nausea, vomiting and copious watery or pappy stools; > from hot milk, < after eating or nursing.

Copaiba.—Borborygmi; rumbling in abdomen so loud that it is heard by others; abdomen distended as if it would burst; colic with great nausea, somewhat > by sweat; colic with watery diarrhœa, tearing pains in abdomen, preceded by drawing pains in bones of thighs.

Cuprum ars.—Cutting, cramping pain in abdomen, which is very sensitive to touch; legs drawn up, cannot be stretched; pain < lying on either side, > on back; pulse suppressed; intense thirst, diarrhœa, vomiting; rapid prostration with coldness of body; spasmodic and neuralgic pains in bowels, with screaming and cramps in fingers and toes, may occur every two or three weeks.

Cuprum.—**Cramps in the abdomen**; violent, colicky, drawing-cutting pain in the abdomen; **abdomen drawn in**; colic not increased by pressure; violent spasms in abdomen and upper and lower limbs, with penetrating distressing screams; **intussusception of the bowels**, with singultus, violent colic, stercoraceous vomiting, and great agony; spasmodic movements of the abdominal muscles; cramps of the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging, and cutting pains in umbilical region as if a knife were thrust through to the back, with piercing screams; abdomen hard as a stone; constipation succeeded by watery, greenish or bloody stool; spasmodic vomiting > by a drink of cold water; collapse with great prostration and lack of reaction; pulse soft, moderately frequent; skin warm and dry.

Cyclamen—Paroxysms of colic coming on during night, especially after late supper, > by getting up and walking about; full feeling and distension of abdomen; rumbling of flatus; stools infrequent and hard, expelled with great effort.

Dioscorea.—**Flatulent colic**, chiefly in persons of feeble digestive power, frequent expulsion of wind, but no relief from it, and the pains **relieved by stretching the body out, or by walking about** (Coloc.<). Steady twisting pains in abdomen, **not remitting** (Coloc. > in paroxysms); severe, cutting, tearing, burning pains; worse on pressure and when lying down; motion aggravates in the beginning and relieves afterwards; bilious colic and diarrhœa early in the morning; cramplike pain in the region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, extending to the back, with vomiting; severe colic and heat in stomach and abdomen, aggravated from doubling up (Coloc. >) and at rest, the pains compel him to keep in constant motion. The pains in the abdomen **suddenly shift and appear in different localities**, as the fingers and toes, with intense pains; **hyperæsthesia of the abdominal nerves; neuralgia of the bowels.**

Dulcamara.—**Colic** from cold, damp weather or from sudden changes from hot to cold weather; cutting pain above navel; griping; nausea, followed by diarrhœa.

Euphrasia.—Colic alternates with pains in eyes; colic in daytime, ceasing towards evening, when eye symptoms are worse; dark spots before vision also in daytime.

Gelsemium.—Rumbling and roaring in abdomen, with discharge of wind up and down; periodical colic, with yellow diarrhœa in the evening; spasmodic and flatulent colic, > when sitting erect and during continual motion, < when beginning to move; periodic, malarial neuralgia of intestines; sharp lancinating pains, with great excitement and restlessness, cold hands and feet, rapid pulse and tendency to general cramps, > by flatus, by stool and temporarily by stimulants.

Graphites.—**Colic immediately after eating**; griping, digging, crampy pains in the lower abdomen; pain **below the navel**, as if the intestines were torn; burning pains radiating through abdomen; incarcerated flatus, painfully pressing towards the groins and anus.

Helleborus.—Excessive colic; weakness; features sunken; face cold and pale, covered with clammy sweat; pulse thready; stools loose, watery, jellylike, involuntary; **sensation of coldness in abdomen** (Colch.).

Hydrastis Can.—Loud rumbling, with dull aching in hypogastrium and small of the back; < moving; cutting, colicky pains, with heat and faintness in the hypogastrium, extending to the testicles; better after passing flatus.

Hyoscyamus niger.—Nervous or hysterical colic, as if abdomen would burst, presses the fists into the sides; cutting, spasmodic pains, vomiting, belching, hiccough, screaming; tympanitic abdomen, sore to the touch; colic relieved by vomiting; frequent emission of urine as clear as water.

Ignatia.—**Periodical abdominal spasms**; colic pains, first griping, then stitching, in one or the other side of the abdomen; flatulent colic at night; protrusions in various parts of the abdomen; the colicky pains aggravated by brandy, coffee, or sweet things; in sensitive and hysteric women.

Illicium anis.—Violent wind colic, recurring at regular hours, rumbling in abdomen, especially in children; stools dark, bilious, compact.

Ipecacuanha.—Flatulent colic from acids, with frequent loose stools; with every movement cutting almost constantly running from left to right; griping, as from a hand, each finger seemingly sharply pressing into the intestines; much worse by motion, better during rest; colic of children.

Iris vers.—Grumbling bellyache, with very fetid flatus, which relieves; bending double relieves; intermittent colicky pains around navel, before each spell of vomiting and purging; sharp, griping pains in bowels.

Jalapa.—Severe griping, cutting pains in bowels, < at night; pain in middle of abdomen and in region of left superior flexure of colon; flatulent rumbling in bowels; violent pains in small intestines, as if they were cut to pieces.

Kali carb.—Sharp shooting pains in paroxysms of great severity, abdomen hard and retracted; pains shooting down from abdomen into legs; constipation; colic, as if intestinal canal were full of water.

Lachesis.—Painful distension of abdomen, flatulence with partial relief by eructations; abdomen sensitive to weight of coverings, cannot bear anything tight around waist; craving hunger, > after eating; flushes after eating; suffering from acid drinks; constipation; < after mental or physical efforts.

Lycopodium.—**Flatulent colic.** The incarcerated flatus causes much pain, as it cannot pass; colicky pains on the right side of the abdomen, extending into the bladder, with frequent urging to urinate; when turning on the right side a hard body seems to roll from the navel to that side; great fermentation in the abdomen, with colic and discharge of much flatus, cutting pains across abdomen, from right to left.

Magnesia phos.—Cramps in abdomen; pains around navel and above it towards the stomach, and from there radiating to both sides towards the back; violent cutting pains so that he has to scream out, then shooting and violently contracting, lessened by bending double or by pressure with the hand, external warmth; eructations which do not relieve; cramps and wind colic, often accompanied by a watery diarrhœa.

Mancinella.—Intestinal colic, with fainting; constipation and diarrhœa in alternation; loud rumbling in abdomen, < from drinking water.

Manganum.—Intense pain, as if the bowels were drawn together, beginning in stomach, going downward into abdomen, chiefly on left side, relieved by bending double and chiefly by sitting bent before a fire, also by food or eructations; worse in a cold room and cold weather, the pain concentrating itself around navel.

Mercurius.—Colic from cold, from the evening air, from worms; **colic which only passes off in a recumbent position**; shaking sensation of the

bowels on walking; they feel loose; distension of the abdomen, with pressure and tension and painfulness to contact.

Natrum carb.—Flatulent colic with constriction around stomach and navel; flatus changing place and causing pain; incarcerated flatus; distension of abdomen, < after eating; passes sour-smelling or fetid flatus.

Nux moschata.—Colic immediately after eating, and < after drinking during day, with dry mouth and thirstlessness; > from hot wet cloths; abdomen enormously distended; weight in upper part of abdomen, lower part tense; cutting pinching around navel, relieved by pressure, preventing sleep, though sleepy.

Nux vomica.—**Colic from indigestion**, with waterbrash; worse after coffee, brandy or overeating; flatulent colic, with pressure upward, causing dyspnœa, and downward, causing urging to stool and urination; periodical colic before breakfast or after meals; colic from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow; cannot bear his clothes tight around the hypochondria; painful soreness of the abdominal muscles when moving, pressing on them, coughing or laughing; obstinate constipation; hard stool; cold hands and cold feet during the paroxysms, or even stupefaction unto unconsciousness; aggravation by walking; relief by bending double, by rest, sitting or lying; violent pains in the small of the back and loins, violent headache; thin, yellow, very badly-smelling stools.

Opium.—Colic with great pressure downward upon rectum and bladder, without any fecal discharge or passing of urine or flatus; flatulence accumulates in upper portion of the bowels, causing abdominal distension, especially in umbilical region, with antiperistaltic motion, belching and vomiting; bowels seem perfectly closed, but there is constant urging to defecate and to urinate; cutting, pressive, twisting pains; great deal of belching without relief. Painter's colic.

Oxalic acid.—Colic from eating sugar; **pains in small spots and radiate** from them; colic about navel as if bruised, with stitches and difficult emission of flatus, coming on a few hours after eating with bitter and sour eructations. Nocturnal colic, < towards early morn and keeps him awake, < on moving, > by rest. Burning sensation from throat down.

Piper meth.—Agonizing pain, with tossing, twisting and writhing; patient driven irresistibly to change position, but it does not bring relief; momentary relief when his attention is absorbed by other things.

Petroleum.—**Sensation of coldness** (Helleb.), **weakness and faintness** in the abdomen; awakes towards morning with pinching colic; better from bending double.

Phosphorus.—Flatulent colic deep in the abdomen; worse when lying; tympanitis, mostly about the cæcum and transverse colon; sensation of coldness in flaccid abdomen.

Platina.—**Painter's colic** (Op.); pain in umbilical region, extending through to the back; patient screams and tries to relieve the pain by turning in all possible positions; pressing and bearing down in the abdomen, extending into the pelvis; constipation.

Plumbum.—Intense paroxysms of a shooting character, the intervals being filled up with continued sense of griping and cramping; **great constipation but no flatulence**, tenesmus of bladder or retention of urine, retraction of abdominal walls and the clawing twisting pains radiate upward to chest and downward to the pubes; vomiting, slight icterus; slow, full and hard pulse; abdomen hard as a stone and drawn into the spine as if by a string; knots in recti muscles; anguish with cold sweat and deathly faintness; < evening and night, > from rubbing or hard

pressure. Delirium alternating with colic, with tremors of head and hands; patient bites and strikes at those near him.

Polygonum punct.—Cutting, lancinating, griping pains, with great rumbling, as if the whole intestinal contents were in a fluid state (Kali carb.) and in violent commotion from below upward, producing nausea and disposition to vomit, with liquid feces which are discharged with considerable force, with pains in loins.

Podophyllum.—Excessive colicky pains, **originating in a depressed or excessive bilious secretion.** Cramps in the bowels, with retraction of the abdominal muscles, frequently recurring, but ameliorated by pressure; severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatus; pain in bowels at daybreak, relieved by warmth and bending forward while lying on side; worse lying on back; pains and stool worst mornings, and excited again by eating and drinking; **lead colic.**

Psorinum.—Colicky pains; better passing fetid flatus (Iris); abdomen distended; griping and desire for stool **while riding**; stools fluid, fetid, smelling like rotten eggs or carrion.

Pulsatilla.—**Colic from cold,** with diarrhœa, from getting feet wet, from fruits, ices, pastry; flatulent colic evening, after supper, or at night; oppressive flatulence in upper abdomen and hypochondria; shifting of flatus; colic, with nausea, ceasing after vomiting; restlessness; heaviness and fulness of the abdomen, with unpleasant distension; the pains are worse when sitting or lying, with chills; relief by walking.

Rhododendron.—Colic at the navel, and feeling of repletion after eating; pressing in the pit of the stomach during and after eating; periodical cramp pains under the short ribs, with oppression of breathing; pain as from flatulence in different parts, but especially in left hypochondrium; painful incarceration of flatulence in the hypochondria and in the small of the back.

Rhus tox.—Colic, compelling one to walk bent, relieved by bending double and **walking about** or by **lying on the abdomen**; worse at night or after getting wet.

Robinia.—Flatulent colic and pinching in abdomen, corresponding to pains in the head; severe colic, with ineffectual desire for stool; tympanitic colic, accompanied by great weakness, and aggravated by the least motion; acid dyspepsia; intensely acid vomiting.

Sabadilla.—Sensation as if a ball of thread were moving and turning rapidly through bowels; cutting in bowels as with knives; burning, boring, whirling in region of navel; rumbling in abdomen as if empty.

Sepia.—Colic with great distension and sensitiveness of abdomen, typically recurring towards evening; rumbling in abdomen, especially after eating, abdomen puffed up with anguish; sensation of lump in rectum, with unsuccessful urging to stool, only wind and mucus pass; constipation.

Silicea.—Colicky pains in lower abdomen, with straining and increased pain during stool; colic, from worms, with yellow hands, blue nails; clothing across abdomen feels too tight; abdominal pains relieved by warmth.

Stannum.—Colic, with stitches from both sides through the abdomen, aggravated by the slightest motion or touch, and when lying on the right side; relieved by bending double against a chair or table (Pod.), especially when defecation is preceded by pinching pains; cutting about navel, with bitter eructations; hunger and diarrhœa; abdomen sore, as from subcutaneous ulceration; sensation of emptiness in abdomen.

Staphisagria.—Crampy pains in abdomen following a fit of anger;

colic following operations about the abdomen, after lithotomy, with urging to stool or to urinate, < after food and drink; feeling of weakness in abdomen, as if it would drop, wants to hold it up; desire for stimulants.

Stramonium.—Colic, with violent rumbling, coming on suddenly in the evening, with faint sensation and cold shivers; abdomen distended, but not hard; **hysterical** abdominal spasms.

Sulphur.—Colic, after eating and drinking, obliging one to bend double; worse from sweet things; incarcerated flatulence in left side of abdomen, with heaviness, fulness and constipation; intestines feel as if strung in knots; worse from bending forward; hæmorrhoidal colic (Nux v.); painful sensitiveness of the abdomen, as if it were raw and sore.

Tabacum.—Nephritic colic, when the obstruction is in the right ureter, with great paleness of face, cold sweat, vomiting, often fainting spells, great exhaustion (Kali carb., left side).

Terebinthina.—On lying down, the umbilical region feels retracted and cold, as if covered by a round cold plate; sensation as if the intestines were being drawn towards the spine; colic with mushy stools, constant cutting extending into the thighs, at rest and during motion; cutting in abdomen, with local distension as if a hernia would protrude; cutting pains in groins, as if from a hernia.

Thrombidium.—Abdominal distress begins while eating (dinner), is not relieved by stools, which are unceasing, and as long as they keep up are accompanied by tenesmus. Discharges are very thin, feces mixed with mucus and cause flatus to pass without relief.

Thuja.—Hæmorrhoidal colic, with very acute and violent pain in the lower bowels; much flatus, with or without stool; feces hard or fluid and scanty; when fluid there is a sensation in rectum as if boiling lead were passing through.

Triosteum.—**Bilious colic; flatulency confined to the stomach**; heat and sharp pain in the right side of the abdomen; diarrhœa, attended with colic; soreness in the epigastric region.

Valeriana.—**Hysterical colic,** especially in evenings, in bed; after dinner, from hæmorrhoids; from worms; bloatedness of the abdomen, which feels as if it would become excessively distended, even unto bursting; involuntary inclination to draw the abdomen in, on account of the cutting and pinching pain.

Veratrum alb.—Colic forcing patient to bend double, but he must walk about for relief; abdomen swollen, sensitive, no flatus up or down (Plumb.); cold sweat on forehead; burning, twisting, cutting pains with nausea and vomiting; cold feeling in abdomen; colic after a cold, from fruits or vegetables; anxiety, restlessness; colic and diarrhœa from drinking water in marshy countries or to which one is not used; spasmodic hiccough; cold hands and face.

Viburnum opulus.—Abdomen tender and sensitive, worse about navel; cramping colic pains in lower abdomen, almost unbearable, coming suddenly and with terrible severity.

Zincum.—Flatulent colic; worse from wine, towards evening or during the night and at rest; loud rumbling and rolling; **retraction of the abdomen** (Plumb., Pod.); hot, moist, fetid flatus, passing off without relief; violent bearing down in the abdomen after a difficult, scanty stool, relieved by passing flatus; pressure under the short ribs after eating, with mental depression; pain in the hypochondria, like a spasm, alternating with dyspnœa.

PAINS.—Aching: Æth., Bell., Carb. v., Caust., Calc., Hydrast., Lach.,

Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; **bearing-down pains**: Bell., Dulc., Lach., Plat.; **boring**: Cin., Coloc., Sen., Sep., Tart.; **burning**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Canth., Carb. v., Cham., Caust., Diosc., Graph., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sabad., Sec., Sep., Sil., Veratr.; **clawing**: Bell.; **spasmodic, crampy, griping, constrictive pains**: Æth., Aloe, Anac., Asa., Bapt., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coloc., Cupr. ars., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Iod., Lyc., Magn. m., Magn. phos., Natr. m., Nux v., Plat., Plumb., Pod., Polyg., Psor., Puls., Staph., Vibur.; **cutting**: Acon., Ars., Asa., Bell., Bov., Bry., Calc., Canth., Collins., Coloc., Con., Cupr. ars., Cupr., Diosc., Dulc., Hydrast., Hyosc., Ipec., Lyc., Magn. phos., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Petr., Phos., Polyg., Sabad., Sec., Sil., Spong., Stann., Sulph., Val., Veratr.; pains obliging patient to bend **double**: Acon., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Coloc., Lyc., Sulph., Veratr.; **gnawing**: Ars., Canth., Oleand., Ruta, Sen.; **pinching**: Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Coff., Coloc., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Robin., Sil., Sulph., Val.; beating **pulsative**: Cann., Caps., Cin., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Sep., Sulph. ac., Tart.; **stitching**: Aur., Bell., Calc., Canth., Cham., Chin., Con., Gels., Ign., Kali c., Lach., Magn. phos., Merc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Nux, Ox. ac., Plumb., Polyg., Sep., Sulph.; **tearing**: Ars., Asa., Bry., Cham., Cop., Diosc., Graph., Ign., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Magn. m., Sec., Sulph.

PAINS EXTENDING.—To back: Diosc.; **through to back**: Caust., Plat.; **to bladder**: Lyc.; **into chest**: Caust., Plumb.; **to legs**: Kali c.; **to pelvis**: Plat.; **to pubes**: Plumb.; in a circle from **spine** to abdomen: Acon.; **to testicles**: Hydrast.; **to thighs**: Tereb.

ABDOMEN.—Burning in: Acon., Ars., Bell., Canth., Carb. v., Cham., Caust., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sec., Sep., Sil., Veratr.; **coldness in**: Æth., Ars., Calc., Chin., Colch., Helleb., Kalm., Kreos., Magn. arct., Meny., Oleand., Petr., Phos., Plumb., Ruta, Sec., Sep., Veratr.; **distension of**: Acon., Æth., Arn., Ars., Asa., Aur., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Colch., Collins., Coloc., Cop., Dig., Graph., Hyosc., Iod., Kali, Lach., Magn. m., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Phos., Psor., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stram., Val., Veratr.; **emptiness, hollowness**, sensation of: Arn., Cham., Cocc., Coloc., Hep., Lach., Mur. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Stann.; **heat**, feeling of: Bell., Canth., Carb. v., Carbol. ac., Diosc., Mez., Phos., Sil.; **retracted**: Alum., Amm. c., Ars., Chel., Cocc., Cupr., Kali c., Plumb., Pod., Zinc.; **soreness of**: Carbol. ac., Nux, Stann., Sulph.

AGGRAVATION.—Brandy, from: Ign., Nux; **coffee**, from: Canth., Ign., Nux; **drinking**, from: Ars., Bell., Nux m., Nux v., Pod., Staph., Sulph.; **eating**, from or after: Ars., Aur., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Colch., Coloc., Graph., Iod., Kali, Lyc., Magn. c., Natr. c., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.; **evening**: Amb., Amm., Ant., Arn., Bell., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caust., Chin., Con., Dulc., Hep., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Magn. c., Magn. m., Mang., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plat., Puls., Ran., Rhus, Sen., Sep., Stront., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Val., Zinc.; **lying down**: Diosc., Phos., Puls.; **lying on back**: Pod.; **lying on right side**: Acon., Stann.; **lying on either side**: Cupr. ars.; **motion**: Asar., Bell., Bry., Cann., Dig., Graph., Hydrast., Ipec., Kreos., Magn. austr., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Ox. ac., Rob., Stann., Ther.; **night**, at: Acon., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Graph., Hep., Magn. m., Merc., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **pressure**, from: Acon., Con., Diosc., Lach.; **rest**, when at: Bov.; **riding**, when: Carb. v., Cocc., Psor.; **sitting**, when: Cepa, Puls.; **sitting bent**, when: Alum., Sulph.; **standing**, when: Bell.; **sweet things**, from: Ign., Sulph.; **touch**, from: Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Canth.. Carb. v., Chin., Cupr.,

ars., Cupr., Hyosc., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Stann., Sulph., Veratr.; **walking, from:** Bell., Nux v.

AMELIORATION.—Belching, from: Carb. v.,Cocc.,Magn. phos.,Mang.; **bending double:** Bell., Chin., Colch., Coloc.,Iris,Magn. phos.,Mang.,Nux v., Petr., Stann.; **bending forward:** Pod.; **coffee, from:** Coloc.; **cold applications:** Calc. c.; **drinks, hot:** Chel.; **eating, from:** Bov., Mang.,Plant.; **flatus, discharge of:** Aloe, Asa., Carb. v., Cepa, Coloc., Gels., Hydrast., Iris, Psor.; **lying on abdomen:** Bry., Rhus; **lying on back:** Cupr. ars., **lying down:** Amm. c., Canth.,Merc.,Nux; **movement:** Cepa,Diosc.,Gels., Puls., Veratr.; **pressure:** Amm. c., Asa., Magn. phos., Nux m., Pod.; Stann.; **pressure, hard:** Bell., Coloc., Plumb.; **rest:** Bry., Ipec., Nux, Ox. ac.; **rubbing:** Plumb.; **sitting erect:** Gels.; **stimulants:** Gels.; **stool, after:** Aloe, Bry., Carb. v., Coloc., Gels.; **stretching out:** Diosc.; **tobacco, from:** Coloc.; **vomiting, after:** Hyosc., Puls.; **warm applications, from:** Alum., Cham., Nux m.; **warmth, external, from:** Amm. c., Ars., Canth., Magn. phos., Natr. c., Pod., Sil.

CONFINEMENT AND POST-PARTUM DERANGEMENTS.

1. RETENTION OF URINE AFTER PARTURITION.

Aconite.—Desire to urinate, accompanied with great distress, anxiety and fear.

Arnica.—Retention of urine with urging to urinate, with sore, bruised feeling of the parts from mechanical injury; constant dribbling of urine after labor.

Arsenicum.—No sensation of a desire to urinate and no power to do so from atony of the bladder; seems to have lost all control over the power to emit.

Belladonna.—Urine passed in drops without pain; very sensitive to jars of the bed.

Cantharis.—Great desire to urinate, with cutting, burning pains in the bladder or in the urethra; complete strangury, or the urine may dribble and drop, with cutting, burning pain.

Causticum.—Retention of urine, with frequent and urgent desire to urinate, but occasionally a small quantity or a few drops pass off involuntarily; the desire may be frequent and urgent, but unsuccessful, only a few drops flow.

Equisetum hyem.—Continuous desire to urinate, but passes only a small quantity and feels as if she had not urinated.

Hyoscyamus.—Apparent paralysis of bladder, no will to make water; retention of urine, with constant pressure on bladder; urine drawn turbid with mucous sediment.

Lycopodium.—Retention of urine, with much violent pain in back and urine flowing in fits and starts, with increased pain in back at every interruption.

Nux vomica.—Painful and ineffectual desire to urinate, pain being burning and tearing; retention of urine, with frequent urging to stool.

Opium.—Retention of urine and feces, without any desire to expel them.

Pulsatilla.—Retention of urine with redness, heat and soreness of the external region of the bladder which is painful to the touch.

Rhus tox.—Retention of urine, backache, restless, cannot keep quiet.

Stramonium.—Retention of urine, with sensation as if urethra were too narrow, passes only a few drops after severe straining, no stream being formed in spite of all straining; retention without any painful sensation.

2. DERANGEMENT OF LOCHIAL DISCHARGES.

Aconite.—Suppression or scanty discharge, with distress of abdomen, chest and head, probably from sanguineous congestion; fever with thirst and mental uneasiness; sharp cutting pain in abdomen which is sensitive to touch; offensive lochia; mammæ soft and flabby; lochia returns when she begins to walk about house.

Arsenicum.—To prevent reabsorption and septicæmia and to sustain the nervous system; metritis puerperalis.

Baptisia.—Lochia very acrid and fetid, with great debility and prostration.

Belladonna.—**Offensive lochia, feeling hot to the parts**; flushed face and injected eyeballs; great tenderness of abdomen; pain in uterine region comes and goes suddenly; fever with thirst and delirium; unrefreshing sleep; great sensitiveness, cannot bear even a slight jar of her bed.

Bryonia.—Suppression of lochia, with sensation as if head would burst, with dryness of lips and mouth and < by least motion, or profuse lochia with burning pains in uterine region.

Calcarea carb.—Lochia last too long in leucophlegmatic women who menstruate too profusely from atony of uterine fibres; milky lochia.

Calendula.—Profuse offensive watery discharge with great exhaustion.

Cantharis.—Lochia profuse on second or third day, accompanied with burning and smarting in vagina and urethra.

Carbo an.—Lochia last too long, thin, offensive, excoriating, with numbness of limbs.

Caulophyllum.—**Bloody lochia** last too long and exhaust patient, it seems to ooze passively from the relaxed uterine vessels.

Chamomilla.—Suppression of lochia, followed by diarrhœa, colicky diarrhœa; irritable and impatient; thirst; redness of one cheek while the other is pale.

Coffea.—Profuse discharge with exalted nervous sensibility and wakefulness.

Colocynthis.—Suppression of lochia, with violent colic, perhaps from anger; abdomen tympanitic, diarrhœa; < after taking food or drink; great restlessness.

Crocus.—**Lochial discharge in dark strings**; sensation of something alive in abdomen which becomes greatly distended.

Dulcamara.—Lochia suppressed by cold or dampness; quantity of milk greatly diminished.

Erigeron.—The least motion excites afresh a return of bloody lochial discharge, > by rest.

Helonias.—Continuous lochial discharge **for weeks and months** after confinement; prolapsus and uterine hyperæsthesia; mental gloom.

Hepar.—Disgusting and offensive odor of the lochia; pimples on parts.

Hyoscyamus.—Much delirium and jerking of the muscles; fear of being poisoned; very jealous and suspicious.

Kreosotum.—Offensive black clots, mixed with water; excoriating lochia almost ceased to flow, when they freshen up and become more profuse and bloody; and again almost disappear to freshen up again; low-spirited; lacerating headache; hair falls out.

Lilium.—Offensive excoriating lochia; urine causes smarting; dragging pains from **delayed subinvolution**; fears an internal incurable disease.

Mercurius.—Discharge < at night, with swelling and inflammation of genital organs; swollen and sore groins.

Nux vomica.—Scanty and offensive lochia in women who live well and

indulge in coffee and wine; irritable rectum, calling her to stool frequently; urinates often, urine producing a scalding sensation; soreness in uterine region, she does not wish to be moved or disturbed; prefers to be warm.

Opium.—Suppression of lochia from fright; sopor.

Platina.—A little discharge remains, but it is black and clotted; genitals sore and tender, so that she cannot bear to have the usual napkins applied; **discharge intermittent, in gushes**; cannot bear a warm room.

Pulsatilla.—Lochia make her feel faint as they flow; sudden disappearance of milk, the scanty lochial discharge remaining is milky; fever, but no thirst.

Rhus tox.—Lochia last too long, are thin and offensive and exhaust her; sometimes bloody or ichorous; shooting pains in rectum; restless at night, changes position often.

Secale.—Thin scrawny women. Lochia offensive, thin, scanty or profuse, painless or accompanied by prolonged bearing-down pains; very dark discharge.

Sepia.—Offensive, very fetid, excoriating discharge, with little sharp shooting pains in the region of the neck of uterus; distressing bearing-down pain in back.

Silicea.—**Pure blood flows every time the baby nurses**; discharge excoriates; after-pains in hips.

Stramonium.—Lochia of a cadaverous odor; full of absurd ideas.

Sulphur.—Hot flushes; discharge weakens her; sweat; heat in soles of feet, or they feel cold all the time.

Lochia suppressed by cold or emotion: Acon., Cham., Cimicif., Ign.; head feels as if it would burst: Bry.; followed by diarrhœa, colic or toothache: Cham., Caul.; by violent colic: Coloc., Nux v.; from fright: Acon., Op.

Lochia scanty: Bry., Coloc., Dulc., Nux v., Puls., Stram.

Lochia profuse: Bry., Cham., Lil., Coff., Mill., Trill.

Lochia protracted: Caul., Chin., Lil.

Lochia offensive: Bell., Carb., Bapt., Kreos., Sec., Sep., Sil.

3. PENDULOUS ABDOMEN.

Belladonna.—Great sensitiveness to touch, pressure, or to jarring while riding in a carriage or when walking.

Calcarea carb.—Flabby leucophlegmatic women, relaxed all over.

Crocus.—Sensation as of something alive, bounding and leaping in the abdomen.

Podophyllum.—Nervous sleeplessness and irritability, patient is weak and unable to move about.

Secale.—Women, thin and scrawny, of very lax muscular fibre.

Sepia.—Sensation of painful emptiness in pit of stomach; darting, shooting pains in region of cervix uteri; constipation.

For rhagades on surface of abdomen: Hep., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

4. FEBRIS PUERPERALIS.

Aconite.—**Synochal fever**, pulse hard and rapid, skin dry and hot, thirst intense for cold drinks; red and hot face, short breath, difficult and sighing respiration; lochia suppressed; mamma lax and empty; sharp shooting pains through whole abdomen, which is distended and tender to the touch; restlessness of mind and body; predicts death; sleeplessness; urine dark and scanty.

Ailanthus.—**Malignant puerperal fever**; ichorous and fetid lochia; deliria; diarrhœa; eruption all over body; constant thirst, longing for brandy; soreness, irritability, pricking and tingling everywhere.

Apis mell.—**Pelvic cellulitis**; stinging, thrusting pains; great tenderness over the uterine region, with bearing-down pains; absence of thirst; urine scanty; dyspnœa; great restlessness, tossing and turning without the least relief; high fever, pulse rapid and soft; pungent heat of body while feet and hands are cold; patient feels strangely, as if about to die; lochia and milk suppressed.

Arnica.—Bruised sensation all over, hot head and cool body; soreness of parts after labor. **The great prophylactic against pyæmia in childbed fever**, by giving one dose of Arn. during third stage of labor and another dose when labor is finished.

Arsenicum.—**Metritis in childbed, with signs of dissolution of blood**; burning, throbbing, lancinating pains; great restlessness and anguish, with fear of death; great prostration, the least effort exhausts her; sunken countenance, sallow and livid complexion; nausea and vomiting; dizziness, headache, delirium; small, feeble, intermittent pulse; she wants more covering, wants to be wrapped up.

Baptisia.—Puerperal fever (**septicæmia**) with typhoid symptoms; fetid lochia with much prostration; distended abdomen, fulness, flatulence, rumbling, feels as if vomiting would relieve; sharp, shooting pains in bowels; urine alkaline, fetid, highly colored and scanty; fetid, exhausting diarrhœa; oppressed breathing on lying down, difficult breathing, but no constriction of chest; restless, uneasy, indescribable sick feeling all over.

Belladonna.—Puerperal fever, particularly after a violent emotion or after suppression of milk; **puerperal peritonitis**, at the onset, a hot steam seems to issue from the body of the patient; great sensitiveness of the abdomen after delivery; distended abdomen with stitching and digging pains, coming on quickly and ceasing as suddenly after having lasted some time; violent spasmodic pains, as if the parts were grasped with claws, or painful pressing downward as if everything would be pushed through the genital organs; when lying still or well covered up cold creeps run down the body at intervals; if not delirious she is rather dull and stupid, feels sleepy and dreamy, yet does not sleep soundly; extreme sensitiveness to the least jar of bed or floor; lochia scanty, watery, slimy, offensive or entirely suppressed; metrorrhagia with coagulated fetid blood; post-partum retention of urine which only passes drop by drop, or involuntary urination and defecation; breasts swollen and inflamed, or flaccid and without milk (Hyosc. may be tried where Bell. fails).

Bryonia.—Puerperal fever, particularly when the breasts are distended with milk, deep inhalations are painful; stitches in distended abdomen; lochial discharge profuse, often offensive, or, when suppressed, sensation as if head would burst; the least motion painful, and even sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting; burning thirst for large quantities of cold drinks; constipation, stools hard and dry as if burnt; apprehension of danger, irritable, vehement.

Calcarea carb.—Leucophlegmatic condition; the feet feel cold and damp, the head and upper part of the body are in profuse perspiration, **constant aching pains in the vagina**, stitches in the neck of the uterus; menses have always been too profuse and return too often and too soon.

Cantharis.—Great heat and burning in the abdomen; debility, restlessness and trembling of the limbs; abdomen swollen and tympanitic above, but yields a dull sound below; constant painful urging to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time, which are often mixed with blood; burning in the uterine region.

Carbolic acid.—High fever alternating with oft-recurring chills of short

duration, followed by profuse sweat, with restlessness; increased tenderness over uterine region and in right iliac fossa; pulse filiform; diarrhœa, involuntary stools of great fetor, lochia suppressed; craving for food and drink.

Chamomilla.—Puerperal fever with great restlessness, excitement, sore breasts, absence of milk; mucous, greenish, watery diarrhœa; profuse lochia with laborlike pains, going through from back to front; periodical discharge of clotted blood per vaginam; abdomen distended and sensitive to contact; coldness of limbs; urine pale and abundant; general heat and thirst.

Cimicifuga.—Suppression of lochia from a cold or mental emotion, with severe paroxysmal pains in abdomen, delirium with great headache, buzzing in ears, face bluish or sudden faintness, face becomes ashy-white, weakness and prostration so great that she believes herself dying; great thirst; lochia suppressed or watery, mixed with small clots, cold chills and prickly sensation in mammæ.

Cocculus.—Paralytic pains in the back and paralysis of the lower extremities; sensation as of sharp stones in the abdomen on motion; head and face hot; feet cold; metallic taste; shivering over the mammæ

Coffea.—Puerperal fever from mental excitement; frequent crawling, with feverish warmth, tongue moist, no thirst; delirious talking, eyes open and shining; violent abdominal pains with oversensitiveness, sleeplessness, despair.

Colocynthis.—The disease is caused by violent chagrin; severe colicky pains, causing her to bend double, with great restlessness; feeling in the whole abdomen as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones; delirium, alternating with sopor; hot head, red face, glistening eyes, dry heat; hard, full and hurried pulse; marked pulsation of heart and of all the arteries.

Crotalus.—Puerperal fever resulting from septic absorption, with **tendency to putrescence**; lochia very offensive from retained decomposing matter, surface cold, especially extremities; trembling of tongue; pulse small and rapid; torpor and coma; blue, bloated features; after-pains with lochia,

Hyoscyamus.—Puerperal fever from emotional disturbances; spasms, jerks of extremities, face, eyelids; frequent discharge of clotted blood accompanied by partial convulsions; typhoid state with delirium; great hyperæsthesia of skin, patient throwing off the bedclothes, tries to go naked, to run away.

Kali carb.—Sharp, cutting stitches in abdomen during perfect rest; tympanitis; great exhaustion with stupor, does not care for anything, pulse very rapid and small; urine scanty and dark, loaded with urates; pain like a weight in small of back, $<$ walking.

Kreosotum.—Stitches in the vagina, proceeding from the abdomen, causing her to start at every pain; putrid, excoriating, very offensive lochia, repeatedly almost ceasing, only to freshen up again; urine fetid, clouded, brown; putrid stools; abdomen distended and tense, like a drum; laborlike pains in abdomen, with drawing in upper abdomen extending to small of back and pressing towards the lumbar vertebræ, with flushes of heat in face and palpitations; painful sensation of coldness in abdomen; stitches and dwindling away of mammæ; constipation.

Lachesis.—Lochia fetid, urine suppressed; unconscious; abdomen swollen, cannot bear the least pressure, not even that of the clothes, upon the uterine region; sensation as if the pains were ascending to the chest; the pain in the uterus relieved for the time being by a flow of blood, but returns soon afterwards; exacerbation after every sleep; skin alternately burning hot and cold.

Mercurius.—Lancinating, boring and pressing pains; very sensitive about the pit of the stomach and abdomen; moist tongue with intense thirst; profuse sweat without relief; < all through the night.

Nux vomica.—Bruised sensation in neck of uterus; frequent ineffectual desire to defecate; frequent and painful desire to pass urine which is scalding and burning; suppression or too profuse discharge of offensive lochia, with violent pains in small of back, < by attempting to turn in bed; nausea, vomiting; spasmodic pains in thighs and legs, with numbness; red face; dull headache and vertigo; dimness of vision, ringing in ears, fainting; insomnia or frightful dreams; despondency.

Opium.—In cases originating in fright, flushed face, delirious; overexcitement of all the senses, even distant sounds annoy her; **tendency to stupor**; in her lucid intervals complains that sheets are too hot for her; she is sleepy and cannot sleep; pulse full and slow; anxious breathing; coldness of extremities; discharge of fetid matter from uterus.

Platina.—Painful sensitiveness and continual pressure in region of the napkin; voluptuous tingling in vulva and abdomen; profuse discharge of tarry blood; constipation; everything seems strange to her, low-spirited; body, except the face, feels cold.

Pulsatilla.—Overexcitability and tearful disposition, paralytic heaviness of limbs; painfulness of joints; great sensitiveness of abdominal walls and laborlike pains in abdomen; suppressed lochia; watery diarrhœa; strangury or discharge of clear or dark urine in drops; tearing and stinging in abdomen; putrid taste in mouth; giddiness with loss of sight; < evenings.

Rhus tox.—Lochia vitiated and offensive, lasting too long or often returning; metritis with typhoid symptoms; milk vanishes; restless and feverish, she cannot lie still, changes position constantly which affords a few moments' relief; slow fever, dry tongue, loss of power in lower extremities, < after midnight.

Secale corn.—**Strong tendency to putrescence**; discharge of sanious blood, with tingling of legs and great prostration; lochia dark, very offensive, scanty or profuse; painless or accompanied by prolonged bearing-down pains; retention or suppression of urine; offensive diarrhœa; voice hollow, with difficult breathing, feeble and inaudible; burning fever interrupted by shaking chills; cold limbs; cold sweat over whole body; gangrene.

Sulphur.—At the very commencement, patient exhausted from labor causes an adynamic inflammation from the start; weak feeling in genitals; corroding lochia; shortness of breath; restlessness; mental anxiety; < at night or towards morning.

Terebinthina.—Bearing down in uterine region; burning like fire about hypogastrium; burning on urinating, urine cloudy and dark, having a muddy appearance; abdomen tympanitic and sore to touch; headache with thirst; brown, dry tongue, nausea, vomiting; pulse small and frequent; great prostration; tendency to mortification in inflamed parts.

Veratrum alb.—Nausea with vomiting, profuse diarrhœa; coldness of abdomen or more or less burning; cold sweat extending from head downward; dyspnœa with dryness and constriction of chest; lochia suppressed with nymphomania; fainting on least motion.

Veratrum vir.—Early or premonitory stage of puerperal affections; sudden suppression of milk and lochia; intense fever, restlessness; excessive pain and tenesmus; tympany; skin cold and clammy; quick, weak pulse.

Zincum.—Nymphomania from suppression of lochia and milk; great sensitiveness of external and internal genitals; can only urinate while sitting bent backward; lameness and deadness of extremities.

5. CONVULSIONS, POST-PARTUM. See Labor.

6. PUERPERAL MENTAL ALIENATION, Mania Puerperalis.

Aconite.—Ailments from fright or anger; great fear of death, of strangers, of getting up; inconsolable anxiety, reproaching others for mere trifles.

Ambra.—Excessive nervousness; cannot attempt to defecate or urinate in the presence of other people, not even the nurse; abdomen puffed, causing much anxiety; obstinate constipation and tenesmus; puerperal eclampsia; nymphomania.

Arsenicum.—Afraid to be left alone, full of gloomy forebodings, fixed ideas of starvation with suicidal tendency.

Aurum met.—Religious melancholia, prays all the time, imagines she is unfit for this world; weary of life, especially in the evening, with longing for death, strong inclination to commit suicide, frequent anxiety and despair, life is a burden to her, with periodical anguish; weakness of memory and intellect; mental labor fatigues, headache from the least mental exertion.

Belladonna.—Mania, either merry or quarrelsome, would spit and bite at every one, or paroxysms of rage and fury; starts in affright at the approach of others, therefore desires to escape or to hide herself; fear of ghosts; sleepless nights with moaning; desires other people to kill her that she be out of her misery or drown herself.

Bryonia.—Anxiety about the future, she fears not to have wherewith to live, compelling her to do something constantly, but wherever she goes she finds no rest; very irritable, inclined to be angry; after getting angry chilly or a red face and heat in head; contradiction provokes anger.

Calcarea carb.—Sleeplessness, visions as soon as she closes her eyes; starts and twitches at every little noise, and is besides herself with anguish; constant aching in vagina; profuse menstruation during lactation; cold, damp feet, head perspiring freely; she is just on the borderland of insanity.

Camphora.—Violent rage; scratches, spits and bites; tears her clothes, foams at mouth; raves and scolds in most indecent language; talks incessantly; hasty in all her actions.

Cantharis.—Amorous frenzy, great amativeness; unbounded frantic sexual desire; great restlessness, obliging her to move constantly; paroxysms of rage, with crying, barking and biting, cold sweat on hands and feet, renewed by the sight of dazzling bright objects; exceedingly sensitive to all impressions; irritable and blasphemous; despondent and low-spirited, says she must die.

China.—Nervous irritability and excitability from loss of blood; delirium, with illusions and hallucinations; inconsolable anxiety; longing for death, or indifference and apathy.

Cicuta vir.—Mistrust of men, whom she shuns; weeping, moaning and howling; childish and plays with toys; **quiet and contented disposition,** or shouting and dancing in most queer manner.

Cimicifuga.—Declares she will go crazy; mental depression, with suicidal tendency; suspicious, indifferent, **taciturn**; takes no interest in household matters; irritable; the least thing makes her **angry and destructive**; knows that she talks nonsense and says she cannot help it; visions of rats and other hallucinations.

Cuprum.—Full of anxious ideas, one following quickly the other; afraid of everybody, and tries to escape; acuteness of senses.

Hyoscyamus.—Indomitable rage and horrid anguish; does not know her relatives; complains of having been poisoned; complete loss of sense; **desires to be naked** (hyperæsthesia of the cutaneous nerves); entire loss of modesty; throws off bedcovers and clothes; retention of urine; patient weak, pulse lacks volume, < from eating.

Ignatia.—Melancholia from suppressed mental sufferings, with much sighing; desire to be alone so as to give way to her real or imaginary grief; **tears; weeps bitterly.**

Kali carb.—Great sadness; weeps much and is afraid she is going to die; great absence of mind; seems at a loss to know how to begin to say or do what she wishes to do, and finally is obliged to give it up; easily frightened and trembling; tympanitic abdomen; thirst, restlessness and tossing.

Lachesis.—Fear of death; dreads to go to bed; fears of being poisoned or pursued by her enemies; **talkative and quarrelsome;** awakens from sleep in great terror; proud; jealous; suspicious.

Lilium tigr.—Subinvolution of uterus; fear of becoming insane; disposed to curse, to strike, to think of obscene things; hurried manner, desire to do something, and yet feels no ambition; low-spirited, can hardly keep from crying; tormented about her salvation; irritable and impatient.

Lycopodium.—Dread of men, wants to be alone; **thinks herself in two places at the same time;** makes preparations for her death and is tired of life, particularly mornings, in bed; loss of all self-confidence.

Petroleum.—Full of strange delusions; thinks she has another baby with her in bed, requiring her attention, or that she has a third arm or foot; anxious and irresolute; sharp pains shooting up the dorsal spine into the occiput.

Platina.—Voluptuous crawling up and about the genitals; very haughty; looks down disdainfully upon her attendants; black, tarry discharges from the vagina.

Pulsatilla.—Sad, weeping mood: taciturn; when closing her eyes sees all sorts of strange sights and hears all kinds of operatic airs; after slight emotions; difficult breathing.

Stramonium.—Nymphomania, with obscene gestures and language; desires light and company, being afraid to be alone; very loquacious, in a prayerful, beseeching, imploring language: face often red and bloated.

Sulphur.—Religious melancholy, with despair of salvation: forgets the names and words she wants to use; **indifference about the lot of others;** great obstinacy; dislikes to have anyone near her; flushes of heat; weak fainty spells and cold feet; light sleep.

Thuja.—Constant anguish, does not care for children or relatives; refuses food; fixed idea that a stranger is always at her side, does not want anybody to come near her or touch her; considers herself under the influence of a stronger power, feels as if she cannot exist any longer; music causes weeping and trembling of feet.

Veratrum alb.—Religious melancholy or nymphomania, with desire to embrace everybody, even inanimate objects; mania, with desire to tear her clothes, with lasciviousness; constant desire for cool and refreshing things.

Veratrum vir.—Puerperal melancholia; silent, suspicious; will not see her physician, he seems to terrify her; fears being poisoned; sleepless, can hardly be kept in her bedroom; arterial excitement with cold, clammy sweat.

Zincum.—Melancholia with fear of thieves, demons and other fright-

ful figures, stares as if frightened, especially on walking, and rolls from side to side; great mental weakness, repeats all questions before replying (Aur.); it is impossible for her to keep her feet quiet (Stict.), they are in almost constant motion.

7. PHLEGMASIA DOLENS, Obstruction of Venous and Lymphatic Systems.

Aconite.—Fever, restlessness, tossing without relief; hot skin, dry tongue, parched lips, thirst.

Apis.—Restless tossing about, fever without thirst; scanty urine; white transparent swelling, with stinging and sharp plunging pains.

Arnica.—Early stage, after severe and protracted labor, from the pressure on vessels and nerves; she feels bruised and sore.

Arsenicum.—Excessive restlessness, every motion producing a sensation of exhaustion; thirst for frequent sips of cold water; cold and chilly, wants to be covered up; burning pains, swelling pale and œdematous.

Belladonna.—Cutting pains as if with knives; tearing pains in limbs, rending in joints, cannot bear the least jar or to be touched; sensation of heaviness in thighs, hypogastrium and sexual parts; fever, with burning thirst and hyperæsthesia of the senses; much moaning and sleeplessness.

Bryonia.—Drawing, lancinating pains from hip to foot, < from touch or least motion; copious sweat without relief; pulling in abdomen and down the legs as if the menses would appear; pale pink swelling of leg; painful tensive stiffness, but no redness; dry lips and thirst for large quantities of water.

Calcarea carb.—White swelling of foot and leg, with sensation of coldness as though covered with a cold, damp cloth; suppression of milk, with sensation of coldness all through the body; strumous cachexia.

Cepa.—Phlegmasia alba dolens after instrumental delivery; exceedingly painful swelling of whole lower limb, especially the thigh; panaritia on several fingers, with red streaks up arms; pains driving to despair.

Crotalus.—Left leg swollen to twice its natural size; grinding pains in legs, < from slightest motion; feeble pulse, sluggish circulation, bluish skin, faintness, general debility.

Hamamelis.—Great pain and swelling from knee to hip, very sensitive to touch; cutaneous veins hard, swollen, knotty and painful, finally involving pains of abdomen; tympanitis, constipation; < from motion.

Kali carb.—Swelling of the foot and leg, with stitching and shooting pains; shooting and stitching pains in abdomen, which is distended with flatus; distressing pain in back extending down glutei muscles; restlessness with tossing and thirst.

Lycopodium.—Swelling of feet and legs; saphena swollen very large, is very tender and can be traced all the way up; abdomen flatulent; pain in back before urinating; restless and tossing all night.

Nux vomica.—Red swelling of leg with dark, painful spots; a powerless, bruised sensation in leg; bruised sore sensation low down in abdomen, with frequent desire to urinate and to defecate; loss of appetite; great depression of spirits.

Pulsatilla.—Pale swelling in foot and limb; suppression of milk and of lochia, < in warm room, > by moving limb, craves fresh air; offensive, clammy taste in mouth, particularly after sleeping.

Rhus tox.—Loss of power in limb from the start, cannot draw it up; red streak running up the course of the saphena; great restlessness; momentarily > from change of position; < after midnight, from water or wetting the part; wants to be covered up warm.

Sepia.—Disease connected with chronic metritis; weakness in small of

back, > by belching and from slow walking; swelling of limbs and feet, < when sitting or standing, > when walking.

Sulphur.—Frequent flushes of heat; weak, faint spells; short naps, from which she starts up wide awake, little papular eruptions on leg and other parts of body.

8. **METRITIS AND PERITONITIS.** Compare Articles on these Diseases.

9. **SUBINVOLUTION OF UTERUS:** Bell., Bry., Calc.carb.,Caul., Chin., Kali carb., *Lil.*, Pod., Puls., Sec., Sep., Staph., Ust.

Bryonia.—Soreness and tenderness of uterus, < from motion; constipation, coated tongue and thirst, bitter taste; headache.

Calcarea carb.—Uterus low down, enlarged, mouth open to admit finger; bearing-down pain in pelvis; sense of weight and soreness in uterus, sometimes with difficulty in standing; profuse menses with consequent anæmia; stools, large, hard, dry, knotty and difficult of passage.

China.—Hæmorrhage in black clots from atony of uterus; deterioration of health from the protracted losses.

Kali carb.—Hydræmia; pale, sickly, sallow complexion; weakness; stitching pains in and about the uterus, pains in lumbar region; leucorrhœa.

Lilium tigr.—Bearing down in uterine region, as if everything would be pressed out, > by pressure of hand against vulva; aching over pubes with pain in knees; bloated feeling in uterine region; pelvic organs feel swollen; aching apparently **around, not in the uterus**; urgent desire for stool; pain in sacrum; bloated feeling in abdomen; low-spirited and irritable.

Podophyllum.—Prolapsus uteri and hæmorrhoids, with pain in sacrum; bearing down in genitals and in sacral region, with pain from motion, > lying down; constipation.

Pulsatilla.—Enlarged uterus presses upon bladder, with pains at the close of micturition; menses late, scanty, painful and interrupted.

Ruta.—Prolapsus ani after confinement, before or during stool; bruised sensation all over body.

Secale corn.—Constant bearing down in abdomen, with relaxed feeling in parts; difficult contraction of uterus; thin, black, foul-smelling discharge; **great weakness after confinement, remains for long time.**

Sepia.—Venous congestion of uterus, stitching pains felt mostly in neck of uterus or extending to abdominal cavity; bearing down as if everything would protrude through vulva, causing her to sit with limbs crossed for relief; hot flushes with weak spells; great weakness at pit of stomach, with pain and burning in lumbar region.

Ustilago.—Constant aching, referred to mouth of womb; bearing down as if everything would come through, pains shooting down legs; os uteri soft, pliable, dilatable; costiveness or black, lumpy stool.

10. **FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR:** Calc. carb., Chin., Lyc., Natr.m., Phos., Sulph. See Alopecia.

11. **LACTATION AND MAMMARY AFFECTIONS.** See Nursing and Mammæ.

CONSTIPATION.

Principal remedies: Æsc., Alet., Aloe, Bapt., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chel., Collins., Diosc., Graph., Hydr., Iris, Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Plat., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.

To obtain **immediate relief** small quantities of Glycerine may be injected daily into the rectum and the habit engendered to have a regular stool at

a certain hour of the day, either after breakfast or before retiring to bed. We may also find indications for: Sulph., Hydr., Nux v., Pod., Op., etc., or for a mild galvanic current, the negative electrode being passed well within the sphincter; Faradic currents are of use only to strengthen the abdominal muscles and to aid defecation.

For **habitual constipation:** Abies nigr., Alumen, Alum., Bry., Calc., Caust., Collins., Con., Graph., Lach., Lyc., Sep., Sulph.; Fel tauri or Fel vulpi.

Constipation of persons who lead a sedentary life: Aloe, Bry., Iris, Hydr., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Plat., Pod., Sulph.

Constipation from abuse of **cathartics or after diarrhœa:** Agar., Ant. crud., Bry., Lach., Nux v., Ruta; of **drunkards:** Agar., Lach., Nux v., Op., Sulph.; **old people:** Aloe, Alum., Ant. crud., Bar., Bry., Lach., Op., Phos., Phyt., Rhus, Ruta.

Constipation of **large eaters:** Aloe, Diosc.; of **pregnant women:** Alum., Bry., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Pod., Sep.; of **lying-in women:** Ant. cr., Amb., Bry., Con., Nux v., Plat.

Constriction of anus: Alumina, Bell., Caust., Colch., Kali bi., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plumb., Sep., Sil., Staph.; or Cocc., Ign., Mez., Sars., Sec.

Constriction after stool: Ign., Colch., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.; constipation when **traveling:** Alum., Magn. acet., Ign., Op., Plat.; **from poisoning by lead:** Alum., Op., Plat., Sulph.; **urine retained:** Hyosc.; **impaction of feces:** ox gall injections.

Constipation with **ineffectual urging:** 1, Caps., Con., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Kalm., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sil., Staph., Veratr., Zinc.; 3, Æsc. hip., Amb., Anac., Asa., Hydr., Phyt., Pod.

Constipation **without the least desire,** as from inactivity of the bowels: 1, Æth., Alum., Chin., Hep., Kalm., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, Staph., Thuj., Veratr.; 2, Anac., Arn., Bry., Carb. v., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Magn. m., Natr., Nux m., Op., Petr., Rhod., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 3, Collins., Gels., Hydr., Pod.

When the **feces are very hard:** 1, Alum., Amm., *Ant.*, Bry., *Calc.*, Carb. v., Con., Guaiac., *Lach.*, Magn. m., Op., *Plumb.*, *Sep.*, Sil., *Sulph*; 2, Alum., Apis, Aur., Carb. an., Caust., Kalm., *Lyc.*, Magn. c., Mgt. arc., *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, Petr., Rhus, Ruta, Spong., Staph., Sulph. ac., Thuj.; 3, Æsc. hip., Fel tauri, Fel vulpis.

When **lumpy,** like sheep's dung: 1, Alum., *Magn. m.*, Merc., Op., Sep., *Sil.*, Sulph.; 2, Amm., Bapt., Bar., Carb. an., Caust., Graph., Kalm., *Lach.*, Mang., Nux v., Petr., Plumb., Stann., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Verb.

When **too large:** 1, Ant., Apis, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, Kalm., Mgt. arc., Nux v.; 2, Aur., Graph., Ign., Magn. m., Merc., Stann., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Veratr., Zinc.

When **too thin:** Caust., *Graph.*, Hyosc., Merc., *Mur. ac.*, Natr., Puls., Sep., Staph.

When **too scanty:** 1, Alum., Arn., *Calc.*, Graph., Lyc., Magn. m., *Natr.*, Nux v., Sep., Sil., *Sulph.*; 2, Ars., Bapt., Bar., Cham., Chin., Lach., Ruta, Stann., Staph., Zinc.

Particular indications:

Æsculus hip.—Constant urging to stool, with ineffectual efforts; stool large, dry, hard, difficult, dark; the last of about natural consistency, followed by burning and constriction of the rectum, lasting till evening; prolapsus ani after stool, with backache; dryness, heat and constriction of the rectum, which feels **as if full of small sticks;** throbbing in the abdominal and pelvic cavities; passing fetid flatus; urine dark, muddy and passed

with much pain; dull pains in lower abdomen; severe **lumbo-sacral backache**, < from motion, especially walking.

Æthusa cyn.—Most obstinate constipation, with feeling as if all action of the bowels had been lost; thirst with total loss of appetite for every kind of ailment; intolerance of milk; soreness and painfulness in both hypochondria; head confused, brain feels bound up; morose and cross.

Agaricus.—Obstinate constipation following diarrhœa in old spirit drinkers, who are full of nervous symptoms, as loss of appetite, insomnia, cirrhotic liver; painful straining in rectum before stool, during stool colic and passing of flatus; mucous hæmorrhoids with slime oozing out without the stool; headache > after stool; delirium tremens.

Aloe.—Constant urging to stool, passing small quantities; sometimes only a few drops of blood; **constipation of persons who live to eat**; constipation of old people with abdominal plethora; suitable to hypochondriacs and to bookworms, with a pituitous state of stomach and bowels; heat, soreness and heaviness of rectum; heaviness in pelvis and dull, heavy sensation in sacral region, < while sitting and > by motion; urging as with diarrhœa, only hot flatus passes, with sensation as if a plug were wedged between symphysis pubis and coccyx; **involuntary, unnoticed hard stool.**

Alumen.—Evacuations hard and knotty, discharged with great difficulty and at **long intervals**, once or twice a week, sick headache in the morning; frequent cramps in pit of stomach and vomiting with some retching. **Long-lasting pain in rectum after each stool**; painful bleeding piles, with aching in anus; deathlike fainting spells, with loss of all faculties.

Alumina.—**Torpor of rectum.** No desire for and no ability to pass stool till there is a large accumulation; disposition when at stool to grasp the seat tightly, perspiration breaks out, the patient almost despairs of effecting a discharge; nausea and faintness, nervous exhaustion, tremulous weakness of lower extremities, chilliness during and after stool. Inactivity of rectum, **even a soft stool, like putty, and sticking to anus, requires great straining**; urine passes while straining at stool; stool sometimes in the shape of laurel-berries; < afternoon, periodical, in warm room, traveling; > in fresh air, passes stool better standing (Caust.). Often suitable to the aged and infirm and to nursing children; ailments from lead poisoning (Op.).

Ambra grisea.—Frequent ineffectual desire for stool which makes her very anxious, and **at this time the presence of other persons becomes unbearable**; sensation of coldness in abdomen. Melancholy with sad weeping, great weakness, loss of muscular power, pain in small of back and constipation; especially during childbed.

Ammonium carb.—Costiveness on account of hardness of feces, difficult to expel, with headache; protrusion of hæmorrhoids after stool, with long-lasting pains, cannot walk; listless and lethargic.

Ammonium mur.—Hard stools, crumbling to pieces when defecating, requiring great efforts to expel them, followed by soft stool; the **feces are covered with a glairy tough mucus**, and are accompanied by a discharge of a quantity of mucus and much flatus; piles after suppression of leucorrhœa.

Anacardium.—Frequent tenesmus for many days, without being able to pass anything; great urgent desire for stool, but on sitting down the desire immediately passes off without an evacuation; the rectum seems to be powerless, with a sensation as if plugged up; frequent profuse bleeding

from the anus when at the stool; headache with sensation as if there were a plug in the head, with mental irritability and propensity to swear.

Antimonium crud.—Alternate constipation and diarrhœa, especially of old people: difficult, hard stool, feces too large; costive with incarcerated flatus and colic; costiveness in the heat of summer; constipation during childbed; suicidal despondency, anxiousness of mind and sensitiveness to sound: frontal headache and dizziness on ascending stairs; tongue white, complete loss of appetite; gulping up of fluid, tasting of the ingesta, nausea and vomiting. Children's stools white, dry, with hard lumps of curd.

Apis mell.—Chronic constipation. Feeling in anus as if it were stuffed full, with heat and throbbing in rectum. Large, hard, difficult stools, only once or twice a week; stinging pains and sensation in abdomen as from something tight, which would break if much effort were made.

Arnica.—No urging; inactivity of rectum; stool **insufficient**, hard, much straining, with headache, head hot; feels full all over and unfit for business; belching. After a blow on epigastrium, from concussion, overexertion.

Arsenicum.—Constipation with inability to drink cold water and pain in bowels.

Asafœtida.—Obstinate constipation, with abdominal and hæmorrhoidal cramps; constant ineffectual urging to stool, with violent pressing towards the rectum and discharge of offensive flatus; only slime passes, no feces.

Aurum.—Hard, knotty and large stools; costiveness worse during menses; piles with rectal catarrh.

Baptisia.—Constipation, with torpor of the liver and hæmorrhoids in the afternoon, very troublesome; stool very small and difficult to pass, it resembles sheep's dung, passed only by very great straining and urging; pain before stool, weakness after stool; dull lumbar headache, < walking.

Baryta carb.—Obstinate constipation with apoplectic old men whose physical and moral forces are exhausted; stools scanty, hard and lumpy, expelled with difficulty; want of clear consciousness; second childhood.

Belladonna.—No urging: plethora, abdominal and spasmodic; clutching pains come quick: forehead, eyes, red; carotids throbbing; tongue coated; sour taste, eructations. Urine dark; dull and stupid. Ileus, lead colic; stools suppressed with bloated abdomen, heat of head and abundant sweat; pains in kidneys and sensation of compression in chest; fretful, indolent before stool, contented and cheerful after. From cold or suppressed perspiration, < afternoon and evening.

Berberis.—Constipation from constriction of anus; hard stool, like sheep's dung, passed only after hard straining; burning, stitching pain before, during and after stool. Fistula recti with bilious symptoms, < when sitting; herpes around anus; dark, brownish-yellow face; vertigo, headache, sleepiness; dry, sticky tongue, hæmorrhoids.

Bryonia.—Intestinal inactivity from perversion of gastric and hepatic functions; inertia of rectum; constipation of lying in women; costiveness during hot weather. **Stools hard, dark brown or black, dry as if burnt,** too large in size, from dryness of the alimentary tract, and passed with difficulty, attended perhaps by prolapsus of rectum and burning sensation; great dryness of tongue, mouth and lips, with thirst for large quantities of water; nausea after eating, waterbrash, vomiting; disposition to headache and to become irritable and angry. Rheumatic diathesis. Prefers cool weather; often caused by cold drinks or cold food.

Calcarea carb.—No urging, stools at first hard, then mushy and finally fluid, smelling like rotten eggs; involuntary, fermented, sour-smelling diarrhœa, alternating with constipation; stools looking like

lumps of chalk in children during dentition; stools hard, undigested; bleeding from anus after stool; after stool feeling of faintness; late in going to sleep; < in the morning before breakfast; in cold, wet weather; on ascending, from milk, after eating, getting wet; > after breakfast, loosening garments, rubbing.

Calcarea phos.—Hard stool, with depression of mind, causing headache and vertigo in old people; hard stools with much blood; after stool buzzing in ears, with weak feeling in male sexual parts.

Carbo an.—No urging, stool very hard, passed with much difficulty and streaked with blood; stool scanty and passed in pieces with difficulty, during stool pain in back and feeling across abdomen as if there were no expulsive power; thinks to defecate, but only passes wind; constant oozing of inodorous fluid from rectum. Repugnance to greasy food; food causes distress; tiresome to eat; melancholy; head feels as if top were open, or were lifted off, or were blown to pieces, has to hold it together in damp weather.

Carbo veg.—Ineffectual urging to stool, only wind passes with painful pressure in rectum, but feels relieved by passage of flatus; tough, scanty, not properly cohering stool enveloped in mucus; sensation of complete emptiness in abdomen, remaining a long time after stool.

Cascarilla.—Constipation, stool hard, in pieces, covered with mucus (Graph.); constant urging, often with pain high up in rectum, gnawing pain; passes bright blood, with or without stool, in large quantities.

Causticum.—Fruitless urging to stool, with anxiety and red face; dryness of rectum, with great contraction of sphincter ani and pains in rectum during stool, so that children try to keep back the evacuation; knotty, difficult stool, shining as if greased, with greasy taste in mouth, stool very small in size and burning in anus after stool; involuntary, hard stool, < when passing wind; **stool passes easier standing** (Alum.); pain in anus and rectum when walking, < evenings, in cold air, in clear, fine weather, from coffee, after stool; > from cold water, from warmth, in damp, wet weather. Sad, suspicious and distrustful.

Chelidonium.—With stool sensation as if anus were contracted; burning and cutting in rectum, with constriction of anus, alternating with itching in anus; stool like sheep's dung; great pain in hepatic and cæcal region; gurgling in abdomen distended with flatus; frequent discharge of flatus; **icterus**; pale, yellow face, flabby tongue, reddish urine; **constant dull pain under lower and inner angle of right shoulder-blade**; vertigo and difficult breathing after eating; alternation of diarrhœa and constipation.

China.—No urging; constipation with vertigo, heat in head and tinnitus aurium; **large accumulation of feces, especially after continued purging**, with difficulty to pass them, even when soft, from inactivity of rectum; burning, itching, tingling in anus after stool, < at night, from fruits, milk, checked perspiration. Sensation of fulness in abdomen after eating, flatulency, flat taste, vomiting of sour matter; sleeplessness.

Coca erythroxylon.—Constipation from inactivity of rectum; violent palpitations from incarcerated flatus, rising sometimes with such force that it seems as if the œsophagus would be torn by it; violent bellyache with tympanitic distension of abdomen, > by discharge of inodorous flatus; can eat but little at a time.

Cocculus.—No urging; hard stool every other day (Caul.) or every three or four days, passed with much difficulty; sensation of hollowness in stomach or abdomen; eructations, vomiting of bile; disposition to stool, but the peristaltic motion in upper intestines is wanting; sensation of numbness in limbs, < in open air, > in room.

Collinsonia.—Pelvic congestion; constipation during pregnancy and in connection with uterine disorders; **congestive inertia of the bowels, weight** and pressure in rectum, with intense irritation and itching in ano; **obstinate** constipation with hæmorrhoids, stools very sluggish and hard, light-colored, accompanied by pain and flatulence; sensation as of sand in rectum, as if sticks or gravel had lodged in lower part of rectum and anus; extreme tenderness in rectum; prolapsus ani (Æsc. hip.); bowels move more evenings.

Colocynthis.—Frequent urging to stool without any evacuation, which appears an hour later in single pieces of a stony hardness; torpor of whole intestinal canal, acting only every other day, though the stools are not particularly hard; constipation produced by cheese; > by smoking.

Conium.—Frequent or constant urging without stool; constipation following parturition, after taking milk; yellow skin; heartburn; frequent attacks of feeling sick; faint feeling after stool; vertigo when lying down and turning head; < while lying down; > when moving about, before breakfast.

Crocus.—Most obstinate constipation in grown persons or children, based on venous disturbances; sensitive, long, dull stitch near left side of anus; stools contain dark stringy blood.

Euphorbium.—Constipation from torpidity of bowels; hard stool, with difficult evacuation; stool like glue; violent itching of rectum during urgent desire to stool and after stool; burning sore pain around anus.

Fel tauri and Fel pulvis.—Constipation with accumulation of flatus in intestines.

Ferrum.—Constipation from intestinal atony; stools hard and difficult, followed by backache; chronic constipation, ineffectual urging; anæmia, easily flushed face and head, with cold hands and feet; pallor and sallowness with haggard features and sunken eyes, often met in dyspeptics, addicted to masturbation; loss of appetite, meat disagrees; eructations after eating, regurgitation of food; fulness of epigastrium and rumbling of flatulence; feces dry; < from drinking cold water.

Graphites.—Atonic dyspepsia and constipation, with dryness of the mucous membrane of rectum and fissura ani; no great urging and no desire for stool; frequently omits the regular stool; knotty stool, **the flattened lumps covered with mucus and united with mucous threads**; stools very large in size, or only the size of a lumbricus; a quantity of white mucus is discharged with each stool; sensation in rectum as if much remained after stool; prolapsus recti with varices; as if rectum were paralyzed; stitching, tearing and soreness in rectum during stool and for hours afterwards, < when sitting; tender hæmorrhoids; sleeps late in the morning; bad odor from mouth; obstructed flatus; flushes; yellow sweat, > from eructating; dryness of skin; herpetic constitution; < from all meats.

Hepar.—Inactivity of rectum, stool not abnormally hard, unsatisfactory, with swelling of the anus; urging to stool, but the large intestines are wanting in peristaltic action and cannot expel the feces which are not hard, and only a portion of them can be forced out by the action of the abdominal muscles; sleep unrefreshing; acid urine; dry eruptive diseases; < in dry, clear weather, in cold air; > warmth, wrapping up head or body, in damp, wet weather. Stomach easily deranged, vomiting every morning; frequent tasteless belching. Has taken mercury to excess (Chin.).

Hydrastis.—No desire for stool; stool lumpy with or without mucus; sensation as if the bowels would move, but only wind passes; with urging to urinate; after stool pain in rectum for hours; colicky pains with sen-

sation of goneness, faintness and heat of intestines. Constipation, caused more by sluggish state of bowels in persons of sedentary habit, or from abuse of cathartics, is the cause of all other ailments.

Ignatia.—Constipation in consequence of cold, or from carriage riding; procidentia recti during stool, which passes without much effort; violent desire for stool, more in the superior intestines and epigastrium than in the colon and anus; desire for stool keeps on a long time after feces passed; constriction of anus after stool, < while standing; stools large or soft, but passed with difficulty.

Indium.—Constipation, must strain greatly, seizing his thighs with his hands; face red, head feels as if it would burst; burning tenesmus and pain in anus after stool.

Iodum.—Constipation, with ineffectual urging, > after drinking milk; stools hard, knotty, dark-colored. Constipation alternating with diarrhœa.

Kali bichrom.—Habitual constipation, stools scanty, knotty, followed by burning and painful retraction of rectum and anus; periodical costiveness; constipation, debility, coated tongue, headache, cold extremities; sensation of a plug in anus which feels sore, making it very painful to walk.

Kali carb.—Frequent and unsuccessful desire for stool, coming in paroxysms; insufficient stool at all times; inactivity of bowels, retarded stool, feces of large size, from inactivity of rectum; feels distressed an hour or two before a passage; protrusion and distension of hæmorrhoids during stool, with pricking and burning; violent headache in temples; spotted vision, sleepy in the evening and awake very early mornings; < getting overheated, in cold air, during and after eating, lying on side; > from eructations, in warmth, sitting in bent position.

Kreosotum.—Ineffectual, painful urging to stool; feces hard and only expelled after much straining; **constriction from carcinomatous tumors**; constipation during menses; stitches in rectum, extending towards left groin.

Lachesis.—**Stools enormously large** and painful, leaving the sphincters nearly paralyzed and slow to close, with a feeling of inability to draw up the partially prolapsed anus; the anus feels closed, only single flatus are passed; stool seems to press upon anus, but nothing passes; beating in anus as from little hammers; sensation of weight, fulness and pressure in bowels, with considerable flatus; stools offensive, even if formed; patient tired of life, especially in those who have abused alcohol; worse from abuse of mercury, liquors or narcotics; > while eating. Constipation of years' standing.

Lycopodium.—Depressed and imperfect digestion; constant sensation as if the bowels were loaded; torpor of bowels, feces hard, scanty, passed with difficulty, from constriction of the sphincter ani, and feeling as if much remained behind; much loud flatus and croaking in left hypochondrium; obstructed flatus, with pains striking from right to left; itching and tension at anus in the evening in bed; itching eruptions at anus, painful to touch; sense of fulness after eating, even very little, with drowsiness, sour vomiting; nightly restlessness; < 4 to 8 P.M., from cold food, cabbage and vegetables with husks, oysters, from wrapping up, > in company, on getting cool, after loosening garments, discharge of flatus either way, from uncovering head or body, from warm food; **abdominal plethora, with constipation in elderly people of the higher classes, suffering from retarded defecation.**

Magnesia carb.—Frequent, ineffectual urging to stool, with small discharges, or only flatus passes; stitches in anus and rectum, with fruitless desire for stool; stool only every second day.

Magnesia mur.—Obstruction of bowels from induration of feces, which **are so dry that they crumble as they pass the anus**; hard, knotty, difficult

passage, discharging only a very small quantity of feces at a time, like sheep's dung, covered with blood and mucus; abdomen tense, sore as if bruised, sensitive to touch, but > from pressure; pricking pain in rectum as the stool passes; aching in liver, throbbing in pit of stomach; fainting nausea, < early, after rising; **atony of bowels and bladder**, accumulated urine causes no urging to pass it.

Mercurius.—Constipation, stool tenacious and crumbling, discharged only with violent straining; constant, ineffectual urging, < at night; prolapsus ani after stool; feces of small shape or very large in size, leaving the anus raw and sore; < from cold air, getting warm in bed.

Mezereum.—Ordinary cases of sluggish bowels (θ); hard, slow stool, with chill before and after stool, in knots and balls; with great straining, but not painful; copious offensive flatulency before stool, during stool prolapsus ani, with constriction of anus, which makes it very difficult to replace it; stitch in rectum upward; no desire for stool from want of peristaltic action and torpor of bowels. Suitable to old gentlemen who have seen much of life.

Natrum carb.—Constipation in sad, desponding and hypochondriac persons; frequent urging, but insufficient stool with tenesmus, though the feces are not hard; burning in eyes and urethra, with great sexual excitement; < from starchy and vegetable food.

Natrum mur.—Obstinate constipation, with troublesome perspiration at the slightest movement; difficult expulsion of feces, fissuring the anus, with flow of blood, leaving a sensation of much soreness at the anus; a ripping-up sensation in the anus after stool; heaviness through the pelvis and across the bladder, worse when walking about; constipation from inactivity of the rectum; irritable skin; mind depressed: stools hard, difficult, crumbling; spasms of sphincter: tendency to catarrhal affections, to eczema and other eruptions, after cold; irritability and dryness of the mucous membranes; emaciation. It rouses up the tonicity of the intestinal mucous membrane, and when the bowels are free, the mind is relieved.

Natrum sulph.—Hard, knotty stool streaked with blood, preceded and accompanied by smarting at the anus; difficult expulsion of soft stool; emission of fetid flatus in large quantities.

Nitric acid.—Desire for stool, but little passes; feels as if it stayed in the rectum and could not be expelled; ineffectual urging to stool, with sharp, splinter-like cutting pains in rectum during stool, and lasting for hours afterwards, during which the rectum feels as if torn, and faint from least motion; stools dry, difficult, irregular; burning after stools; painful prolapsus of bowels and sensation of constriction in anus; hæmorrhoids; fissures in rectum; moisture about anus.

Nux moschata.—Constipation for days; no desire, no urging; the rectum becomes filled and seems entirely paralyzed

Nux vomica.—Large, hard, difficult stools: frequent urging without effect; sensation as if much remained after stool to discharge, or of narrowing and constriction of the rectum, hindering a free stool; the action of bowels irregular and spasmodic; obstructed portal circulation; relief after stool; alternate constipation and diarrhœa; frequent scanty micturition.

Opium.—**Constipation of long standing; no urging;** stools occurring but seldom, sometimes many days apart, composed of a few hard, round, dark balls; rectum inactive; want of sensibility in intestinal canal, with dryness of its mucous membranes, as also of mouth and fauces, or spasmodic **retention of feces and flatus, in small intestines, which press upward and against the chest**; beating and sensation of heaviness in abdomen, rush of blood

to head, sleepiness, bed feels hot, hot sweat. Constipation in connection with ovaritis or ovaralgia; constipation from fright and fear, from lead poisoning, from abuse of spirits; suits good-humored corpulent women and children.

Oxalic acid.—Frequent, ineffectual urging to stool, preceded by sick, distressed feeling from the navel downward, < when thinking of it. Now and then a profuse, watery, gushing diarrhœa.

Phosphorus.—Inveterate constipation, with disappointing calls, the trouble being in rectum; feces slender, long, narrow, dry, tough and hard, like a dog's, and voided with difficulty; sour vomiting with constipation; very weak and empty feeling in abdomen; much belching; emaciation; < lying on left side or back; > lying on right side, by cold food, cold water, till it gets warm in stomach, then vomits it up.

Phytolacca.—Habitual costiveness, especially of old people or of those of weak constitutional powers, with weak heart's action, intermittent pulse and general relaxed muscular system. Sensation as if the bowels would not move without the aid of laxatives; feeling of fulness in abdomen before stool, which remains after stool as if all had not passed; continual inclination to stool, but often passes only fetid flatus; torpor of rectum; pains shooting from anus and lower part of rectum along perineum to the middle of penis.

Platina.—Torpor of whole intestinal canal; **constipation of emigrants or while traveling**; after lead poisoning; frequent urging, with expulsion of only small portions of feces, with great straining; after stool sensation of great weakness in abdomen, and chilliness; stool seems to stick to the anus, like putty (Sarsap.).

Plumbum.—No flatus; fissures of anus and stricture in rectum; persistent spasm of the muscular structure of the intestines; tenesmus recti, a finger passed within the sphincter is immediately grasped; sensation as if a string drew the anus up into the rectum; stools consisting of small, hard, black balls, like sheep's dung; tympany, especially of colon, resisting pressure, with colic and a sensation of being pulled from **front to back, as if the abdomen nearly touched the spine**; evacuation obstructed by the conglomeration of the little balls into one mass; < at night; from pressure; from eating hot or cold food, from motion.

Podophyllum.—Infantile constipation after an attack of diarrhœa, stools hard, crumbly, clayey; costiveness in persons of sedentary habits from atony of lower intestines, stools hard, dry, clayey, crumble when passing, with great straining and causing prolapse of rectum with a mucous discharge; impaired digestion; headache; fetid flatus; frequent urination; pain and weakness in back; < mornings.

Psorinum.—Torpor of rectum, even a soft stool is voided with difficulty from the atony of rectum; stool and flatus smell like rotten eggs; pain in small of back; blood from rectum, with hard, difficult stool.

Pulsatilla.—Chronic constipation from irregular menstruation; inactivity of intestines, whether stool is hard or soft, with painful urging to stool and backache; nauseous, bad taste in the morning, must wash out her mouth, produced by derangement of stomach; stools hard and large, after suppressed intermittent fever by quinine; alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

Ruta.—Constipation following mechanical injuries; hard, scanty stool, frequent urging to stool, with protrusion of rectum when stooping ever so little and especially when squatting; copious flatus with the urging; constipation alternating with mucous, frothy stools.

Sanguinaria.—Urging, but no stool, with sensation of a mass in lower part of rectum, and discharge only of offensive flatus; torpid liver; goneness in stomach, with sick-headache.

Sanicula (Mineral spring, Ills.).—Constipation, with ineffectual urging, no power to expel the stool, though straining with all his might and pressing until head feels as if it would burst; stool which seems to be at the verge of anus recedes, sometimes must be extracted with fingers.

Sarsaparilla.—Obstinate chronic constipation, accompanied with intense desire to urinate; pressing down with weight, as if contents of stomach would be forced down and out; stool small, with much bearing down, tearing and cutting in rectum, and pains continuing after stool; stool hard, retarded and insufficient, with much wind, colic and backache.

Selenium.—Atony of intestines; no peristaltic action; impaction of feces which become hard and dry from absorption of the moisture and require artificial removal (Alum., Op., Plumb.); momentarily > from stimulants.

Sepia.—An all-gone feeling in rectum, inability to expel feces or to strain at stool, with sensation of a ball in rectum; constipation of females, with pain and pressure in iliac regions, from uterine or abdominal congestion; constipation during pregnancy; constant full feeling, as of a weight in rectum, even after a stool, with darting pains up rectum. Stool hard, knotty, difficult, a little of mucous-covered feces is discharged off and on, but gives no satisfaction; prolapsus recti; soreness between buttocks; painful sensation of emptiness in pit of stomach; < from milk or fat pork; > to draw up limbs, when walking quickly, drinking cold water; hypochondriasis with aversion to family and to household duties.

Silicea.—Stool of large, hard lumps, which remain long in rectum, and when after violent efforts of the abdominal muscles the feces are nearly expelled, they as suddenly recede into the rectum, **even a soft stool is expelled with much difficulty**; soreness, stitches and shooting pains in anus and rectum; gastralgia; flatulency, eructations; aversion to meat; want of or extreme hunger; hands and feet cold; constipation of women before and during menses, of scrofulous children.

Stannum.—Costiveness in nursing women and in children; stools, though not very hard, are difficult to discharge from weakness of bowels; dry stools of round lumps, but of too large a size; discharge of a tough, hard part with straining; bitter or sour taste, yellow tongue, pressure in stomach; loss of will and energy, restlessness or silent moroseness.

Staphisagria.—Retarded stool on account of lack of peristaltic action; hard, scanty stool, with cutting and burning in anus; hard stool and flatus alternately; difficult stool with great distress, as if the rectum or anus were constricted, first with hard, then with soft feces, or with only soft stool. Gouty persons of a strumous diathesis, who lived too well for their own benefit. Colic with incarcerated flatus and gnawing, darting pains, > by passing flatus.

Strontia.—Stools large and hard, expelled with great effort, followed by great pain in anus of a burning character, lasting for a long time, > by lying down; anus violently contracted after stool; coldness in spots on calves of legs.

Sulphur.—Habitual constipation, especially in hæmorrhoidal and hypochondriac people, complaining of dull feeling in brain, heaviness on top of head, weak, hungry sensation in stomach about noon, burning of the soles of feet at night; hard, insufficient, difficult stool, with fulness, heat and itching at anus, flat like sheep's dung, first effort so painful that patient

stops straining; stool hard and black, as if burnt; constipation of infants; aversion to meat, sleep short and broken, frequent faint spells.

Tabacum.—Desire for stool without any evacuation; after frequent but ineffectual attempts, a hard stool several hours after the regular time; habitual constipation, tympanitic abdomen, strangulated hernia, with nausea, deathly faintness, cold sweat.

Tarentula Cubana.—Stools very dark, fetid, only partly formed, containing much mucus, expelled with difficulty and followed by burning and smarting in anus; but no tenesmus. **Stool immediately on having the head washed.**

Thuja.—Obstinate constipation, inactivity or intussusception; hard, thick and knotty balls, with pain in anus, when passing, as if it would fly to pieces, after stool repeated urging without accomplishing anything; smarting of anus between intervals of stools; **offensive perspiration at anus and perineum**; ineffectual desire for stool, accompanied by erections; constant craving for salt.

Titanium.—Obstinate constipation, no stool without injections; swelling and hardness of abdomen; pains in right side and back; fetid eructations and flatus; **excrements at times of little black pieces like grains of coffee.**

Veratrum alb.—Constipation of infants; **chronic constipation**; **inertia of rectum** (Op.), general depression of vitality; predominant coldness of the body; first portion of stool is large and the latter part consists of thin strings; stools very large and very hard; very weak after stool; or strains at stool until he is covered with cold sweat and then gives up exhausted, tired of life and afraid to die; craves cool and refreshing things.

Verbascum.—Knotty stool like sheep's dung, passed after much effort; darting pains about navel, as if bowels adhered to the peritoneum and were being pulled out; sticking, constricting pains about navel; indurations.

Viburnum opulus.—Stools large, hard; dry balls, voided with much difficulty so as to need mechanical aid; much tenesmus during and after stool or inactivity of rectum; dark blood after stool; unable to concentrate mind on her usual labor.

Zincum.—Dry, brittle, granular stool, which is passed only after prolonged effort, followed by involuntary micturition; violent bearing down in abdomen, < by passing flatus up and down; venous congestion in abdominal organs; hypochondriasis; < by wine.

CONSTITUTION, Age, Sex and Temperament.

For the **male** sex: 1, Acon., Alum., Aur., Bry., Canth., Carb. v., Chin., Clem., Coff., Coloc., Dig., Euphor., Graph., Ign., Kalm., Magn. arct., Magn. m., Merc., Natr., Natr. m. Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Agar., Alum., Anac., Ant., Ars., Bar., Caps., Carb. an., Caust., Coloc., Con., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Mosch., Mur. ac., Par., Petr., Phos. ac., Plumb., Puls., Seneg., Stann., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Veratr.

For the **female** sex: 1, Acon., Amb., Amm. m., Asa., Bell., Cham., Chin., Cic., Con., Croc., Hyosc., Ign., Magn. c., Magn. m., Mosch., Nux m., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Sep., Stann., Val.; 2, Alum., Amm., Arn., Bor., Calc., Caust., Cocc., Fer., Graph., Hell., Hep., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Ruta, Sabad., Sec., Spig., Stram., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr., Zinc.

For **children—oversensitiveness**: Acon., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Bell., Calc., Cham., Cupr., Teucr.; **sadness**: Calc., Caust., Lach., Puls.; **fear**: Acon., Bell., Carb. v., Caust., Cupr., Puls.; **fear of falling**: Bor., Cupr., Gels.; **anxious-**

ness: Aur., Bor., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Cham., Kali carb., Samb., Zinc.; **anguish**: Acon., Æth., Ars., Bufo, Nux v., Samb.; **distress**: Acon., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Spong.; **grief**: Ign., Hyosc., **indifference**: Bry., Cin., Calc. carb., Hep., Lyc., Phos. ac.; **apathy**: Gels., Hell., Phos. ac., Phos.; **ill-humored**: Ant. tart., Ars., Bor., Graph., Puls., Sil.; awakens with **ill-humor**: Ars., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc.; **irritable and fretful**: Ant. crud., Apis, Ars., Calc., Cham., Cin., Gels., Helleb., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nux v.; **milk** disagrees: Æth. cyn.; **irritable, sensitive, wakeful**: Coff.; **perverse and refractory**: Anac., Ant. tart., Calc. phos., Cham., Cupr., Helleb., Kali carb., Lyc., Rhus, Sec., Stram., Sulph., Thuj.; **nervous excitability**: Acon., Bry., Caust., Hyosc., Coff., Stann., Stram.; **sighing**: Arum, Cin., Cupr., Lyc., Mur. ac., Puls.; **moaning**: Bell., Kali carb., Pod., Rhus; **weeping and whining**: Alum., Bell., Bry., Bor., Calc., Camph., Cham., Cin., Coff., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Kali carb., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rheum, Seneg., Sil.; **crying**: Acon., Æth., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Bor., Calc., Camph., Cham., Cin., Coloc., Ign., Cupr., Pod., Stann., Stram., Zinc.; **shrieks**: Apis, Cin., Cupr., Ign.; **restlessness**: Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Arg. nit., Cham., Cin., Kali carb., Kreos., Lyc., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Teucr.; **delirium**: Æth., Ailanth., Ars., Bell., Cimicif., Con., Cupr., Hyosc., Lach., Stram.; **rage**: Acon., Canth., Cupr., Hyosc., Plat.; **stupor**: Ailanth., Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Apoc. can., Cupr., Hyosc., Op., Phos. ac., Zinc.

For **old people—premature old age**: **weakness of mind and body**: Bar., Amb., Coca, Con.; aged persons get very fleshy: Kali carb., or Aur., Op., Sec., Amm. carb., Fluor. ac.

As respects **constitution**:

For **blonde** persons of **lax** fibre: Bell., Brom., Calc., Caps., Cham., Clem., Con., Cocc., Dig., Graph., Hyosc., Kali bi., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

For the **dark-complexioned** with **rigid** fibre: Acon., Anac., Arn., Ars., Bry., Kalm., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Sep., Staph., Sulph.

For **bilious** individuals: 1, Acon., Bry., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Merc., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Ant., Ars., Asar., Cann., Coloc., Daph., Dig., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Sec., Staph., Sulph., Tart.

For **nervous** persons: 1, Acon., Bar., Bell., Chin., Con., Cupr., Ign., Magn. arct., Merc., Natr., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Puls., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Val., Viol. od.; 2, Alum., Ars., Carb. v., Cham., Dig., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Laur., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux m., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sabin., Sep., Stram., Teucr., Zinc.

For **plethoric** individuals. See Plethora.

For **lymphatic** individuals: 1, Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Arn., Ars., Bar., Dulc., Fer., Graph., Kalm., Petr., Rhus, Thuj.

For **bloated**, spongy persons: Amm., Ant., Ars., Asa., Bell., Calc., Caps., Cupr., Fer., Helleb., Kalm., Lach., Merc., Puls., Rhus tox., Seneg., Spig., Sulph.

For **slender** individuals: Amb., Nux v., Phos., Sep.

For **thin**, lean subjects: 1, Amb., Ars., Bry., Chin., Graph., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Stann., Sulph.; 2, Ant., Bar., Cham., Clem., Cupr., Fer., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sec., Sil., Staph., Veratr.

For **fat**, large persons: Ant., Bell., Calc., Caps., Cupr., Fer., Graph., Lyc., Puls., Sulph.

For **weakly, cachectic** individuals: 1, Arn., Calc., Chin., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Ars., Carb. v., Lach., Merc., Phos., Sec., Sep., etc.

As respects **temperament** and **disposition**:

For **choleric**, vehement individuals: Acon., Ars., Aur., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Hep., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. aust., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Sep., Sulph.

For **bland** dispositions: Amb., Bell., Calad., Cic., Cocc., Ign., Magn. arct., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

For **phlegmatic** individuals: Bell., Caps., Chin., Lach., Merc., Mez., Natr., Natr. m., Puls., Seneg.

For **lively** dispositions: Acon., Ars., Cham., Nitr. ac., Nux v., etc.

For **melancholic** persons: Acon., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Chin., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Natr. m., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

For **sensitive** people: Ars., Ant., Calc., Canth., Coff., Con., Cupr., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nux v , Phos., Plat., Sabad.

CONTRACTION OF MUSCLES, Induration.

The principal remedies for this affection, which is generally connected with rheumatic or arthritic ailments, are: 1, Amm., Amm. m., Caust., Coloc., Graph., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Bar., Carb. an., Carb. v., Con., Lyc., Nux v.

See Gout and Rheumatism.

CONVALESCENCE, Hints upon.

Alstonia con.: Atonic dyspepsia and excessive prostration and debility following acute diseases. *Anacardium:* Loss of memory. *Arsenicum:* Ravenous appetite, protracted cases with mild delirium, anxiety and restlessness. *Baptisia:* Lassitude and weakness of whole body, with indifference; disagreeable prostration, with soreness of muscles. *Calcarea carb.:* Desire for eggs: *Capsicum:* Want of reaction in persons of lax fibre. *China:* Marasmus, slow recovery, bilious vomiting and diarrhœa. *Cocculus:* Delayed convalescence, fever keeps up, faint feeling. *Cuprum:* Relapse from overexertion of mind and body. *Fluoric acid:* Unpleasant sensations running upward. *Guaiacum:* Unpleasant sensations running downward. *Ignatia:* Hemicrania, relapse from fright. *Kreosotum:* Obstinate vomiting. *Laurocerasus:* Lack of reaction in chest troubles. *Nux vom.:* Relapse from anger or from mental overexertion. *Psorinum:* Appetite does not return, or ravenous appetite; despair of recovery, prostration, sexual desire gone (Phos.), weakening sweats day and night. *Pulsatilla:* Cannot eat, everything tastes bitter, or ravenous appetite. *Rhus tox.:* Relapse from muscular overexertion. *Selenium:* Chilliness, sensitiveness to least draught, lower limbs feel as if paralyzed; unpleasant sensations running upward. *Silicea:* Slow healing of decubitus, periostitis of sacrum. *Sulphur:* Appetite does not return. *Valeriana:* In nervous affections remaining at a standstill (Amb. gris.).

COPPER or VERDIGRIS, Ill Effects of.

For poisoning with large doses, Hering recommends: 1, albumen, either with or without water; 2, sugar, or sugar-water; 3, milk; 4, mucilaginous drinks; 5, iron filings dissolved in vinegar and mixed with gum-water.

The subsequent dynamic affections require: 1, Hep., Nux v.; or 2, Aur., Bell., Chin., Cocc., Dulc., Ipec., Merc.

CORNS.

The principal remedies, which, indeed, do not always cure, but palliate the pain, are: 1, Ant., Calc., Fer. picr., Led., Ran. scel., Sep., Sil.; 2, Amm., Carb. an., Ign., Petr., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

For **boring** pains, give: Bor., Caust., Natr., Phos.

For **burning** pains: Calc., Ign., Magn. arct., Petr., Phos. ac., Ran. scel., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

For **aching** pains: Ant., Bry., Graph., Phos., Sep.

For **inflammation**: Lyc., Sep., Sil.

For **tearing** pains: Bry., Lyc., Magn. m., Natr., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

For **stitching** pains: Ant., Bry., Calc., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Ran. scel., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

For **pain** generally: Bry., Calc., Fer. picr., Lyc., Led., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.

For **soreness**: Amb., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Magn. arct.,Nux v.,Rhus,Sep.

CORNEA, Disease of the.

For **inflammation, suppuration, or ulceration of the cornea,** keratitis, give:

Aconite.—First stage of ulceration. Superficial ulceration of the cornea of **traumatic origin,** or from exposure to the open air; conjunctiva very red, even to chemosis, photophobia and lachrymation; or the eye is dry, hot, burning and sensitive to air. Patient restless, feverish and thirsty.

Alumen.—Purulent ophthalmia of children; spots on cornea; staphyloma corneæ.

Apis mell.—Scrofulous, parenchymatous keratitis, with dim, vascular cornea, hot lachrymation, contracted pupils, photophobia; pustular keratitis, with dark-red, chemosed conjunctiva and swollen lids; pupil cannot be seen through the smoky, discolored cornea; severe stinging and shooting pains through the eyes, with swollen, œdematous condition of the lids and conjunctiva; patient drowsy and thirstless.

Argentum nit.—**Ulceration of the cornea in newborn infants or from any form of purulent ophthalmia, with profuse discharge from the eyes.** Ulceration, with halo around the light by day, and darting pains through the eye, morning and evening; ameliorated in the cool open air, and worse in a warm room. Lids red, thick, swollen; conjunctiva œdematous, and the discharge of whitish-yellow pus profuse.

Arnica.—Traumatic ulceration, with much hæmorrhage into the anterior chamber. (Superficial traumatic ulcerations yield more readily to Acon.)

Arsenicum, especially for scrofulous, anæmic, restless children. Ulceration superficial, with a tendency to recur first in one eye and then in the other. **Excessive photophobia**; lachrymation hot, burning, acrid and profuse; pains **burning.** sticking, throbbing, pulsating; **worse at night,** especially after midnight; bathing with warm water relieves; eyeballs sore to touch; conjunctiva red; marked soreness on the internal surface of the lids, which are œdematous, spasmodically closed, and often excoriated by the acrid discharge.

Asafœtida.—Ulceration, accompanied by iritic pains, extending from within outward, and relieved by rest and pressure.

Aurum.—Ulceration of the cornea, especially when occurring during course of pannus and scrofulous ophthalmia. **Cornea quite vascular;** patient irritable and sensitive to noise; cervical glands enlarged and

inflamed; marked photophobia; lachrymation profuse and scalding; eyes very sensitive to touch. The pains extend from without inward, and are worse on touch (reverse of Asa.).

Belladonna.—Superficial uleration of cornea, with intense photophobia and some throbbing pain, < afternoon and evening.

Cadmium.—Opacity of cornea connected with slow inflammation and blennorrhœa from injuries; macula corneæ covering pupil, bluish, much impeding sight.

Calcarea carb.—Particularly valuable for corneal ulceration in fat, unhealthy children with a large abdomen who sweat much, especially about the head, and are very susceptible to cold air, also in deep, sloughing ulcers, found in weak, cachectic persons. Pains, redness, photophobia, lachrymation are variable with no characteristic eye symptoms; pus is mostly bland and the opacity of cornea milky white or bluish. Calc. ars. ought to be remembered.

Calcarea hypophos.—**Deep sloughing ulcers** or abscesses found in weak, debilitated individuals, especially indicated in crescentic ulcers following purulent conjunctivitis, excessive photophobia.

Calcarea iodata.—Ulcerations in strumous subjects, with enlargement of tonsils and cervical glands.

Cannabis.—Active inflammation and cornea very vascular; maculæ and ulcers on cornea, which becomes opaque and a pellicle appears on it.

Cantharis.—Superficial ulcerations caused by burns, with burning pains and lachrymation.

Chamomilla.—Ulceration in cross, peevish children during dentition.

China (Chin. mur.).—Ulceration of malarial origin or dependent upon anæmia, especially when the iris became affected with severe pain in or above the eye, periodic in character, especially when accompanied by chills. Ulcers found in course of pannus, with much pain in the morning.

Cimicifuga.—Ulcers, with sharp neuralgic pains through the eye into the head.

Cinnabaris.—Pain above the eye, extending from the internal to the external canthus, or running around the eye; photophobia, lachrymation.

Conium.—Superficial ulceration in which the surface of the cornea is only abraded; thus owing to the exposure of the terminal filaments of the nerves or to hyperæsthesia, there are **intense photophobia** and much lachrymation, lids are spasmodically closed, and when opened a profuse gush of tears occurs (Rhus). Discharge usually slight, pains variable, < by any light. Very little or no redness of the conjunctiva. Strumous condition, enlarged glands, etc.

Croton tigl.—Ulceration with marked pain in the supraciliary region at night; especially if accompanied by vesicular eruption on face and lids.

Cundurango.—Superficial ulceration, with sores and cracks at the corners of the mouth.

Duboisin.—Low form of ulceration, more or less deep, **without** photophobia or lachrymation.

Eserine.—Sloughing ulceration of cornea, with tendency to increased intraocular tension.

Euphrasia.—Superficial ulceration (sometimes with pannus): photophobia, profuse, acrid, burning lachrymation with profuse, acrid, yellowish-white, muco-purulent discharge from the eyes, which makes the lids red and excoriated, giving them and the cheek an appearance as if varnished. Conjunctiva quite red, eyes smart and burn; blurring of eyes; relieved by winking.

Graphites.—Ulceration of cornea, especially in scrofulous children, covered with eczematous eruptions, especially on head and behind ears, eruptions are moist, fissured and glutinous. Superficial ulcerations, resulting from pustules as well as deep ulcers, even with hypopion. Cornea mostly vascular, conjunctiva much injected; **photophobia intense and lachrymation profuse**; in some cases all those symptoms are very moderate, pains variable; discharge generally thin and excoriating. Lids sometimes covered with dry scabs, edges commonly red and sore, with cracking and bleeding of external canthi upon any attempt to open eyes. Acrid discharge from nose, which makes nostrils sore and covered with scabs.

Hamamelis.—Keratitis dependent upon a blow or burn, especially when complicated with hæmorrhage into anterior chamber (hyperæmia).

Hepar.—Ulcers and abscesses of the cornea; especially for the deep sloughing form and when hypopion is present; acute aggravations of pannus, tending towards ulceration. Intense photophobia, profuse lachrymation, great redness of cornea and conjunctiva, even chemosis; pains severe, throbbing, aching, stinging, > by warmth and < by cold or uncovering the eyes and in the evening; marked sensitiveness of the eye to touch. Lids red, swollen, spasmodically closed and bleed easily upon opening them. General chilliness. Strumous, very cross children.

Ignatia.—Ulcers in nervous, hysterical persons, with peri-orbital pains, especially at one point.

Kali bichrom.—**Indolent ulcers**; marked by neither photophobia nor redness; discharge, if any, of a stringy character, pains slight and variable; ulcers have the tendency to bore in without extending laterally.

Kali mur.—Asthenic ulcers of cornea, tedious, low inflammation, moderate redness of conjunctiva; photophobia, lachrymation and pain moderate or entirely absent, beginning commonly at the periphery and gradually extending towards the centre; moderate discharge of muco-pus.

Mercurius sol.—Superficial and deep ulceration of cornea, especially in syphilitic or strumous subjects. Cornea vascular or surrounded by a grayish opacity due to infiltration between its layers; conjunctival redness; photophobia, especially of artificial light; lachrymation profuse, burning, excoriating, the discharge thin and acrid; pains severe and varying in character, < at night, by damp weather or extreme cold, > temporarily by cold water. Lids thick, red, swollen, excoriated by the acrid discharges, sensitive to heat and cold, to contact and forcibly closed. Nostrils excoriated, tongue flabby, night-sweats.

Mercurius cor.—Iris involved: all symptoms more excessive in strumous patients, excessive photophobia, profuse, excoriating lachrymation; ulcer tends to perforation.

Mercurius dulc.—Deep or superficial ulcers or abscesses in pale, flabby, strumous children, with enlarged glands and general scrofulous cachexia.

Mercurius iod.—Serpiginous ulceration of cornea, commencing at the margin and extending over whole cornea, or a portion of it, especially the upper part, involving only the superficial layers; cornea and conjunctiva very vascular and photophobia excessive; thick, yellow coating at base of tongue, anterior portion being clean and red.

Mercurius nit—Nearly specific in **indolent non-vascular ulcer**, especially when there is a tendency to the formation of pustules.

Mercurius præc. rub.—Pannus; granular lids, < from working over a fire.

Natrum carb.—Phlyctenulæ, with great photophobia and stinging pains; especially in scrofulous subjects.

Natrum mur.—Ulcers appearing after the use of caustics, especially nitrate of silver; photophobia, lachrymation acrid, discharges thin and excoriating, lids swollen, eruption around eye on face; sharp and piercing pains above eye on looking down.

Nitric acid.—Keratitis with formation of sloughing ulcers and tendency to perforation; follows well after Calc. in scrofulous or tubercular patients.

Nux vomica.—Superficial ulceration of cornea with excessive photophobia, especially in the morning; lachrymation profuse; pain and redness variable; neuro-paralytic inflammation of cornea.

Pulsatilla.—Superficial ulcers following phlyctenulæ; thick, bland, white or yellow discharge, > in open air. Small ulcers in center of cornea with no vascularity and only moderate irritation of eye.

Rhus tox.—Superficial keratitis, with excessive photophobia and lachrymation, so that tears gush out upon opening the spasmodically closed eyes; if a child, will often lie with its face buried in the pillows all day (Natr. m.). Profuse flow of tears; superficial keratitis with granular lids, caused from exposure in water (Calc. carb.).

Silicea.—Sloughing ulcers with crescentic form of ulceration; small round ulcers with tendency to perforate, especially if situated near centre of cornea and having no bloodvessels running to them. Pain, photophobia, lachrymation, redness and discharges vary, but the latter may be profuse in the sloughing ulcer; **opaque cicatrices corneæ after smallpox** > by wrapping up head.

Spigelia.—Ulcers with sharp shooting pains through eye into head.

Sulphur.—Indolent keratitis with no photophobia and but slight vascularity, but the destruction of tissue may have caused pus to be present in the anterior chamber: pains sharp and sticking as if a needle or splinter were sticking in the eye. **All symptoms < by bathing the eye.**

Thuja.—Ulceration of a syphilitic or sycotic origin; pain over eye as if a nail were driven in.

Zincum sulph.—Opacities of cornea, following repeated and long-lasting attacks of inflammation of that membrane; granular lids.

For **specks**: Ars., *Calc.*, Cann. sat., Caust., Euphr., Hep., Hydr., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Seneg., Sep., Spig., *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

For **ulcers and scars**: *Ars.*, Calc., Hep., Kali bi., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Sil., Sulph.

For **obscuration of cornea**: Aur., *Calc.*, *Cann.*, Caust., Chel., Chin., Euphr., Hydr., Magn., Nitr. ac., *Phos.*, Puls., Sulph., *Zinc. sulph.*

For **pterygium**: Arg. nit., Ars., Calc., Chimaph., Lach., Psor., Ratan., Sulph., Zinc.

For **staphyloma**: Apis, Calc., Euphr., Ilex, Lyc., Sulph.

For **fungus hæmatodes**: Bell., Calc., Carb. an., Lyc., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

COUGH, Tussis.

Acalypha Indica.—Cough with bloody expectoration, preceded by violent dry cough; cough most violent at night; constant severe pain in chest; **expectoration of bright blood in the morning, dark clotted in the evening.** Tuberculosis.

Acetic acid.—Titillating cough, with much purulent sputum, in the evening with coldness; at night heat and dryness; **hectic cough.**

Aconite.—Clear ringing or whistling cough, caused by burning, pricking in larynx and trachea; violent hollow cough at night, shorter and

more panting during day (laryngitis); dry barking cough of measles; spasmodic cough, croaking, with danger of suffocation; sputa absent or thin, gelatinous, more mornings and during the day; bloody or blood-streaked; dry, croupy, suffocating cough awakens him from sleep; > from lying on back, < lying on side; < after eating and drinking, at night, from dry, cold winds or currents of air, from walking in open air, when assuming an upright position, from deep inspiration, from speaking.

Æsculus hip.—Sensation of dryness and stiffness of the glottis and of the laryngo-pharyngeal mucous membrane, rapid, labored breathing; short cough, < by swallowing and breathing deeply; dry hacking cough caused by tickling in larynx, constriction of fauces, with great irritation of epiglottis; **chronic hepatic cough with emaciation.**

Agaricus.—**Chronic catarrhs; incipient tuberculosis;** violent coughs in isolated attacks, ending in repeated sneezing; sudden convulsive coughs, < forenoon and during day, with anxious sweat; frequent dry cough after meals; violent spasmodic cough at night; expectoration of small flakes of mucus raised almost without any cough; long-lasting cough and pus-like sputa, or expectorates large brown lumps; rattling of phlegm in chest, < mornings and when lying on back.

Ailanthus gland.—Constant dry hacking cough, with oppression, burning and pains in the chest; tight and wheezing, with scanty expectoration; violent fits of coughing before retiring and on rising; coughs continually till she raises freely, then better; muco-purulent sputa free in the morning, sticky and scanty during the day; aching through centre of left lung.

Allium sativum.—Chronic cough, which seems to come from stomach, giving rise to a fetid odor and great difficulty in expectorating the glutinous, ropy mucus; morning cough, after leaving his bedroom, with extremely copious mucous expectoration; cough < from smoking, from eating.

Alumen.—**Chronic morning cough of old people;** cough immediately after rising, excited by tickling in throat, < during, > after breakfast; dry cough in the evening after lying down, cough from scraping in throat and tickling in larynx, caused by talking.

Alumina.—Great dryness of mucous membranes; dry, hacking cough, with frequent sneezing; cough from sensation as of a loose skin hanging in throat, from tickling in larynx, from elongated uvula, from talking or singing; **every morning a long attack of dry cough**, ending in difficult raising of a little white mucus; cough, with tearing pain and involuntary micturition in old or withered-looking people or in women greatly prostrated by menstrual difficulties; dry cough at night, with dryness of throat; hoarseness, with feeling of splinter in throat, when swallowing.

Ambra gris.—Nervous and spasmodic cough. Paroxysms of cough coming from deep in the chest, excited by violent tickling in throat, evening without, morning with expectoration, generally of grayish-white, seldom of yellow mucus; of salty or sour taste; **violent spasmodic cough, with frequent eructations** and hoarseness; scraping and tickling in throat, larynx, trachea, causing violent cough, with sensation of tightly adhering phlegm in windpipe; during breathing, whistling in chest; cough mostly only at night from violent irritation, with concussion of pit of stomach; cough, often in spasmodic fits, with oppression of chest, getting out of breath, restlessness and afterwards a great deal of belching: vomiting and choking when hawking phlegm from fauces; < from lifting a heavy weight, from a cold drink, by speaking.

Ammonium carb.—**Winter catarrhs;** chronic cough of old people, with

bronchial irritation and tendency to asthma or emphysema; incessant cough, **excited by a sensation as if down in the larynx**; hoarseness and inability to speak a loud word; dry night cough, with expectoration only in the morning, from tickling in the throat as from dust; cough, with stitches in the small of back; violent cough about 3 or 4 A.M., with painful sensation of spasmodic constriction in chest.

Ammonium mur.—Copious but difficult expulsion of mucus only from one nostril; secretion of a quantity of thick yellow matter with deep and violent cough; dry cough from tickling in throat in morning, with stitches in chest, loose in afternoon and night, lying on back, < when turning on side; on taking a deep breath; pressive pain as from a swallowed morsel or from lump in chest; morning cough, with expectoration, sometimes bloody; rawness and soreness of fauces and throat, causing heaving, with expectoration of small lumps of mucus; **marked coldness between scapulæ**; coryza of children with bluish discharge.

Anacardium.—Violent convulsive cough, caused by tickling in the larynx; worse at night, without expectoration; in daytime and after meals cough, with expectoration of flat, sweetish-tasting mucus, or gray, or mixed with blood and pus; tough and sticky mucus in the throat in the morning, an attempt to remove it ends in vomiting; after the cough yawning and sleepiness; cough, with pain in occiput, > by eating and drinking.

Antimonium crud.—**Depressed vitality of the mucous membranes** (Amm. m.), cough shaking the whole body, with involuntary escape of copious urine; cough after rising in the morning, as if **arising from the abdomen**; first attack the most severe, subsequent ones weaker and weaker, until the last resembles only a hacking cough; cough in the hot sun, or when looking into a fire, coming into a warm room from the cold air; loss of voice when overheated.

Antimonium tart.—**Profuse mucus in chest with feeble expulsive power**; catarrhal inflammation, beginning in larynx and becoming intense in trachea and bronchi; cough day and night, returning at short intervals, no sputa; short cough with a shrill sound, compelling the patient to sit up, **is moist and rattling, but without expectoration**; violent cough after each meal, ending with vomiting of the food; cough with suffocating attack; much coughing and violent sneezing; tickling in air-passages provoking cough; gasping for breath at commencement of every fit of coughing; sensation as if chest were lined with velvet; nightly cough, with expectoration of thick, yellow, tough mucus; >sitting upright, from expectoration; < after midnight, after eating, when getting angry, sleeping in damp cellars; getting warm in bed, every morning; rattling of phlegm in chest, > when carried in an upright position, < lying down, with oppression, which is relieved by the cough.

Antimonium sulph. aurat.—Fits of coughing from adhesiveness of tough mucus, which can hardly be expectorated, < at night, with dyspnœa, causing rattling in bronchial tubes, which often prevents sleep.

Apis mel.—Irritation to cough in the suprasternal fossa; cough with ringing sound from affection of the upper part of bronchi; irritating cough, easily produced by the slightest pressure on larynx; cough, which loosens with difficulty, rouses from sleep before midnight, and ceases as soon as the least particle is loosened, which is swallowed; cough especially after lying down or sleeping; cough with painful concussion of head and shaking the chest, and inability to retain the urine; fidgety and irritable; no expectoration, or sweetish or tasteless. Dyspnœa from the œdematous swelling of the mucosa of larynx.

Aralia rac.—Cough and dyspnœa coming on after lying down at night with labored breathing, from relaxed uvula; after a short first sleep wakes up with a severe fit of coughing, before midnight. Mucus tenacious and frothy, and, after being detached with great difficulty from bronchi, is expectorated after protracted coughing.

Argentum met—Dry cough from irritation of the bronchi, with sore pain and easy expectoration; drawing stitches on the lowest rib near the spine; cough in attacks, rattling by day and in the room, not at night or in the open air, with easy expectoration looking like boiled starch; < from laughing; **constant expectoration day and evening.**

Argentum nit.—**Irritation of the vagus and sympatheticus**; dryness of the throat when beginning to speak; burning and scraping in fauces and throat; dark redness of the affected parts, with the sensation as if a splinter were sticking in the throat, followed by accumulation of thick, tough phlegm, producing gagging and frequent hoarseness; irritating, suffocative cough in the afternoon and night; belching and straining to vomit during coughing, often during nights fits of coughing with gagging and vomiting; expectoration purulent, mixed with light blood. Rawness of larynx alternating with uterine troubles, when one is better the other is worse; cough < just before midnight, cough from a fit of anger, laughing or sudden exertion. Chronic hoarseness of singers, loss of voice.

Arnica mont.—Torpor of the capillaries of secretion and myalgic pains; cough from itching irritation in the upper part of larynx; dry, hacking cough with tickling in chest, most at night and not awaking him; cough in children after screaming or crying; child cries before the paroxysms as if in fear of the soreness which the cough causes; scanty expectoration of glairy, transparent mucus mixed with blood, which, when loosened, must be swallowed; cough producing a feeling in ribs as if all of them were bruised, with stitches in side of chest. Breath fetid, short and panting from obstruction and infiltration of lungs, followed by decomposition of blood and offensive, green, purulent, blood-streaked sputa which must be swallowed. Traumatic hæmoptysis.

Arsenicum.—**A mixture between depression and irritation**; oppressed, anxious, short respiration, with difficult secretion of mucus and dryness; burning and constriction in the larynx; cough, with arrest of breathing and expectoration of frothy mucus in lumps, or tasting salty in daytime, without expectoration at night; night cough, must sit up as soon as cough commences; deep, dry, unceasing cough, excited by a smoky sensation or as of vapors of sulphur in larynx, or by constant titillation in larynx, < after drinking or eating, during a walk in the cold air, when lying down; consoling words displease and excite cough; cough caused by checked or non-appearing skin eruption; scanty expectoration gives momentary relief.

Arsenicum iod.—**Phthisis**; frequent, short, suppressed cough, often loose with muco-purulent expectoration, occasionally stringy, especially during night and morning.

Arum triph.—**Sore throat of clergymen and professional singers**; affections of the larynx and trachea, from overexertion of the voice, with accumulation of mucus; moist cough, with excoriating feeling in the fauces and larynx; the voice is hoarse, uncertain, cannot be controlled; at night after lying down, inability to sleep.

Asafœtida.—Hoarse, ringing, short cough, excited by tickling in the trachea, with asthmatic feeling therein; spasmodic contraction of the thorax and accumulation of stringy mucus.

Aurum.—Dry, spasmodic, nervous cough, peculiar to females, period-

ically, every night from sunset to sunrise; cough with tough yellow sputum on awaking in the morning.

Badiaga.—Sneezing with coryza; **cough causes sneezing**; severe spasmodic cough, ejecting a viscid mucus from the bronchial tubes, which at times comes flying out of the mouth, caused by a tickling in larynx (Chel.); cough loose in the morning, tight afternoon and evening; spasmodic cough, during which he presses his hands to his head; < in cold air and stormy weather.

Baryta carb.—Atrophic children who take cold easily, which always results in sore throat; sensation as if the lungs were full of smoke; hoarseness and loss of voice from rough mucus in larynx and trachea, with a tickling sensation in pit of stomach; cough and expectoration < evenings before midnight, after getting feet wet or when sleeping in cold room; **cough in presence of strangers**; **thinking of his cough brings it on**; chronic cough of scrofulous children with swollen glands and enlarged tonsils; suffocative catarrh of old people, with sensation of soreness in chest when coughing, phlegm loose and tight in turns, > in morning, when rising, after breakfast; < when lying, except when lying on belly which relieves; < in damp weather and after drinking cold water; every little exposure to cold or damp causes headache, backache and diarrhœa (Dulc.).

Belladonna.—Irritable and inflammatory condition of larynx and trachea; paroxysmal dry cough with dryness of throat from arrest of secretion, with heat and pain on swallowing; after long coughing expectoration of mucus sputa tinged with blood, worse evening and early night, particularly just after lying down; cough often compels patient to sit up, but does not thereupon cease (in Hyosc. it does); short, dry cough from tickling in the larynx, with stitches in different parts, often induced by talking; almost uninterrupted dry, spasmodic cough, with vomiturition and much pain in the pit of the stomach; attack of coughing as if one had inhaled dust, awaking him at night; pressing pain in the nape of neck when coughing; child begins to cry immediately before the cough comes on (Arn. before and after the cough).

Benzoic acid.—Dry, hacking, constant cough after suppressed gonorrhœa, followed by expectoration of green mucus, oppression of lungs relieved by copious secretion from the bowels.

Borax.—Dry, cachetic cough, especially mornings when rising and in the evening when lying down; with stitching pain in upper part of right chest and right flank, > by pressure; washing the chest with cold water affords most relief; pains < after wine; violent dry cough with sticking pain in region of right nipple, has to press the chest with both hands, occasionally raises small white or yellow lumps of a mouldy odor. **Cough after cold bathing.**

Bovista.—Cough with sputum so viscid that it can scarcely be discharged; cough from tickling in chest mornings, after coming into the room from cold air; cough evening loose, morning dry.

Bromium.—**The anæsthetic to larynx and pharynx,** with peculiar sensation of dryness in the throat and neighboring parts; dry, spasmodic cough, < by talking, when tired; **in hot room,** which causes intolerable tingling and smarting in larynx, with wheezing and rattling breathing, connected with hypertrophy of heart; tickling in trachea during an inspiration (Acon. expiration); rough, barking cough, from tickling in the throat, with short and hurried breathing; much rattling in the larynx during respiration, and still more during cough; sensation of coldness in the larynx; sensation as if the air-passages were full of smoke; suffocation seems imminent in con-

sequence of the apparently great accumulation of mucus in the larynx (Tart. in bronchi); aggravation during first part of the night; > after midnight; child yawns often and is drowsy; wakes gasping, and is relieved by a drink of water.

Bryonia.—Dry cough, coming from gastric region, and preceded by a crawling and tickling sensation in epigastrium or in throat, inducing cough, followed by mucous sputa; hacking cough, as if something (mucus) lodged in trachea, worse from talking or smoking; he presses with his hand upon sternum to support the chest during the violent exertion; expiration more hurried than inspiration; sensation during cough as if the head and chest would fly to pieces; eating and drinking excite cough, and this produces nausea and vomiting; cough on going from cold to warm air; suffocating cough in the evening and at night without expectoration; during the day with yellow expectoration, consisting of coagulated blood or of cold mucus, with a disagreeable flat taste. Cough, with involuntary discharge of urine; stitches in the chest and small of the back, aggravated by touch, motion, talking, laughing, eating and drinking; cough at night in bed, compelling one to spring up and assume erect posture at once; cough excited by beer and relieved by warm drinks (Nux, Rhus).

Bufo.—Nocturnal cough, < towards early morn, provoked by tickling in larynx; dry cough with sharp pain or burning in chest; cough from any emotion or from cold feet; burning like fire in lungs after raising pure blood or muco-sanguinolent sputa.

Cactus grand.—**Spasmodic cough**, with copious viscid expectoration, or thick yellow, of the consistence of boiled starch; chronic bronchitis, with profuse rattling of mucus in the lungs and difficulty of breathing; cough, with profuse hæmorrhage from the lungs.

Calcarea ars.—Cough shaking the whole chest, caused by a tickling from a crust in upper part of throat, chest feels as if beaten.

Calcarea carb.—Obstinate painless hoarseness; nightly cough, with hoarseness; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the larynx down to the bronchi; catarrh and ulceration of the larynx and trachea; dry, violent cough, with titillation as if from dust in the throat, especially evening or during sleep; or moist cough, with mucous râles and a thick, yellowish, fetid expectoration tasting like ink; cough dry at night and loose in daytime; very sensitive to cold, which goes right through her; the pains aggravated by the slightest touch, as from a current of air, whether warm or cold, noise, excitement, when eating (Nux v. better).

Calcarea fluor.—Frequent cough mornings with thick, yellow expectoration, feels weak mornings.

Calcarea phos.—Tubercular cough, with soreness and dryness in the throat; cough, with yellow expectoration; more mornings, with fever, dryness and thirst; with the cough stitches in chest; heat on lower part of chest and upper arm.

Capsicum.—With every explosive cough, and at no other time, there escapes a volume of pungent fetid air; stitches in the suffering parts with the cough, and aching in the throat or ear; nervous spasmodic cough in sudden paroxysms, convulsing the whole body, sometimes with pains in distant parts; dry, hard evening cough, with pain in distant parts.

Carbo an.—Severe dry cough, shakes abdomen as if all would fall out, must support bowels; loose râles till something is coughed up, worse mornings on rising and nearly all day; tickling cough, with constriction of larynx and chest, < at night, when lying on right side; green foul sputa; night-sweats.

Carbo veg.—Chronic catarrhal hoarseness; **cough, with greenish-yellow fetid expectoration**; spasmodic hollow cough in short, hard spells, caused by a feeling as of vapors of sulphur; worse evening or before midnight; by going into cold air or into cooler air from a warm place, with copious sputa night and morning; yellow-green or purulent brown, bloody, or less often tenacious whitish mucus, or watery, of sour or saltish taste and of unpleasant odor; worse in the evening from movement, when walking in the open air, after lying down; heat of body when coughing; cough mostly hard and dry, hoarse, or rough-sounding, occurring after a meal and ending in vomiting (pertussis); pain in chest and stitches through head; burning pain in chest **after** the cough, tough and greenish sputa, chronic hoarseness of singers, bronchitis of old people.

Carduus mar.—Sympathetic cough, dry, hacking, worse at night, with gastric symptoms and painfulness of epigastrium to pressure (dependent on old hepatic or splenetic troubles); every sudden or violent movement of the body is painful, both in chest and abdomen.

Causticum.—**Catarrhal aphonia**, or weakness of voice from overexertion; cough, after getting better, comes to a standstill, and there remains a dry, hollow cough; sore sensation in a streak down trachea and under sternum in chest when coughing, with tightly adhering mucus in the chest, with pain in the hip and involuntary passage of urine; hacking cough from creeping and rawness in throat; **cough relieved by a swallow of cold water**; worse from exhaling cold air, from evening till midnight, when awaking; the quantity of mucus in the throat and chest produces spells of coughing, he cannot expectorate the acrid fatty-tasting mucus, but is obliged to swallow it (Arn.); he cannot cough deep enough to get relief, especially when lying down, from diminished vitality, > mornings.

Cepa (Allium).—Cough with extremely painful, splitting sensation in larynx, as if the whole throat would be torn asunder by the effort of coughing, in conjunction with acrid coryza; severe laryngeal catarrh, which compels the patient to grasp the larynx; tickling in larynx with hoarseness; oppressed breathing, from pressure in the middle of the chest, constant hacking cough, < evenings and in the room, > in fresh air; cough worse from inhaling cold air.

Chamomilla.—Moderates the excessive sensitiveness to pain; with fretful children the cough is worse at night, from crying, from cold air and during sleep; tickling in pit of throat causes a scraping dry cough, with whistling and mucous rattling during respiration; voice hoarse, rough, from the tough phlegm in larynx; continual irritation to cough after midnight, with orthopnœa and whistling; stitches and burning in larynx; cough from irritation of chest, from tickling in pharynx and larynx during the day, with expectoration of small quantities of tough mucus, tasting bitter or putrid, only in daytime, none at night; cough and vomiting **during** the time of meals (Bry.) immediately after eating.

Chelidonium.—**Bilious cough**; enlarged liver, with jaundice; violent cough, somewhat spasmodic, dry in paroxysms, and then again racking, with much expectoration from the lungs, with pain behind the sternum, especially at night; dry cough through the day, with pain and stitches in the right side, with severe hoarseness towards evening, so that her voice could hardly be heard; dry, spasmodic cough, increased after meals, when sitting up; sensation as if the larynx were pressed against the pharynx, impeding deglutition; long-continued cough, with loose rattling mucus, flying out of detached lumps of mucus when coughing (Bad., Kali carb.); the cough re-echoes in stomach.

China.—**Bronchorrhœa,** with general malaise, simulating the last stage of phthisis; cough most when the head is low, it must be raised up; cough after eating; cough, with a granular expectoration during the day and evening, dry at night or in the morning; hoarseness from mucus in the larynx; sensation of soreness in larynx and trachea; suffocative fits, as from mucus in larynx and bronchi; suppuration of lungs after hæmoptysis, with stitches in chest, aggravated by pressure; difficult inspiration and quick expiration.

Chlorum.—Spasmodic, whistling, wheezing cough; desire to cough from tickling and sensation of rawness behind thyroid gland; obstruction to cough results from an apparent constriction just below larynx, although he can draw air freely into the lungs; cough dry, without expectoration, perspiring while coughing; hoarseness.

Cimicifuga.—Tickling cough in larynx, with pain in right lung through to the back; dry tearing cough, < at night, with little or no sputum, usually with pleurodynic pains; cough at every attempt to speak; expectoration of a viscid, stringy mucus.

Cina.—Nervous excitement quite out of proportion in its great severity to the light catarrhal affection, involving the whole cerebro-spinal system; cough so violent as to bring tears into the eyes; produces pain under sternum, and soreness and susceptibility to cough at every unusually deep inspiration; spasmodic cough with vomiting; pressure on larynx aggravates cough; titillation low down in trachea, inducing cough and dyspnœa, with expectoration of white mucus; frequent returns of dry, short, hacking cough, followed by swallowing, as if something were rising in throat; the child coughs itself into a rigid state; after the paroxysm a gurgling noise in the larynx, which goes down into the stomach; much perspiration during exercise and cough; worm cough; great peevishness.

Cistus Can.—Cough caused by tickling, and tickling increased by coughing, extending up into the ears; < by mental agitation, > by raising phlegm.

Coca.—Cough in the morning, with whitish-yellow expectoration, dense and viscous, at same time dryness of mouth and throat with thirst; sputa of small lumps, like boiled starch, immediately after rising mornings.

Coccinella.—At the end of fit of coughing there is a quantity of albuminous ropy sputum, which pours forth with sensation in throat as if uvula were too long.

Cocculus.—Fatiguing cough from irritation high up in larynx or from constriction in trachea and chest, particularly at night; after coughing metallic sour taste in mouth, < from talking, from indulging disposition to cough; spasmodic cough in hysterical and anæmic women.

Coccus cacti.—**Troublesome cough of drunkards**; scraping and dry feeling in larynx, increased towards evening and accompanied by hacking cough and hawking; cough waking him at six in the morning or on first waking or rising, at first dry, clear and barking, then some thick mucus is detached, with desire to vomit, accompanied by an excoriated feeling in throat and headache; cough with vomiting of great ropes of clear albuminous mucus. Catarrhs which come on **early** in fall, **upon first change from warm to cold weather,** lasting until next summer when weather again becomes warm; cough caused as if mucus were ascending and descending trachea; < when lying, during exercise, after dinner, in warm room; > in open air.

Coffea.—Dry, hacking cough, like whooping-cough, but spasms are more felt during inspirations; short, dry cough, as from constriction of

larynx; during cough stitches in side, anxiety, dimness before eyes and vertigo; < during evening to midnight, when falling asleep or soon after; during measles; irritation to cough, out-doors; feels exhausted after coughing, with emaciation and cachectic appearance.

Colchicum.—Troublesome night cough, compelling him to sit up, excited by scraping in chest, with much expectoration and involuntary spurting out of urine; frequent, short, dry cough from tickling in larynx.

Collinsonia.—Cough, with expectoration of lumps of coagulated blood enveloped in mucus.

Comocladia.—Cough with pain under left nipple, extending through to the left scapula; rheumatic and pleurodynic pains in chest.

Conium.—Tormenting night cough of old people; dry, hacking almost continuous cough; worse on lying down and at night; **there is hardly any cough in daytime**; paroxysms of cough simulating whooping-cough, caused by unbearable titillation in the pit of the throat, with lisping voice; teasing dry cough, lasting a long time after lying down at night, worse by talking or laughing; hardly any expectoration at night, and difficult, bloody, purulent, offensive expectoration during the day; loose cough, with inability of expectoration; he must swallow what he coughs up (Arn., Caust.); cough relieves the tight feeling in the chest; cannot lie on back or stand long; cough in pregnancy, < at night.

Copaiva.—Chronic pulmonary catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a greenish-gray purulent mucus, of a disgusting odor, sometimes mixed with blood; irritation in larynx and bronchi; dryness in larynx, huskiness in chest, dry and painful cough with hoarseness, especially in the morning, with excoriating pains in larynx when talking; foul breath in the morning.

Corallium rubr.—Nervous, hysterical, spasmodic cough; **firing minute guns of short barking cough**, all day and for half an hour, about evening increasing to a violent spasmodic paroxysm; during deep inspiration sensation as if the air passing through the air-passages was icy cold, with inclination to cough and difficult hawking up of bronchial mucus; **cold expectoration**; every atmospheric change causes coughing. Tuberculosis.

Crocus sativus.—Violent dry cough and exhausting, from pharyngeal irritation, relieved by laying hand on pit of stomach; cough with spitting of dark, stringy blood; sensation as if something alive were moving in chest.

Crotalus hor.—Nervous cough, especially laryngeal; dry, tickling, constant, choking as if from dry irritating vapor, or as if from a dry spot in larynx, < on left side, by dry cold air, by deep inspiration, talking and particularly by external pressure on larynx; < on awaking from sleep.

Croton tig.—Cough much worse at night when lying in bed forcing the patient to rise and to sleep in a chair, or to walk about the room, on account of the sense of suffocation, as if he could not expand lungs; cough with violent, sore, drawing pain through chest into back, < in left side; when coughing soreness of abdomen; accumulation of rattling mucus in chest, which is painful to touch.

Cubeba.—Incessant bronchial cough; worse evening, by heat and in the open air; barking cough, with sensation of foreign body in larynx; throat dry and parched; hurried and noisy respiration; **harsh cough, which seems to tear and rupture the bronchi**; expectoration difficult and painful, or yellow-greenish, rusty, and streaked with blood; hæmoptysis, especially evenings.

Cuprum.—**Nervous and spasmodic cough**, dry and suffocative, worse nights; in the morning slight expectoration of phlegm, with dark blood, of putrid taste and smell; **uninterrupted cough**, cannot speak a word, with dis-

charge of bloody mucus from the nose; relieved by drinking cold water; worse after eating solid food, inhaling cold air, from laughing and taking deep breath; faint in stomach.

Curare.—Dry, spasmodic cough, shaking whole body, provokes vomiting and often followed by fainting; worse by breathing cold air, laughing, eating, moving; burning and shooting in larynx; hoarseness and aphonia; expectoration yellow, gray, greenish, nearly black; burning heat in chest, with sensation of distension; breathing difficult; stitching pain in right side; præcordial anguish; palpitation and stinging pains in heart.

Cyclamen.—Violent cough at night from tickling in larynx, coming on during sleep, never caused by talking or walking, even against a cold wind; stitches upward in back, > by drawing the shoulders backward; violent morning headaches with flickering before eyes, which wear off by noon, is weary and irritable in the morning. Vicarious menstruation.

Digitalis purp.—Spasmodic and hollow cough, from roughness and scraping in throat; expectoration of sweet-tasting jellylike mucus in the evening; hoarseness in the morning after a night-sweat; **cough after eating**, with vomiting of food; worse by talking, walking, drinking anything cold, when bending the body forward; expectoration like boiled starch; great prostration after coughing.

Dolichos pruriens.—Tickling-itching sensation under the sternum in the bifurcation, patient wishes he could scratch it, as he does when other parts of the skin itch; cough on lying down at night, with wheezing and dyspnœa; slight cough with easy expectoration and strong taste of blood in mouth.

Drosera.—Spasmodic, nervous and sympathetic cough, deep-sounding hoarse and barking; cough in fits, at long intervals, a sequela of measles, < afternoon and evening, **after midnight**; harassing, titillating cough in children, not at all during the day, but commences as soon as head touches pillow at night, cough, immediately after lying down; nocturnal cough of phthisical patients, cough sounds loose, but nothing comes up; expectoration yellow, bitter, offensive, pus-like, salty, has to be swallowed; cough < by warmth, drinking, tobacco smoke, laughing, singing, weeping, after lying down, after midnight or in the morning; voice without resonance.

Dulcamara.—**Catarrhal troubles, caused by exposure to damp, cold weather**; increased secretion of the mucous membranes and glands, those of the skin being suppressed; long coughing spells to expel phlegm, in children and old people, from threatening paralysis of the vagi; spasmodic cough, with profuse secretion of mucus in the larynx and trachea; easy expectoration of tasteless mucus, often streaked with blood.

Elaps coral.—Cough, with **expectoration of black blood**, and a tearing sensation in cardiac region; almost constant cough, with frightful pains throughout the lungs, as if they were torn out, especially in upper portion of right chest.

Eugenia jambos.—Cough of throat; pains principally in throat-pit; **not a trace of sputa**; cough more frequent evenings and at night.

Eupatorium perf.—**Bilio-catarrhal fevers**; hectic cough from suppressed intermittent fever; loose cough during apyrexia, also at night, after measles (Stict.); rough scraping cough; chest sore, must support it with his hands; flushed face; tearful eyes.

Euphrasia.—Cough on rising in the morning, continuing until lying down again; can scarcely get breath; tickling in trachea worse from tobacco smoke and from exposure to south wind; better when eating; **no cough at night.**

Euphorbium off.—Violent cough as soon as the patient touches the bed, on retiring; cold feet, pain in heel, pain in right temple; dry, spasmodic cough day and night, sputa copious only in the morning.

Ferrum.—Spasmodic cough from tickling in trachea, must sit up at night to raise the sputa, after eating, with vomiting of food, with stitches in chest and soreness; dry, tickling cough, with blood-spitting; sputa copious, putrid, purulent, greenish, or frothy, worse morning, copious when moving; scanty, thin, frothy, with streaks of blood; hawks up scabs; urine squirts out when coughing; flushing of face.

Gelsemium.—Catarrhal affection growing out of the relaxed and debilitated condition of the system on the return of warm weather at the close of winter, **spring fever**; hoarseness, with dryness of the throat; burning in larynx, descending into the trachea; cough from tickling and dryness of fauces; sensation of soreness in chest when coughing. Catarrhal affections from motor disturbances, as spasmodic asthma.

Graphites.—Cough caused by deep inspiration, with strangling, red face, watery eyes, straining all over; loose, from tickling deep in the chest, at night; expectoration salty; taste of blood in mouth.

Hamamelis.—**Cough from a varicose condition of the throat**; tickling cough, taste of blood on awaking; dry cough, severe stinging in the uvula as if it would break; venous blood comes up into the mouth, without coughing and scarcely any effort; expectoration thick, yellowish, or greenish-gray, tasting putrid.

Hepar sulph.—Hoarse, croupy night cough, **the phlegm is loose and choking**; cough worse after exposure to chilly night air, and from drinking cold water; cough excited when any part of the body is uncovered (Rum.); constant rattling of mucus in the chest of infants, threatening suffocation at times; **severe laryngeal catarrh,** with roughness and pain in the upper part of throat; sensation as of a clot of mucus or of internal swelling when swallowing; stitches and pain extending from ear to ear; violent and suffocative paroxysms of coughing, often attended by retching, which precede the expulsion; rattling, choking cough, worse towards morning and after eating; moist cough with easy expectoration, depending on a catarrhal or organic basis; elongated, flabby uvula, with tickling sensation in the back of throat and enlargement and inflammation of the mucous follicles. No expectoration at night, but only in daytime during cough; exceeding sensitiveness to the least draught of air.

Hepatica triloba.—Excessively annoying irritation of the fauces; expectoration profuse, yellow, **creamy and sweet**; tickling, itching and scraping in chest, worse by eating or inhaling dust.

Hyoscyamus.—Nervous cough, aggravated **as soon as patient is lying down,** better on rising or sitting up; elongation of the uvula (Mentha pip.), which causes continual tickling in the throat; rough voice from mucus in larynx and trachea; expectoration of saltish mucus or bright-red blood mixed with coagula; during cough spasms of the larynx, painful epigastrium and hypochondria; dry night cough, with scanty expectoration, or from the exertion mucous vomiting; after measles; after eating, drinking, talking, at night.

Ignatia.—Dry, hollow, spasmodic cough, caused in the evening by a sensation like from fumes of sulphur, or from dust in pit of throat, in the morning from a tickling above the pit of stomach; **the longer he coughs the more the irritation to cough increases**; cough during a walk every time he stands still, or after warm drink; sleepy after each coughing spell; expectoration in the evening, rarely in the morning, difficult in the

evening, tasting and smelling like old catarrh; especially suitable to young people and women. With every cough or sneeze, stitching, lancinating pains in affected hip or in hæmorrhoidal tumor or in penis, as if blood suddenly rushed in.

Illicium anis.—After coughing, feeling of emptiness; frequent cough, spitting blood in small quantities and with puslike phlegm, with pain in the right chest; whitish expectoration.

Indigo.—Dry cough, always attended **with nosebleed and expectoration**; violent cough, inducing vomiting; suffocative cough in the evening and after going to bed. Pinworms; worm fevers of children.

Iodum.—Constant tickling and inclination to cough in the trachea and under the sternum; dry morning cough from tickling in larynx and throat; dry cough, with stitches and burning in chest; cough, with expectoration of large quantities of mucus, frequently blood-streaked; expectoration saltish, sour, gray or white; emaciation with wasting fever; itching in lungs low down and extending upward through trachea into nasal cavity; **itching at the tip of the nose is the signal for the cough to begin**; < in-doors, when lying in bed, especially on back; > during day, in cool, open air.

Ipecacuanha.—Cough, rough, shaking; dry from titillation in upper part of larynx; severe suffocative cough, with sweat on forehead; shocks in the head; retching and vomiting; quick, anxious breathing; suffocative attack in the room, from the least motion, better in the open air; coughing so rapid that one gets hardly a chance to breathe, with blueness of face; convulsive evening cough; the chest is full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, with rigidity and blueness of face.

Kali bichrom.—Wheezing, with retching and expectoration of **tough mucus which can be drawn in strings to his feet**; cough excited by tickling in larynx, or at the bronchial bifurcation, by oppression at the epigastrium, from accumulation of mucus in larynx; cough with pain from midsternum through to back, worse undressing, morning on awaking, after eating; better after getting warm in bed; toothache when coughing; cough painful with difficult expectoration (Hep.: cough loose with easy expectoration); sputa bluish, slate-colored, yellow or white.

Kali brom.—Paroxysmal, dry cough, at intervals of two or three hours; difficult respiration, followed by vomiting of mucus or food; < at night and when lying down.

Kali carb.—Paroxysmal cough from tickling in throat, larynx or bronchi, with dislodgement of tenacious mucus, or pus, which must be swallowed; spasmodic, with gagging, or vomiting of ingesta and sour phlegm; tormenting, gets nothing up, sometimes feels as if a tough membrane were moving about, but would not loosen. Cough day and night, dry and teasing, from after midnight till 3 to 4 A.M., with sticking pains in the sides of chest, brought on by eating (warm food), drinking, motion, sitting erect, lying on side, exposure to cold; > after breakfast; chest feels weak, pain from walking fast; sometimes hard, white, round masses fly from mouth when coughing or hawking (Bad., Chel.); œdema above eyelids; mornings, disappearing during day; constipation.

Kali iod.—Considerable irritation about throat, causing dry cough, or with expectoration of **green mucus**; syphilitic cases.

Kreosotum.—**Fatiguing cough of old people**; sputa copious, thick, yellow, or white; whistling dry cough, caused by **crawling** below the larynx or in the upper bronchi, from mucus in bronchi which cannot be dislodged, with dyspnœa; dry, spasmodic cough in the morning, **causing retching**,

with escape of urine and easily detached expectoration; after every coughing spell copious purulent expectoration; periodical blood-spitting, with greenish-yellow puslike sputa; expectoration of black coagulated blood.

Lachesis.—Attacks especially the vagus, causing constriction and choking about the trachea (Bell., larynx); spasmodic dysphagia and dyspnœa and slowing even of the heart's action; cough causes lachrymation, watering of mouth and pain in stomach; gagging, persistent cough from tickling in the throat, under the sternum, or in the stomach; worse during the day or on falling asleep, after alcoholic drinks, from atmospheric changes; cough from ulcers in the throat; expectoration scanty, difficult, watery, saltish, must be swallowed; cough as if some fluid had gone in the wrong passage; sense of fulness in the trachea and painful aching in the whole extent of the os hyoides; after a long, dry and wheezing paroxysm of cough there is suddenly a profuse expectoration of frothy, tenacious mucus, the expulsion of which gives great relief; sensation as if something were in the trachea, which might be raised, comes partly up and then goes back again; cough provoked by tickling in trachea, induced by touching or pressing on it or by throwing the head back or by eating; worse on awaking from sleep; accompanied by hoarseness and sore throat, pain shoots up into the ear, also by chronic tonsillitis with oily white granules. At every cough a stitch in the hæmorrhoidal tumor (Ign.).

Lactuca virosa.—Cough, disturbing the night's rest, from a spasmodic irritation of the laryngeal and pharyngeal nerves; periodic cough, in short paroxysms, shaking the abdomen; **incessant spasmodic cough,** which threatens to burst the chest, caused by tickling in fauces and sensation of suffocation in throat, followed by copious mucous expectoration.

Laurocerasus.—Short, titillating cough and dyspnœa from **heart disease**; cannot lie down; whizzing, with sensation as if the mucous membranes were too dry, with copious jellylike sputa, dotted with bloody points; < from motion, stooping, warmth; cough very dry and hard, caused by a tickling in pit of throat and in centre of chest, as if there were lung fever; dry, teasing cough of consumptives, < at night.

Ledum—Chronic cases, characterized by cold and deficiency of animal heat; spasmodic cough, preceding for a few days the eruption of eczema or an attack of gout; hollow, racking, spasmodic cough from tickling in larynx; before cough he loses his breath; after cough dizziness and staggering; double sobbing inspiration; **expectoration of bright-red, foaming blood,** or fetid, purulent matter.

Lithium carb.—Violent cough, in quick shocks; evening while lying, must rise; no sputa; irritation to cough, starts at a small spot posteriorly and inferiorly in throat.

Lobelia infl.—**Asthmatic constriction of the air-tubes**; burning pricking in the air-passages; dyspnœa, with a sense of a lump in the pit of the stomach rising to the mouth; cough short, dry, only a single one, from a feeling of narrowness in the chest; cough, with sneezing, gaping, and flatulent eructations; cough, with feebleness of the pulse; inclination to take a very deep breath, which relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium; cough in severe and long spells, relieved by expectoration of ropy mucus, which inclines to stick to pharynx.

Lycopodium.—**Chronic persistent catarrh of air passages**; dry, teasing cough, day and night, in feeble, emaciated boys, with painfulness of the gastric region, from irritation in trachea as from fumes of sulphur; formication in windpipe at night; dry cough mornings, cough with expectoration during day, < at night; râles on both sides of chest, but more on the

right, with difficult breathing, partly due to accumulated mucus, partly to flatulent distension of abdomen; sputa thick, yellow, purulent, greenish-yellow, dirty, streaked with blood, fetid; deep cough as if he were to expectorate the whole pulmonary parenchyma; paralytic weakness of respiratory organs; cough < from 4 to 8 P.M., returning every day at the same hour; < from eating and drinking cold things, from exercise (dyspnœa when ascending a flight of stairs), in the wind or in a warm room; toothache when coughing (Kali bi.).

Lycopus Virg.—Cough, with hæmoptysis and feeble, weak heart action, deep, violent evening and night, without waking; renewed by change to cold weather and by cold winds; expectoration pale, sweetish, unpleasant tasting, at times difficult.

Magnesia carb.—Fits of spasmodic cough at night in persons with ascarides; it then cures both. Spasmodic cough at night from tickling in larynx, sputum mornings and during the day, yellow, thin and tough mucus, or dark blood, tasting saltish.

Magnesia mur.—**Bloody expectoration brought on by sea-bathing**; dry cough evening and night, with burning and soreness in chest; spasmodic cough at night, with tickling in throat.

Magnesia phos.—Tormenting, spasmodic cough, day and night; neuralgic pains in head, face, teeth and limbs; cramps in stomach, flatulent colic; fatiguing dry cough, mornings, after waking, does not permit him to lie down, > after rising.

Magnesia sulph.—Dry, hacking cough, caused by tickling in posterior wall of pharynx, < mornings after waking, and is obliged to sit up, which affords relief, > after rising.

Manganum.—Chronic diseases of larynx, and Eustachian deafness; dry cough, brought on by loud reading and talking, with painful dryness; roughness and constriction of larynx; cough and hoarseness in the morning and in the open air; sputa mucous, yellowish-green; deep cough without expectoration, **ceasing when lying down**; rheumatic pains; with localized erythematous spots; more frequently over forearms and arms; and very painful for hours; cough causes darting in parietal bones; dry, incessant from irritation at midsternum; pneumonic or tubercular patients.

Melilotus.—Harsh, spasmodic cough, oppressed for breath, smothering-up sensation; dyspnœa, with great fulness in chest, relieved by nosebleed; very nervous and easily annoyed.

Mephitis.—Spasmodic cough of phthisical girls (after failure of Dros.); cough after drinking, talking or loud reading, hollow or deep, with rawness, hoarseness and pain in chest; cannot exhale; vomits food a few hours after eating.

Mercurius sol.—Violent racking cough, worse at night, as if the head and chest would burst, sometimes with vomiturition, from tickling in larynx and upper part of chest; only at night or only by day, with acrid yellowish mucus, at times mixed with coagulated blood and tasting putrid or saltish, with shortness of breath and salivation, not allowing him to utter an audible word; worse at night, in the night air, when lying on either side.

Mercurius biniod.—Cough from elongated uvula (Hyosc., Mentha pip., Rum.); cough loose, back of throat and nose inflamed, glands of throat ulcerated; enlarged tonsils; patient breathes with his mouth open and snores at night; expectoration yellow-greenish, thick, viscid, purulent.

Mezereum.—Spasmodic cough, caused by irritation from larynx to chest; sputa in the morning of yellow, viscid mucus, tasting saltish or like an old catarrh; violent uninterrupted cough till relieved by vomiting; soapy, frothy sputa; < from evening till midnight.

Millefolium.—**Cough, with frequent spitting of bright blood**; oppression of the chest; palpitation; piercing pains, stinging, bruised feeling; ebullitions from coughing blood.

Moschus.—Violent spasmodic cough, with rattling of mucus when breathing; great dyspnœa, < by being in open cold air, > after vomiting large quantities of thick mucus; cramplike, suffocating constriction of chest.

Naja tripudians.—Irritating, spasmodic cough in rheumatic carditis or attending organic heart trouble; short, hoarse cough with rawness in larynx and upper trachea; cough of laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis.

Naphthalin.—Spasmodic cough, with rattling in upper bronchial tubes, and expectoration difficult or absent; bronchial troubles of old people.

Natrum ars.—Sensation of suffocation, as from smoke in chest, causes cough.

Natrum carb.—**Cough when entering a warm room**; hawking up of thick mucus which soon collects again; skin of whole body is dry and rough; constant **coldness between scapulæ**; purulent green sputa of a salty taste; short cough with rattling in chest. (After failure of Bry.)

Natrum mur.—Cough from tickling in throat or pit of stomach; sputum, morning, of yellow or blood-streaked mucus, with bursting pain in the forehead, and shocks or beating as of hammers; involuntary urination: **stitches in the liver**; dry cough, with rattling in chest; worse from rapid motion, deep inspiration, lying in bed, becoming warm in bed, sour food, empty swallowing, or drinking, cough induced **by the slightest current of air**, as by opening door gently or by persons moving about in room.

Natrum sulph.—Sensation of all-goneness in chest, > by holding chest when coughing, expectorating thick, ropy, yellowish-green mucus; throat and mouth constantly full of that sticky mucus, vomiting of bitter, sour slime.

Niccolum.—Dry, hacking cough, **like the tick of a clock in its regularity**; continuing often in paroxysms for hours; cough from tickling in the throat in the evening; nightly cough, obliging him to sit up and to hold his head with his hands; violent hoarseness; he is scarcely able to speak; cough, with great dyspnœa, but little or no expectoration.

Nitric acid.—**Liver cough**; dry, barking cough from tickling in larynx and pit of stomach; worse at night and in day when lying down; sputa raised with difficulty, of blood mixed with clots during the day, or of greenish-white casts, as if from air-cells (secondary syphilis); tasting bitter, sour, salty, and of offensive odor; hoarseness, especially when talking for a long while; chronic laryngeal cough, without expectoration, characterized by a stinging or smarting sensation, as if a small ulcer were there, **generally felt on one side**; cough awakens him at 4 A. M. regularly.

Nux moschata.—**Hysterical affections of the air-passages**; sudden hoarseness from walking against the wind; dry, barking cough, with sudden loss of breath; hacking cough during pregnancy; excited by scratching in throat, crawling in upper part of windpipe; cough caused by getting warm in bed, standing in water, bathing, getting overheated, living in cold, damp places; loose cough after eating; dry after drinking; sputa dark, slimy, saltish; must swallow the loosened phlegm; especially in pregnancy.

Nux vomica.—Cough dry, fatiguing, from titillation in larynx; worse after midnight and mornings, causing headache, pain in the stomach and soreness in the abdominal walls; worse after eating; cough worse from gaping and from mental efforts, cold, exertion, as from ascending the slightest incline; on awaking, from tobacco, drinking, eating; better from

warm drinks; sputa yellow, gray; cold mucus, sour or sweetish, or bright-red blood from the nose and mouth; **desire to eat during cough**; cough excited by beer and relieved by warm drinks (Bry., Rhus).

Opium.—**Cough of drunkards.** Dry, tickling, paroxysmal cough; worse at night; with gaping, drowsiness, yet cannot sleep; cough with spasms of lungs and blue face; frothy sputa, containing blood and mucus, followed by yawning; cough from tickling and dryness in throat, relieved by drinking water.

Osmium.—Paroxysms of convulsive coughing violent short bursts of cough, which are noisy, hard and dry, coming from low down and shaking the body a good deal; testicular and ovarian irritation.

Petroleum.—Dry, teasing cough, < when lying down at night, especially in children; cold air causes an oppressed feeling in chest; cough dry at night, coming from deep in chest, from scratching in throat; stitches in chest, under sternum; cold feeling about the heart (Natr. m.).

Phellandrium aquat.—Dry cough, with suffocation and short breath, worse while walking or half an hour after eating; cough, with mucus in throat, provoking constant hawking and constant coughing at night; not relieved by sitting up; frequent easy expectoration of mucus in the morning, relieving dyspnœa and prostration; harassing cough of consumptive patients.

Phosphorus.—**Rawness of entire respiratory tract.** Abrupt, rough, short, dry cough, from tickling in trachea low down, and sensation of tightness across chest, and a feeling of rawness and soreness in trachea and bronchi; trembling of the whole body when coughing; sticking in epigastrium, must press it with the hand; nervous cough when anyone enters the room, before a thunderstorm, from strong odors; while coughing, involuntary stools; cough, with stitches over one eye, splitting headache, burning dryness in the throat, hoarseness, aphonia, soreness and roughness of the larynx; worse evening and night, from change from warm to cold air, from laughing or loud talking, from lying on back or left side, and after dinner; sputa mostly, in the morning, frothy, bloody, rust-colored, or purulent, white and tough or cold mucus, tasting sour, salty or sweet, cannot lie on left side and with head low; pains in chest often compel him to sit up.

Phosphoric acid.—**Spasmodic tickling cough,** as from down in the larynx, suprasternal fossa and whole chest, as far as the epigastrium; evening without, morning with expectoration of dark blood, or of tenacious whitish mucus of sourish, herby or salty taste; dyspnœa as from weakness of the chest, every draught of air gives him a fresh cold.

Phytolacca.—**Ulcerated sore throat**; tickling on left side of larynx, with hacking cough and great dryness of the throat; cough towards morning from dryness of the pharynx; dry bronchial cough, with sensation of roughness and slight increase of heat in trachea and bronchi; can only expectorate when pressing his finger against the sore spot in the trachea.

Platina.—**Hysterical dry cough,** from stifling beneath the upper fourth of the sternum; difficult, anxious respiration, as from constriction or from a weight in the chest; cramp pain in left chest, gradually increasing and decreasing in intensity; loss of voice; sudden arrest of breathing in the throat, as when walking against a sharp wind; constriction and oppression of chest with a warm rising from pit of stomach to pit of throat.

Psorinum.—Dry, hacking cough from titillation in trachea, with weakness, heaviness and soreness in chest; has to cough a long time before expectorating green mucous sputa; worse mornings when awaking and

evenings when lying down; **chronic blennorrhœa of lungs**; offensive nocturnal diarrhœa; cough returns every winter.

Pulsatilla.—Cough, which makes one shake all over, with sensation as if one would vomit, and pain in right hip; cough from irritation in pit of stomach, shattering, spasmodic, often in paroxysms of two coughs each, excited by itching, scratching and dry feeling, as from vapor of sulphur, in trachea and chest; **dry at night**, going off when sitting up in bed and reappearing when lying down, with dyspnœa and asthmatic oppression, palpitation especially when lying on left side, and sensation like that of an ulcer in the middle of the thorax; **loose cough during the day**; dry after every sleep, in the evening when lying down, when warm in bed; loose with yellow mucous sputa, bitter and greenish, with purulent expectoration, or of pieces of dark, coagulated blood; diarrhœa at night.

Rhododendron.—Dry, exhausting cough, morning and evening, with oppression of the chest and rough throat, with escape of urine; dyspnœa from constriction of the chest.

Rhus tox.—Dry teasing cough, caused by tickling in the bronchi; by uncovering the head or even a hand; with tearing pain in the chest; stitches, profuse sweat and pain in the stomach; worse before midnight or in the morning, soon after awaking; **cough with taste of blood, although no blood is to be seen**; sputa pale, clotted or brown blood; grayish-green cold mucus of putrid smell; acrid pus; cough $<$ by cold beer and $>$ by warm drinks.

Rumex crispus.—**Exalting the sensibility and diminishing the secretion of larynx and trachea**; violent, incessant, fatiguing cough, aggravated by pressure, talking, and by every inspiration of cool air and at night; cough, with pain behind midsternum; soreness in larynx and behind sternum; rawness under clavicles; pain in stomach; stitches in left lung; cough worse from changing rooms evening when lying down; hawking, with burning soreness in larynx, later in left bronchus; renewed by strong inhalation and scraping; hoarse, barking cough, in attacks every night at 11 P. M. and at 2 and 5 A. M. (children), by inhalation of a breath of cold air, by any variation in breathing, as when undressing and going to bed, he keeps the head covered with the bedclothes; cough in any position, it makes the chest feel bruised, and it seems as if the cough did not reach low enough down to raise the phlegm, and when it did loosen it, it causes soreness of chest. (Mentha pip.)

Sabadilla.—Dry cough (in children) from scraping and roughness in throat, with lachrymation; hoarse cough, with hæmoptoë; violent spells of coughing at the same hour or at new or full moon; expectoration of tenacious yellow mucus, or of a repulsive sweet taste, or of a bright-red blood, especially when lying down, $<$ forenoon, when inspiring cold air and at night.

Sambucus niger.—**Increased secretion of the skin and of the respiratory mucous membrane; sudden nocturnal suffocative attacks** from obstruction of thorax, when it seems as if the patient, awakened about midnight, would choke, without being able to call for help; profuse expectoration, with oppressed respiration; hoarseness, with much tough mucus in the larynx; quick, wheezing, crowing breathing; accumulation of mucus in the larynx; suffocative, hollow, deep cough, caused by a spasm in the chest, with expectoration only during the day of small quantities of tough mucus.

Sanguinaria.—Dry cough, with considerable tickling in the pit of the throat, with crawling sensation extending downward beneath the sternum;

severe cough, causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the sternum, without expectoration; dry, teasing cough, with dryness of the throat; sensation of constriction, with inclination to take a deep breath, which greatly increases the constriction and causes a tearing pain through the chest, particularly the right; painful sighing respiration; chest sore and painful to touch (myalgic); dry cough, awakening him and not ceasing until he sits up in bed and **passes flatus upward and downward**; sputa, thick, mucous, offensive, purulent, rust-colored; **circumscribed redness of cheeks.**

Scilla mar.—**Drinking of cold water always brings on severe cough**; tickling, worrying, almost constantly harassing cough of greater or less severity, day and night, sometimes loose, at other times dry; every fit of coughing winds up with sneezing and involuntary urination; short rattling cough, disturbing sleep; spasmodic cough from rattling in trachea or creeping sensation in chest; sputa, white or reddish mucus, sweetish and of offensive odor; the loose cough in the morning is more fatiguing than the dry cough in the evening; worse by changing from warm to cold air; cough seems to proceed from the lowest ramifications of the bronchial tubes, with wheezing in the lower parts of the lungs.

Senecio aureus.—Increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane; chronic coughs, in females, **the result of obstructed menstruation**; hæmoptoë; cough with copious sputa of yellowish, thick, sweet mucus, often streaked with blood, attended with a sensation of rawness and soreness of the chest; **cough at the climaxis.**

Senega.—Burning and titillation in larynx and throat, with danger of suffocation when lying down, from adhesiveness of mucus; oppressed breathing as if the chest were not wide enough, especially in the open air, and when going up stairs; shortness of breath, from accumulation of mucus in the chest and trachea; dry, shaking cough, from tickling in larynx, especially in the open air, and when walking fast; cough with expectoration of tough mucus (like the white of an egg); cough worse in the morning while dressing and **before breakfast, no cough at any other meal**; cough often ends in a sneeze; coughing, sneezing or any other jarring of the body causes a feeling of soreness, either diffused or in spots in the chest; stitches in left lung, through to the back, with soreness to touch, < by deep inspiration, in the open air and by walking fast; throat dry and sensitive so that he can hardly talk.

Sepia.—Chronic diseases affecting the female sexual organs; **coughs from passive congestions and obstructions in the portal systems**; dry cough, especially in evening in bed, till midnight, often with nausea and bitter vomiting; cough during sleep, without waking, from tickling in larynx or bronchi, towards morning; cough every evening till he brings up a little phlegm; coughs phlegm loose, but cannot get it up, or is obliged to swallow again what he raised; spasmodic cough, excited by tickling in chest, from larynx to stomach, during day without, in the morning with expectoration of yellow, green, or gray pus, or of a milky, tenacious mucus, generally of salty taste; toothache when coughing; walking fast brings on, or < the cough (Seneg.).

Silicea.—**Cough provoked by cold drinks and by current of air**; soreness and weakness of chest, relieved by inhaling moist warm air; laryngeal morning cough, commencing immediately on getting out of bed, with tough, gelatinous and very tenacious expectoration; loss of breath when lying on the back or stooping; hollow, spasmodic, suffocative cough, from tickling in throat, with expectoration only during the day of profuse yellowish-green

pus or of tough milky mucus, at times of pale frothy blood, of greasy taste and offensive odor; hoarseness, with roughness of the larynx; suffocative cough at night, with sighing and deep breathing; hasty eating and drinking bring on the cough.

Silphium laciniatum.—Scraping, tickling and irritation of the fauces and throat, nausea, faint feeling and soreness in epigastrium; constant hawking and clearing the throat, but only throws off a thin, viscid mucus, sneezing, followed by a discharge of limpid acrid mucus from the nose, attended with constriction and pressure in supra-orbital region; cough attended with expectoration of yellow mucus; constriction and tightness in the lungs, with a constant desire to expectorate; spasmodic cough.

Spigelia.—Suffocative dry cough at night, < when bending forward, with palpitation; discharge of offensive mucus and blood from posterior nares at night; worm cough.

Spongia.—Dry, barking, wheezing cough, caused by burning tickling in larynx, like a plug or valve, or by feeling of accumulation of mucus and weight in chest; chronic cough in violent attacks, which brings up small hard tubercles; profuse secretion of mucus in bronchi; expectoration of yellowish or whitish mucus; much oppression of breathing; < by lying with the head low, the room getting too warm, **relieved by eating ever so little**; cough, with sensation of burning in the chest, relieved by eating and drinking; < from sweats, from excitement, cold drinks, smoking tobacco, lying with head low, room too warm.

Stannum.—**Atonic mucous cough**; dry, racking, concussive cough, so that the chest feels as if eviscerated, with weakness in limbs and general languor, caused by mucus in the chest and by stitches and dryness in the trachea, with copious, green, salty sputum during the day, most profuse in the morning; < by talking, singing, laughing, and from drinking anything warm; oppressed breathing and want of breath from every movement, when lying down, in the evening; short, difficult respiration, from weakness of respiratory organs, without dyspnœa, > by expectoration, which has a repugnant, sweetish taste; lies mostly on his back for relief.

Staphisagria.—Throat dry and rough, sore when talking or swallowing; spasmodic hollow cough, with expectoration of yellow tough, purulent mucus at night; < from vexation, indignation, or after meat; sputa loosened at night and generally swallowed.

Sticta pulm.—Excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes painful; the secretions are so quickly dried that they become as hard as scabs; dry and hacking cough from tickling in the larynx and oppression of the lungs, causing a feeling of a hard mass collected there; cough excited by every attempt at inspiration; pain in shoulders extending up neck to occiput; **incessant cough at night**, with comparative freedom from cough during daytime (Con.); hard barking cough at every inspiration, associated with splitting headache; racking cough in nervous and hysterical subjects, who often suffer from sick-headache.

Stramonium.—**Cough of drunkards** (Op.); periodical, painless, spasmodic cough, with shrill, screeching tone; < morning, from touching throat, from walking in wind, in vaulted rooms, after debauch, after fright from looking at bright objects, drinking water.

Sulphur.—**Suppressed choking cough**; short, dry, with stitches in the chest, or under the left scapula; dry cough, with hoarseness; dryness in throat, and watery coryza; loose cough, with much rattling of mucus, and soreness and pressure in the chest; sputa mucous, greenish lumps of sweet-

ish taste, bloody pus; when coughing, headache as if bruised or torn; sometimes vomiting; pain in abdomen; < after getting warm in featherbed; cold feet in warm summer weather.

Sulphuric acid.—Suits drunkards who are on their last legs; cough aggravated by the smell of coffee; soreness and tiredness between scapulæ; cough from irritation of chest, with expectoration in the morning of dark blood, or of a thin, yellow, blood-streaked mucus, tasting sour; stomach cough, ending with belching of wind (Veratr.).

Syphilinum.—Hard, constant cough, with thick, yellow, tasteless sputa, always < at night, preventing sleep and < by lying on right side.

Tarentula.—Convulsive incessant cough, dry or with copious stringy expectoration, especially mornings; great dyspnœa and general weakness; cough when getting out of bed, with vomiting and involuntary emission of urine and pain in head and feet; dryness, scraping in larynx and trachea, with frontal headache and smarting in eyes; aphonia with dyspnœa.

Terebinthina.—**Winter cough**; dry mucous membrane of air-passages causes a short, dry cough, < when lying down after eating.

Theridion.—Night cough, often convulsive and jerking; violent stitches in upper part of chest, high up; inclination to take a deep inspiration; dizziness when closing eyes; desire for wine or beer.

Thuja.—**Cough only in daytime** or in the evening after lying down, but seldom at night; during the evening cough after lying down, the sputa are more easily dislodged when he turns from left side to the right; dyspnœa from accumulation of mucus in the trachea; dyspnœa as if the lungs had become adherent to thorax; **cough immediately after eating**; spasmodic paroxysmal cough with whistling; hard white mucus loosens from throat and is coughed up, relieving hoarseness; sputa green, tasting like old cheese.

Tolu.—Constant, violent, racking, dry cough, with tickling irritation in larynx and trachea, especially above and below the upper part of the sternum; feeling as if something must be got rid of; pain in coughing all the way down in front of the (left) lung; a raw, sore, scraping feeling as if the mucous membrane was too much irritated, which keeps him from sleeping.

Trifolium prat.—Spasmodic, shaking cough, choking spells at night, bronchial râles; asthmatic respiration; profuse stringy, cohesive expectoration, resembling albumen; stiff neck; cramps in sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, > by heat and friction.

Veratrum alb.—Every coughing spell is followed by great exhaustion, with cold sweat on the forehead and cyanosis; dry tickling, after walking in sharp cold air; deep, hollow, ringing cough by tickling in lowest branches of bronchi, and expectoration of yellow, tough, tenacious mucus, of bitter, saltish, sour, or putrid taste; suffocative fits from a constriction in the larynx or in the chest, < from going into a warm room, getting warm in bed, eating and drinking cold things, especially water; mornings and until midnight.

Veratrum vir.—Cough, with high fever, oppression of the chest, scanty bloody expectoration; cough and vomiting of tough, viscid mucus; spasmodic cough from spinal congestion or cerebral irritation with spasms.

Verbascum.—Frequent attacks of a deep, hollow, hoarse cough, with a sound like a trumpet, caused by a tickling in larynx and chest; cough without waking; hoarseness in the evening while reading.

Zincum met.—Debilitating, spasmodic cough from tickling in larynx, extending to the middle of the chest, with expectoration of yellow, puru-

lent, blood-streaked, tenacious mucus, tasting disagreeably, sweetish, putrid, metallic, or of pure blood, in the morning or during the day, or expectoration must be swallowed again; cough < after eating, during rest, from drinking milk, sweets, liquor during menstruation; cough all night, with dull pains in the chest; **spasmodic cough, child puts hands upon genitals**; shooting pains in pit of stomach when coughing, which disappear after expectoration; spasmodic cough, as if the chest would fly to pieces; constrictive sensation around chest, with pain in chest as if cut to pieces (from irritation of intercostal nerves); spasmodic cough with such as have large varices on the legs, disposed to burst and bleed, and incessant and violent fidgety feeling in the feet and lower limbs; cough during menses; complaints from overheating; drowsiness, with frequent yawning; cheerful in the morning, but morose or sad at night.

Zingiber.—Dry, hacking cough, from tickling in larynx or left side of throat, from smarting and scratching, with pain in lungs and difficult breathing; copious morning sputa.

Zizia aurea.—Dry cough, with stitches in the chest; dyspnœa and bruised feeling in the muscles of the chest; < in the evening and at night.

CHARACTER OF COUGH: Barking: Acon., Bell., Brom., Bry., Caust., Cin., Coc. c., Corall. rubr., Cubeb., Dros., Hep., Kreos., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos., Rum., Samb., Spig., Spong., Staph.; **croupy:** Acon., Ant.tart., Bell., Brom., Cham., Hep., Iod., Kali bi., Lach., Phos., Rum., Spong., Stram.; **crowing:** Acon., Chin., Cin., Dros., Dulc., Hep., Samb., Spong.; **dry:** Acalyph., Acon., Agar., Alumen, Alum., Amm.m., Ars., Bell., Bor., Bov., Brom., Bry., Bufo, Calc.c., Caps., Carb.an., Carb.v., Cham., Chel., Chlor., Cimicif., Coc.c., Colch., Con., Cop., Croc., Crotal., Cupr., Curare, Hyosc., Kali br., Laur., Magn. sulph., Mang., Natr.m., Nux m., Op., Petr., Phos., Phyt., Plat., Puls., Rhod., Sang., Stann., Sulph.; **hacking:** Acon., Æsc., Ailanth., Alum., Arn., Ars., Benz.ac., Bry., Carduus, Caust., Cepa, Chin., Cin., Coc.c., Coff., Con., Eupat., Graph., Ham., Hep., Ign., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn. sulph., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Spong., Scill., Stann., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **hoarse:** Acon., Ambr., Apoc., Ars., Carb.an., Carb.v., Caust., Cin., Hep., Ign., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Samb., Stann., Stict., Veratr., Verbas.; **hollow:** Acon., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cin., Dig., Dros., Hep., Ign., Kreos., Nitr. ac., Phos., Samb., Spig., Spong., Staph.; **loose:** Ars.iod., Bad., Bov., Con., Dros., Euphr., Sulph.; **loose in the daytime, dry at night:** Ars., Calc., Cham., Graph., Nux v., Puls., Sabad., Sil., Sulph.; **loose in the evening, dry in the morning:** Bov.; **racking:** Ailanth., Anac., Ars., Bell., Benz. ac., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Con., Cupr., Graph., Gymnocl., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Kali carb., Lach., Lob., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rum., Rhus, Sil., Scill., Stann., Sulph.; **ringing:** Acon., Apis, Ars., Cepa, Dros., Stram.; **spasmodic** (convulsive): Acon., Agar., Amb., Anac., Bad., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cact., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Chel., Chin., Chlorof., Cin., Cocc., Coff., Comocl., Con., Corall. rubr., Cupr., Curare, Dig., Dros., Dulc., Fer., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Kali br., Kali carb., Kreos., Lact., Led., Magn.carb., Magn.phos., Melil., Merc., Mez., Mosch., Naphthal., Natr. m., Nux, Op., Osm., Phos. ac., Puls., Rum., Sabad., Scill., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Tarent., Trifol., Veratr., Zinc.; **suffocative:** Acon., Arg. nit., Arum, Bry., Carb. v., Con., Cupr., Dros., Hep., Ind., Ipec., Lach., Nux m., Nux v., Phell., Puls., Samb., Sep., Sulph., Tart., Veratr.; **titillating:** Acet. ac., Acon., Amm. c., Bell. Brom., Bry., Carb. an., Caust., Cham., Cimicif., Con., Crotal., Dros., Eryng., Fer., Gels., Ham., Lach., Laur., Natr.m., Nitr., Nux v., Op., Phos., Phyt., Puls., Rum., Sang., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stann., Staph., Veratr.; **wheezing:** Acon.,

Ailanth.,Ambr.,Ant.tart.,Arum,Bell., Brom., Carb.v., Chin.,Chlor.,Cin., Con.,Cupr., Dros., Dulc., Hep., Hyosc., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kreos., Lyc.,Phos., Prun.sp.,Puls.,Samb.,Sang.,Spong.,Sulph.ac.,Veratr.; **whistling:** Acon.,Ars.,Brom.,Chlorof.,Cubeb., Hep., Kreos., Laur., Lyc., Prun. sp., Sang.; **dry cough without expectoration:** Æsc., Acon., Ant. tart., Arn., Ars., Arum, Asclep., Bell., Bor., Bufo, Bry., Cact., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cin., Cimicif., Cist.,Coff., Cupr., Dros., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Iod.,Iris,Ipec.,Kreos.,Lach.,Lachn.,Nitr.ac.,Nux m.,Nux v.,Petr.,Phos., Puls.,Rhus, Rum.,Sang.,Seneg.,Sep.,Spong.,Stann.,Staph.,Stict.,Sulph., Zizia.; **loose cough with expectoration:** Acon., Alum., Anac., Apoc., Ars., Ars.iod.,Arum,Bry.,Calc.,Chin.,Dros.,Dulc.,Eryng.,Fer.,Iod.,Kali carb., Lyc.,Merc.,Natr.m.,Phos.ac.,Phos.,Puls.,Ruta,Senec.,Seneg.,Sep.,Scill., Spong., Stann., Staph., Stict., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.; **loose cough without expectoration:** Brom.,Con., Eug., Dros., Fer. ac., Kali sulph., Led., Magn. sulph., Mang., Lith. carb., Phos., Pod., Sang., Sep.; **cough with expectoration only in the MORNING:** Alum., Ambr., Amm. carb., Bad., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Fer., Hep., Led., Lyc., Magn. carb., Mang., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Natr.m., Phos., Phos.ac., Puls., Sep.,Scill., Sil., Sulph.ac.; **cough with expectoration during the DAY ONLY:** Acon., Alum., Amm. c., Anac., Ant. tart., Arg., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc.,Con., Euphr., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Mang., Merc., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls.,Rhus, Sabad.,Samb.,Scill., Sil., Stann., Stront., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.; **cough with expectoration only in the EVENING:** Arn., Bov., Calc., Cin., Graph., Kali c., Lyc., Mur. ac., Nitr., Nux v., Phos., Ruta, Sep., Stann.; **cough with expectoration only at NIGHT:** Alum., Amm. m., Arn., Calc., Caust., Coc. c., Kali carb., Euphr., Led., Lyc., Phos., Rhod., Sabad., Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **expectoration must be swallowed:** Apis, Arn., Calad., Cann. sat., Caust., Con., Dig., Dros., Eug., Kali carb., Lach., Nux m., Osm., Sep., Spong., Staph., Zinc.

EXPECTORATION.—Bloody: Acalyph., Acon., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Arum, Bell., Bry., Bufo, Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Con., Croc., Dros., Dulc., Elaps, Eriger., Fer., Ham., Hep.,Hyosc.,Kreos.,Lachn.,Laur.,Led.,Lyc., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sab., Sep., Scill., Sil., Trill.; **blood-streaked or mixed:** Acon., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bor., Bry., Bufo, Chin., Fer., Ipec., Iod.,Lachn., Laur., Magn.carb.,Op., Phos., Sabin., Sulph. ac., Verat. vir., Zinc.; **cold:** Bry., Calad., Cann. sat., Corall. rubr., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.; **fetid:** Ars., Calc., Cepa, Con., Graph., Lyc., Magn. mur., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph.; **frothy:** Aralia, Ars., Fer., Lach., Mez., Phos., Puls.,Sec., Sil.; **mucous:** Amm.carb.,Arg.nit.,Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry.,Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Cin., Cist., Dulc., Iod., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Stann., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **purulent:** Acet. ac., Agar., Ailanth., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Carb.an., Carb.v., Con., Caps., Dros., Fer., Hep., Kali carb., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Natr. c., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sang., Sep., Sil., Stann., Staph., Sulph.; **ropy** (includes stringy): All. sat., Ars. iod., Cimicif.,Coccin.,Coc.c., Croc., Kali bi., Lob., Natr.sulph.,Tarent.,Trifol.; **starch boiled, like:** Arg., Bar., Bov., Cact., Chin., Coca, Dig., Fer., Laur.; **tenacious:** Acon., All.sat., Anac., Ant.sulph., Aur.,Aral.,Bell., Bov.,Cact., Carb.v., Cham., Chin., Cimicif., Coca, Dulc., Fer., Iod., Kali carb., Magn. carb., Lach., Merc., Mez., Rhus, Seneg.,Sil.,Spong.,Zinc.; **blackish:** Arn., Bell., Chin., Elaps, Kali bi., Lyc., Nux v., Ox. ac., Puls., Rhus; **bluish:** Arundo, Kali bi., Natr. ars., Sulph.; **brown:** Agar., Carb. v., Rhus; **green:** Arn., Benz. ac., Bor., Carb. an., Carb. v., Colch., Curare, Fer., Kali iod.,

Led.,Lyc.,Magn. carb.,Natr. carb., Paris, Puls., Phos., Sep., Sil., Stann., Thuj.; **gray**: Ambr., Anac., Arg., Ars., Chin., Cubeb., Kreos., Lach., Magn. mur., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Thuj.; **yellow**: Acon., Ambr., Amm. m., Ant. tart., Ars., Aur.. Bor., Bry., Cact., Calc. fluor., Curare, Dros., Ham., Kali bi., Kreos., Magn. carb., Mang., Merc., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Spong., Stann., Staph., Thuj.; **white**: Acon., Amm. m., Arg., Bor., Carb. an., Carb. v., Chin., Cin., Coca, Cupr.,Kali bi.,Kreos., Lyc., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **bitter**: Arn., Ars.,Bry.,Canth.,Cham.,Dros.,Merc.,Nitr.ac.,Nux v.,Puls., Sep.; **cheese old, like**: Bry.,Chin.,Kali carb.; **foul**: All. sat.,Arn.,Bell.,Carb. v.,Cham., Con., Cupr., Fer., Puls., Sep., Stann.; **ink,** like: Calc. carb.; **musty**: Bor., Natr. c.; **offensive**: Arn., Ars., Calc. c., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cham., Con., Dros.,Fer.,Ham.,Ipec.,Lach.,Merc., Natr. m., Puls., Sabad., Sang., Sep.; **salty**: Alum., Ambr.,Ars.,Bar.,Calc.,Carb. v., Chin.,Dros., Graph., Lyc., Magn. c.,Magn. sulph.,Natr. c., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Samb.,Sep.,Sil.,Stann.,Sulph.; **sour**: Ambr.,Bell.,Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Hep., Kali carb., Magn. m., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sulph.; **sweetish**: Anac., Apis, Calc., Kali carb., Kreos., Lach., Magn. c., Nux v., Puls., Sabad., Samb., Scill., Stann., Sulph.; **tobacco,** like: Puls.

AGGRAVATION.—Afternoon: Agar.,Amm. m., Arn., Bad., Bell., Bov., Chin., Kali bi., Magn. c., Natr. c., Nux v., Phell., Phos., Sang., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **day**: Agar.,Alum.,Amm. carb., Arg., Brom., Calc.,Coc. c., Con.,Euphr.,Fer.,Graph., Hep.,Kali br., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **evening**: Alum.,Ambr.,Amm. carb.,Amm. m., Apis,Ars., Bad., Bar., Bell., Brom., Bry.,Calc.,Caps.,Carb.v.,Con.,Dros., Eug., Eup.,Euphr.,Fer. Fluor. ac., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Sang., Seneg., Sep., Spong., Sulph., Veratr., Verbas.; **forenoon**: Agar., Aur. mur., Bry., Coc. c., Kali carb., Magn. c., Natr. ars.,Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Staph.; **midnight, after**: Ant. tart., Cham., Dros.; **midnight, before**: Arg. nit., Aralia, Bar., Brom., Carb. v., Coff., **morning**: Acon.,Alum.,Amm. carb., Ant. cr., Apis,Arn.,Ars.,Bell.,Bry., Calc. c., Carb. v., Caust , Cham., Chin., Cin., Coc.c., Cupr., Dros., Dulc., Euphor., Fer., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kreos., Led., Lyc., Magn. c., Mosch., Natr. m , Nux v., Phos., Puls.,Rhus,Scill.,Selen.,Sep., Sil.,Stann.,Staph.,Tabac.,Tarent.,Thuj., Veratr., Zinc.; **night**: Acalyph., Acon.,Ambr.,Anac.,Ant.sulph.aurat.,Aralia,Arn.,Ars.,Aur., Bufo, Calc. c.,Carb.an.,Carduus,Cham.,Cimicif.,Cocc.,Colch., Con., Crot.tig., Cupr., Cycl.,Hyosc.,Merc.,Op.,Petr.,Puls., Rum., Samb., Stict., Silph.; **retiring, before**: Ailanth.,Bor.; **rising, on**: Ailanth.,Alumen,Ant.crud.,Bor.,Coc.c.; **beer, from**: Bry.,Mez.,Rhus ; **breakfast, during**: Alumen; **breathing deeply**: Æsc.,Amm. m.,Cupr.; **coffee, from**: Caps.,Caust.,Cham.,Cocc., Ign.,Nux; **cold air, in**: Amm. m.,Ars.,Bad.,Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Cimicif.,Crotal., Cubeb.,Cupr.,Curare, Dulc., Hep., Ipec., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Plat.,Phos., Rum., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Scill., Veratr.; **crying, from**: Ant. tart., Arn., Bell., Cham., Dros., Hep., Lyc., Phos., Veratr.; **drinking, after**: Acon., Ars., Bry., Chin., Dros., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Phos., Scill., Zinc.; **drinks, cold, from**: Amm. m., Ars., Bad., Bar., Carb. v., Caust., Cimicif., Dig.,Dulc., Hep., Ipec., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sabad., Scill., Sil., Sep., Spong., Veratr.· **drinks, warm, from**: Ign., Stann.; **eating, from**: Acon., Agar., All. sat., Anac., Ant. tart., Ars., Bell., Bry.,Calc.,Carb. v.,Caust., Cham.,Chel.,Chin.,Cocc.,Coc. c., Cupr., Curare, Dig.,Fer.,Hyosc.,Ipec., Kali c., Laur., Magn. mur., Mosch.,Nux v.,Op.,Phell.,Phos.,Puls.,Rhus, Ruta,Sep.,Staph.,Sulph.,Thuj.,Veratr.,Zinc.; **exercise, from**: Ars., Bry.,

Chin., Dros., Fer., Hep., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Sil., Stann.; **heat, (warmth)**: Cubeb., Dros.; **laughing, from**: Arg., Arg. nit., Bry., Chin., Con., Cupr., Curare, Dros., Kali carb., Lach., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Stann., Zinc.; **lying down**: Aralia, Ars., Bar., Carb. v., Coc. c., Con., Crot. tig., Dros., Hyosc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sabad.; **lying on back**: Arg., Amm. m., Kali bi., Natr. m., Phos.; **lying on side**: Acon., Amm. m.; **lying on right side**: Acon., Alum., Amm. m., Carb. an., Cimicif., Ipec., Stann.; **lying on left side**: Acon., Bar., Bry., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Par., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Rum., Seneg., Sep.; **milk, from**: Amb., Ant. tart., Brom., Kali carb., Sulph. ac., Zinc.; **singing, from**: Dros., Meph., Phos., Spong., Stann, Stram.; **smoking, from**: Acon., All. sat., Bell., Brom., Bry., Carb. an., Clem., Coloc., Dros., Euphr., Fer., Hep., Ign., Iod., Lach., Magn. carb., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Spong., Staph., Sulph. ac.; **speaking, from**: Acon., Alumen, Alum., Ambr., Arn., Bar., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cimicif., Cocc., Con., Crotal., Cupr., Dig., Euphr., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Magn. c., Mang., Meph., Merc., Phos., Psor., Rum., Sil., Spong., Stann., Sulph.; **strangers, in presence of**: Ambr., Bar.; **swallowing, from**: Æsc., Brom., Eug., Kali mangan., Op., Phos., Puls.; **sweets, from**: Spong., Zinc.; **tea, from**: Fer., Spong.; **walking, from**: Alum., Ars., Carb. v., Cin., Dig., Fer., Hep., Iod., Lach., Natr. m., Rum., Seneg., Stram., Stron., Sulph. ac.; **walking in cold air**: Ars., Ipec., Phos., Verat.; **walking in open air**: Acon., Ars., Carb. v, Cin., Dig., Fer., Ipec., Lyc., Nux v., Ox. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Seneg., Spig., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **walking fast, when**: Coca, Merc., Natr. m., Seneg., Sil., Scill., Stann.; **warm food**: Bar., Kali c., Laur., Mez., Puls.; **warm room**: Amb., Arn., Ars., Brom., Bry., Cepa, Coc. c., Dig., Dros., Dulc., Ipec., Laur., Lyc., Mez., Natr. c., Puls., Seneg., Spig., Spon., Veratr.; **weather, stormy, and cold air**: Bar., Bad.

AMELIORATIONS.—Breakfast, after: Alumen, Kali carb.; **chest, supporting with hand**: Bry., Dros., Eup., Kreos., Natr. sulph., Phos., Ran. bulb., Sep.; **drinking, from**: Op., Spong.; **drinks, cold, from**: Caps., Caust., Cupr., Sulph.; **drinks, warm, from**: Ars., Bry., Lyc., Nux, Rhus, Sil., Spong., Veratr.; **eating, from**: Anac., Fer., Spong.; **epigastrium, laying hand on**: Ant. tart., Apis, Croc.; **lying down**: Acon., Amm. m., Euphr., Lyc., Mang., Sep., Zinc.; **lying on abdomen**: Bar., Medorrhinum; **lying on back**: Acon., Mang.; **nosebleed**: Melilotus; **open air**: Cepa, Coc. c., Dulc., Ipec., Iod., Nux, Sulph.; **rising, after**: Magn. c., Magn. phos., Magn. sulph., Phos., Rhus; **vomiting**: Mez., Mosch.; **warmth of bed**: Cham., Kali bi.

ACCOMPANIED BY.—Abdominal ring, pressure in, as if hernia would protrude: Cocc., Natr. m., Nux v., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; **breathing, arrest or difficulty of**: Acon., Ant. tart., Ars., Bell., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cic., Con., Cupr., Hep., Ipec., Kreos., Lach., Op., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Sang., Scill., Sep., Sil.; **back, stitches in**: Acon., Bry., Caps., Chin., Cycl., Kali bi., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep.; **back, small of, stitches in**: Acon., Amm. c., Arn., Bell., Bry., Nitr. ac.; **chest, burning in**: Ailanth., Ambr., Ant. crud., Caust., Fer., Led., Magn. mur., Magn. sulph., Phos., Spong., Zinc.; **chest, pain in**: Acalyph., Ailanth., Bar., Bufo, Carb. v., Chel., Cimicif., Comocl., Crot. tig., Elaps, Eup., Magn. mur., Rum.; **chest, oppression of**: Ailanth., Ambr., Brom., Dros., Kali bi., Lach., Phos., Stann., Veratr.; **chest, stitches in**: Acon., Ambr., Amm. m., Arn., Bor., Bry., Calc. phos., Caps., Chel., Chin., Coff., Petr., Scill., Seneg., Sulph., Veratr.; **eructations**: Ambr., Arg. nit.; **head, pains in**: Alum., Anac., Apis, Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Carb. v., Coc. c., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Rum., Sang., Scill., Sep., Sulph.; **hoarseness**: Acon., Ant. tart., Bad., Bell., Bry., Brom., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Cupr., Dros., Dulc., Hep.,

Iod., Kali bi., Kali carb., Lach., Mang., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Samb., Spong., Stann., Verbas., Zinc.; **liver, stitches in:** Natr. m.; **sneezing:** Ant. tart., Bell., Bry., Nitr. ac., Osm., Sep.; **stomach and hypochondria, pains in:** Ambr., Amm. carb., Ars., Bry., Dros., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; **stool, involuntary:** Phos., Veratr.; **throat pains in:** Acon., Arum, Bell., Calc., Cact., Carb. v., Caust., Cimicif., Hep., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Rum., Spong.; **urination, involuntary:** Alum., Ant. crud., Bry., Caust., Colch., Fer., Natr. m., Rhod., Scill., Tarent.; **vomiting:** Alum., Anac., Ant. tart., Arg. nit., Bry., Carb. v., Cam., Chin., Coc. c., Dros., Fer., Hep., Ipec., Kali bi., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tarent., Thuj., Veratr.; **vomiturition:** Arg. nit., Bell., Coc. c.; **cough, followed by sneezing:** Agar., Alum., Ant. tart., Bad., Bell., Bry., Hep., Scill., Seneg.; **sneezing and cough intermixed:** Alum., Ant. tart., Bell., Bry., Cin., Hep., Sep., Sil.; **sneezing causes cough:** Bell., Cupr., Nux, Seneg.

COXALGIA, COXARTHROCACE, HIP-DISEASE.

Aconite.—Coxitis, with full, hurried or intermittent pulse, great restlessness and intense thirst, the pain following the whole tract of the crural nerve; drawing, tearing pains. During first stage and often as an intercurrent remedy.

Apis mell.—Sudden appearance of the inflammatory symptoms, with high temperature, hardly any prodromal stage. Synovitis serosa seu catarrhalis; sore pain about left hip-joint, later weakness, unsteadiness, trembling in the joint.

Arnica.—After local injury; drawing, pressive pain in left hip-joint, thigh being extended, when sitting; hip-joint as if sprained; boring, tearing pains shifting from right hip-joint to various parts, < at night, cannot find an easy position; swelling hard, hot and shining.

Arsenicum.—Third stage; the child is emaciated, exhausted, restless; diarrhœa < in the middle of the night; constant thirst for small quantities at a time; pain back of great trochanter, extending down the thigh posteriorly, then towards the knee anteriorly, embracing the patella, down the tibia to the ankle; pain somewhat relieved by flexion of the knee (Ars. iod.).

Aurum.—Third stage; syphilitic diathesis complicated with the effects of mercury; inflammation and caries of the bones; cramplike sensation in region of hip, and of the inner brim of the pelvis, with fine stitches in glutei muscles, which are worse by rubbing.

Belladonna.—Thigh and legs feel lame and weak, with tensive pain and pressure in the thigh, as if a tight bandage were drawn around it; weakness in the region of the head of femur, and inability to walk, owing to severe pain, as if the head of the femur had been crushed; swelling and burning heat of the skin over the affected parts, < evening and at night, in warm room and when rising, better in the open air and when resting; drowsiness, with inability to go to sleep; congestion to head.

Bryonia.—Tearing and darting pains in hip-joint, < by pressing the head of the bone inward, accompanied by rigidity, tension and stiffness of the muscles.

Calcarea carb.—Second stage; chronic protracted cases, pus curdy and ropy or curdy and watery; pain in nates when touched, as from subcutaneous suppuration, less when sitting or at rest than when moving or walking; pain as from ulceration in the hip-joint; numbness in the hip

and thigh; limping gait or walking on the tip of the toes, < at night and mornings, from cold, pressure of the clothes, > by warmth, loosening of garments, and drawing up the limbs; frequent desire for boiled eggs; glandular swellings; great prostration with diarrhœa.

Calcarea phos.—Third stage, where it may stop the further destruction of the bone and the suppuration, and promotes new organization; nates fall asleep; stinging-itching burning on small spots; sore pain in thighs, with aching in the sacral bones; knees pain as if sprained, sore when walking; longing for bacon (Calc. fluor.).

Carbo veg.—Excessive prostration; the ulcers have a livid appearance, and emit a fetid odor; ichorous, offensive, blackish discharge; third stage; hectic fever dependent upon long-lasting suppuration.

China.—Hip disease with profuse suppuration, sweat and diarrhœa; drawing pains in bones of thighs, as if periosteum had been scraped with a dull knife, limbs pain, especially joints, as if bruised, < in rest, > moving; emaciation.

Colocynthis.—Second and third stage; sharp, cramplike pain in sacrum or hip; cutting or crampy pains from hip to knees, causing him to limp; < from least motion or touch and after sundown; > from rest and heat; hip-joint feels as if femur were fastened to os innominatum with iron claws, accompanied by pains which dart periodically from sacro-lumbar muscles into thigh; periosteal rheumatism about the hip, pains < at night; lies upon the affected side with bent-up knees; green diarrhœa; difficult urination of dark urine.

Gettysburg Spring Water (Lithia).—Caries of vertebræ and hip-joint, discharges acrid and excoriating, and diarrhœa; scrofulosis (Sil.).

Hepar sulph.—Strumous patients, where suppurative process has not been arrested by Merc., or where suppuration seems inevitable; it hastens the formation of abscess; buttock and posterior thighs painful when sitting; swelling of the knee, pains as if bruised, caries of hip-joint.

Hydrastis Can.—Marasmus from scrofula; pain from right hip to knee while walking, cannot stand or bear one's weight; outer part of left knee aches while sitting, worse when walking

Iodium.—Intermittent, sharp, tearing pains between the left hip and the head of the femur, increased by moving the joint; glandular swellings; abuse of mercury.

Kali carb.—Third stage; crampy tearing in the hip-joint and knee; bruised pain in the hip-joint when moving and sneezing; twitchings of the muscles of the thigh; dull pain in the side of the knee when walking, and especially when extending the limb; starting and twitching of the limbs during sleep; great tendency to start, especially when touched.

Kali iod.—Periosteal osseous inflammation with interstitial infiltration; gnawing, boring pains, < at night; fluctuation over the hip, with a doughy surface around; darting in the hip at every step, must limp; abscesses discharge a curdy or thin ichor.

Lachesis.—Traumatic gangrene; ulcers blue and livid, and of exceedingly offensive odor; the wound is surrounded by a number of smaller ulcers; notable offensiveness of the stools, even if of a natural consistence; general malaise after sleep; ulcers sensitive to touch; blood dark, non-coagulable; hæmorrhage from small wounds.

Lycopodium.—Suppurative stage, when the wounds are very irritable and the patient complains of a burning pain; great emaciation from protracted suffering; hectic fever; the pus from the openings is ichorous, bloody, of a sour smell; violent jerking of the limbs and body, awake

and asleep, and great soreness when awaking out of sleep; great fear of being left alone; worse between 4 and 8 P. M.

Mercurius.—First and second stage, worse at night, restlessness and inclination to sweat; sharp stitching flashes through the joint, acute stitches in right ileum, boring pain in glutei; burning of nates; tearing pain in hip-joint, knee and femur, worse during motion; limbs feels stiff when walking; involuntary twitching of the limbs; pain in right thigh as if bruised, worse after walking, suppuration seems inevitable; cachectic children, sweating from the least exertion and pains < after getting warm in bed. First sleep may be easy and quiet, but in a short time the child will wake up crying and unable to go to sleep again for some time; eruptions on different parts of the body.

Natrum mur.—First stage, emaciation not great, but the thighs are atrophied. Child scrapes tongue with teeth, as if there were a hair on tongue which he wants to remove.

Natrum sulph.—Affections of the left hip-joint in sycotic patients with hydrogenoid constitutions, < from dampness; pains < at night and arouse him from sleep, they cease when he turns over in bed.

Nitric acid.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains from mercurial abuses; diseases of periosteum and necrosis of the bones of the joint; caries, putrid decomposition.

Petroleum.—Scrofulosis and rachitis; protracted ill-treated cases, with hectic fever and profuse fetid suppuration; unhealthy skin, small wounds ulcerate and spread; axillary sweat.

Phosphorus.—Fistulous ulcers, with callous edges, secreting a thin foul pus, wounds and areolæ livid and blue, bleeding from the slightest irritation; hectic fever; dry, hacking cough; chronic diarrhœa; urine turbid on voiding, precipitating a white sediment on cooling (follows well after Sil.).

Phosphoric acid.—Emaciation from the excessive suppuration, general debility; sensation as if the bones were scraped with a knife; the disease originating from suppressed or mismanaged scarlatina or other exanthemata, after abuse of mercury.

Phytolacca.—Sharp cutting-drawing pains in hip; leg drawn up, cannot touch the floor; heavy dragging pains from hip to knee; hip disease on right side after mercury, or in syphilitic children.

Rhus tox.—First and second stage; pain in hip-joint on pressing upon the trochanter; pain in the knee and worse from overexercise and at night; involuntary limping; spasmodic twitching in the limbs when stepping out; swelling of the glands of the neck; crusty eruptions on face and head, worse in damp cold weather, from touch; right side mostly affected; tension and stiffness of hip-joint, but not the rigid, unyielding constriction found in Coloc.

Silicea.—Suppuration and caries of the bones, even where gangrene seems inevitable; disease can be traced back to vaccination; fistulous openings discharge a thin fetid pus, together with bony fragments; pale, earthy complexion; loss of smell and taste; stoppage of nose and acrid coryza; the parts on which one lies go to sleep; glandular swellings; every little sore is apt to fester (Gettysburg water).

Stillingia.—Secondary stage, especially when from inherited syphilis; pains in and through the hip, < at night and in wet weather.

Stramonium.—Affection of left hip; violent pains drive one mad; rigidity of muscles marked; starting during sleep as from pain; atrophy of thigh or leg; especially in later stage when suppuration took place, with intense unbearable pain.

Sulphur.—Psoric persons. Metastasis of cutaneous eruptions; frequent redness and inflammation of eyelids; heat of head and cold hands and feet; red spots on face; morning diarrhœa or constipation; sleepy at daytime and wakeful at night; easily perspiring. When discharge of pus has either ceased or become good, laudable pus, when caries has been arrested and healing commenced, Sulph. and Calc. will perfect the cure and remove the danger of relapse or of invading other parts.

CRAMPS IN CALVES OF LEGS.

Alum., Amb., Anac., Cham., Chin., Con., Cupr., Colost., Fer., Graph., Ign., Mgt. austr., Natr. c., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sec., Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann., Staph.

CROUP, Cynanche (Angina) Membranacea.

Acetic acid. — Membranous croup, lining membrane of larynx and trachea covered with fibrinous exudation; difficult breathing and hissing respiration, rattling from laryngeal obstruction, < at each inhalation; **no thirst**, child swallows with difficulty, even a teaspoonful of water; **bright redness of face**; < evenings with coldness, at night heat, dry skin and delirium.

Aconite.—Croup from exposure to dry, cold, northwest wind; child is aroused from sleep by long suffocative attacks; cough hard, dry, barking, but not yet wheezing nor sawing respiration; **cough and loud breathing during expiration**, but not during inspiration, every expiration ends with a coarse hacking cough; fear of choking to death; high fever, dry skin, anxiety and restlessness; child is in agony and throws itself about; > from cold drinks and < after eating. Relapses may set in, if left off too soon.

Ammonium caust.— Deep, weak voice, can scarcely utter a word; cough with copious expectoration, especially after drinking; difficult, labored, rattling or stertorous breathing; suffocative spells; scraping, burning in throat; dark redness of fauces and posterior wall of pharynx; uvula drawn up and covered with white mucus; nose stopped up; pale face; spasms of chest.

Antimonium tart. — Severe forms of **catarrhal croup**. Quantity of mucus rattling in the larynx with every coughing spell and with hardly any expectoration; gasping for breath at the beginning of every coughing spell, noisy, whistling, purring, bellowing, sawing, with great rattling of mucus, as if the child would suffocate, with neck stretched out, head bent back and still no expectoration, from threatening paralysis of lungs; > by spitting of mucus or by vomiting; face cold, bluish, covered with cold, clammy perspiration, frequent pulse, prostration and collapse.

Arsenicum. — Larynx sensitive to pressure; hoarseness in daytime, dyspnœa and suffocative spells at night, especially after midnight; croup with coryza, cannot breathe through nose, with restlessness and thirst, but can only take a sip and is always worse after drinking; mostly dry, but sometimes accompanied with expectoration of frothy mucus; cough, accompanied with sense of constriction and suffocation, exhausts the child which feels cold and wants to be covered; **croup before or after hives or nettle-rash**; great prostration.

Belladonna.—All the symptoms of membranous croup, but usual reme-

dies fail; case characterized by single attacks; hollow cough, with strangulation and putting hands to larynx; **crouplike spasms in larynx** in attacks; fauces red and great sensitiveness of lower portion of larynx to the slightest pressure, < when coughing, talking or taking breath; painful dryness of larynx, with great aversion to all drinks; hoarseness with flushed face and congested eyes.

Bromium.—Hoarseness several days, in the evening nearly aphonia; rough, dry cough; pain in larynx; difficult snoring breathing in sleep; jumping up for want of breath while eating or drinking anything cold, > after warm, even hot drinks; more difficulty in swallowing fluids than solids; heat in face, gasping for breath, voice husky, weak or oppressed; **much rattling in larynx** with each inspiration and expiration, < by warm air in the room, **child wants to be carried, but very quickly, saying, run, run**; **long-drawn-out inhalation** with a rushing sound, larynx drawn downward, thorax hardly moving; breathing, sawing, whistling breathing with danger of suffocation from too much phlegm in larynx (Ant. tart., rattling lower down in chest); voice hardly audible; bronchi much irritated; membranous formation in larynx and trachea, much rattling in larynx when coughing, < before midnight, > after it; **great prostration.** Croup during whooping-cough. (Milk and farinaceous food neutralize, according to Teste, the action of Brom. and Iod.) Suits light-complexioned children, light hair and eyes.

Bryonia.—Tough mucus in the trachea, which is loosened only after frequent hawking; scraping sensation in lower portion of the trachea, provoking a dry cough; voice rough and hoarse; hacking dry cough, from the upper part of the trachea; single, forcible, spasmodic shocks towards the upper part of the trachea, which is covered by dry, tough mucus; cough, from a constant crawling upward in the throat, followed by expectoration of mucus, < by eating or drinking, in a warm room.

Carbo veg.—**Highest grade of croup**; bluish color of face, pulse small and intermittent; difficult whistling breathing, with complete insensibility and no cough or rare and muffled cough; constant anguish and restlessness, child clings to persons, slightly > by fanning or rapid motion.

Causticum.—**Catarrhal croup**; sensation of **rawness in the throat** when coughing, with sawing respiration; dry sensation in the air-passages; irritation to cough, with easy expiration; dry, hollow cough, with sore sensation in a streak down along the trachea, where it pains on every fit of coughing and almost prevents breathing; frequent attacks of suffocation during inspiration, as if some one grasped the trachea, arresting the breathing for the moment.

Chamomilla.—Child must be carried up and down for relief; dyspnœa, constricted feeling at suprasternal fossa, with constant irritation to cough; short, panting, rattling breathing, slow inspiration and rapid expiration, child snappish, cross and piteously moaning, only quiet when carried about.

Cubeba.—False membranes, **thick and of a dark shade**, principally in the larynx; respiration noisy and panting, sensation as if the head were choked up, with heaviness of head; danger of suffocation; voice harsh and wheezing; cough, with coryza and hoarseness; during and after cough, **cold sweat upon the breast and back, with burning in abdomen**; respiration impeded, difficult, with crepitant rales; great fulness of chest; dyspnœa and sense of suffocation; barking and croupy cough, with feeling as of a foreign body in larynx; throat dry and parched; respiration hurried and noisy; face red and pale by turns; contractive and pressive headache,

with drowsiness, but without sleep; uneasiness, anxiety, cannot remain in bed; constant need to swallow the saliva to relieve the dryness and suffering in the throat and larynx.

Cuprum met.—Cough with interrupted, almost suppressed breathing; quick, hurried breathing; spasm of throat, preventing speech, with continual hoarseness; spasmodic distortion of features; pale face; bluish face with bluish lips; anguish; premature exhaustion of strength; > by a drink of cold water; < by inhaling cold air, after eating solid food.

Drosera.—After croup remains tightness of chest when talking or even uttering a single word; creeping sensation, as if a soft body were lodged in larynx, with fine stitches to right side of throat, exciting cough; deep, hoarse voice.

Hepar.—Cough brought on or aggravated by dry, cold wind, with swelling below larynx; **rattling, choking cough, coming on or getting worse in the early hours of the morning**; the child chokes with every coughing spell, has to sit up and bend the head back, and is better by being kept warm (opposite to Brom.), least exposure causes a spell of coughing; < by drinking and eating; every little motion causes slight perspiration, or profuse, clammy, sour sweat, mostly before midnight; frequent desire to urinate, urine dark yellow and depositing a white sediment. Cough comes on as soon as the child lies down at night and gets worse towards morning; no expectoration at night but only in daytime with the suffocating coughing spells; **rattling of mucus**, which the child is unable to get rid of, but still little or no difficulty of breathing; sensation as if there was a fishbone in throat, or of internal swelling, causing stitching pains from ear to ear when swallowing or turning around.

Iodum.—Black-eyed, dark complexioned children; cough more painful and dry than in Brom.; wheezing and sawing respiration, with a dry, barking cough, during which the child strangles so that it clutches his throat; **tracheal and bronchial croup with tendency to torpor**, cough has lost the peculiar metallic timbre and becomes muffled and indistinct; **difficult inspiration** from spasm of throat and from partial occlusion of the lumen of larynx by the formation of the membrane; inspiration wavelike, in jerks; < mornings, from motion, when lying on back; > by cold and after eating; voice has deep, hoarse, rough sound; increased secretion of mucus in larynx and trachea, tough, plastic exudation, but not stringy; constant desire to change position without anguish; coldness of face in very fleshy children, long-continued cold, damp weather often the cause; **sporadic sthenic form of croup, no prostration.**

Ipecacuanha.—**Catarrhal croup**; convulsive evening cough, expectoration of mucus, with metallic taste; spasmodic cough, with constriction and danger of suffocation; shocks on falling asleep; rigidity of body, followed by jerking of arms towards each other; nausea and vomiting; < from least motion.

Kali bichrom.—Especially suitable for light-haired, plump and fat children (Brom.); gradual and insidious onset; **membranous croup** with expectoration of tough, stringy mucus; cough hoarse, metallic, with loud mucous râles, wheezing, rattling, dyspnœa, < on awaking, at night with definite aggravation towards 3 A.M.; **gradual increase of the difficulty of breathing**, as the tough mucus strangles by its adherence; deglutition painful; stridulous breathing and whispering voice; tonsils and larynx red, swollen, covered by the false membrane, difficult to detach, with expectoration of the tough, stringy mucus, finally breathing performed only by the abdominal muscles and those of the neck and shoulders; head

bent backward; breath offensive; diminished temperature, prostration, stupor and death from asphyxia, if not relieved. Croup extending downward into the bronchi; cough < undressing, > warm in bed. (Lach. follows well.)

Kali brom.—**Spasmodic croup;** child awakens suddenly from a sound sleep by a sense of suffocation, with a peculiar ringing, dry, brassy cough, and hurried breathing; the child is agitated, face flushed, eyes suffused and bloodshot. After one or two hours the child falls asleep and **breathes easily and naturally,** only to awake again in a similar paroxysm; hyperæsthesia of the laryngeal nerves, followed by loss of sensibility in the larynx; hoarseness, extremely painful and disagreeable hacking cough, with paleness and confusion of the head; **remission during daytime.**

Kali mur.—According to Schüssler a great remedy in croupous inflammations with fibrous exudation; during skin eruptions developing after bad vaccination.

Kali phos.—**Last stage of croup,** syncope and nervous prostration: pale, bluish face; nasal, slow speech, nearly inarticulate; paralysis of single parts.

Kaolin.—Croup seated in lower part of larynx and upper part of trachea, cough accompanied by suffocative attacks; husky voice, metallic rasping cough and difficult breathing; **extreme soreness of chest, the child does not want anything to touch trachea and upper part of chest**; high fever; dry skin; < evenings.

Lachesis.—Croup in children subject to inflammatory rheumatism; decided aggravation after sleep, after a short nap; the children, as it were, **sleep into the croup, and, when thoroughly aroused, breathe more freely**; the child cannot bear anything touching the neck; patches of exudation in the fauces, extending downward on pharynx and larynx; commencing paralysis of lungs; left side of throat particularly affected; sensation as if there was something fluttering above the larynx; cough excited by sensation as if a crumb of bread were sticking in throat, causing frequent hawking and swallowing.

Lactic acid.—Dryness, scratching and burning in throat; tearing in larynx and trachea, with hoarseness; difficult expectoration of gray tasteless mucus, or so tough that air can hardly pass through it; horrible dreams of abysses and restless sleep; **croup sound not heard.**

Lobelia infl.—**Spasmodic croup,** with stridulous breathing, ringing cough, dyspnœa; constrictive sensation in the larynx; constant cough and great anguish, with fear of suffocation; sensation of a lump in the throat-pit, impeding respiration and deglutition.

Lycopodium.—Hoarseness remaining after croup, or with it loose cough in daytime and suffocative fits at night, or, in general, when suffocative fits alternate with free catarrh; dryness in windpipe, with hoarseness; feeling of rawness in trachea, with increased expectoration of mucus; **cough in the evening before going to sleep** (Lach. after sleep), as if the larynx were tickled with a feather, with scanty expectoration; tickling cough, as from fumes of sulphur in larynx, with gray salty expectoration and difficult respiration. Child awakes terrified and cries for some time before it can be quieted.

Naja tripudians.—**Spasmodic croup.** Clogging up of the larynx and trachea with thick mucus, which is hawked up with difficulty; sensation of rawness in larynx and trachea (Caust.), or as if there were a hair in it, causing constant tickling, coughing, hoarseness, finally some expectoration of tenacious mucus; breathing laborious; gasping for breath for several hours.

Phosphorus.—Hoarseness, with tendency to relapse in tall, slender nervous children, even aphonia after croup; the whole nervous system seems prostrated and the child lies cold, sweaty, with rattling breathing; painfulness of larynx to touch; child remains hoarse and croupy at night, < towards morning; a feeling of hunger, demanding food for relief; pain in larynx when speaking; child says it hurts him to talk.

Sambucus niger.—**Spasm of the glottis**, attacking the child during sleep at night, whether spasmodic or true croup. Quick wheezing-crowing breathing, with suffocative attacks **just after midnight**, and from lying with the head low; frequent waking up as if in a fright, with fear of suffocation, mouth and eyes being half open; child sits up in bed to breathe and cough; dry heat during sleep; profuse perspiration only after awakening; **dread of being uncovered**. In dangerous cases with excessive weakness, old-looking features, and threatening paralysis pulmonum.

Sanguinaria.—**Pseudo-membranous croup**; chronic dryness of the throat and sensation of swelling in the larynx, with expectoration of thick mucus; **aphonia**, with swelling of the throat; steady severe cough without expectoration, with pain in the head and circumscribed redness of the cheeks; tormenting, exhausting cough, wheezing and whistling.

Spongia.—Children with fair complexion. **No mucous rales with the croup**, cough dry and sibilant or it sounds like a saw driven through a pine-board, each cough corresponding to a thrust with the saw; fear of choking to death; stuffed, obstructed sensation, with difficult inspiration; breathing harsh and dry, with some relief to breathing when head and shoulders are raised into a sitting position, < when lying down before midnight, > from warm food and drink; croup does not extend below larynx.

For the hoarseness and catarrhal affections after croup: Carb. v., Dros., Hep., Phos., Sang.; for the disposition to croup: Lyc., Phos., Psor., for tendency to spasmus glottidis: Ars., Cupr., Ipec., Mosch., Nux m.

CRUSTA LACTEA, Porrigo Larvalis.

Ars., Ars. iod., Bar. carb., Bell., Bor., Calc., Canth., Clem., Dulc., Hep., Lyc., Crot. tigl., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Sulph., Viol. tric.; or Cic., Graph., Iris ver., Iod., Lappa, Merc., Mez., Natr. m., Phos., Sil., Sulph. ac. Compare Eczema.

Arctium lappa.—Moist, offensive eruption, forming grayish-white crusts, especially when glands are swollen; suppuration of axillary glands.

Arsenicum.—Pimples and vesicles, burning violently, < at night, in cold air; > from external warmth; or eruption very dry and scaly, causing destruction of the hair in affected parts, leaving the scalp dirty and rough-looking. (Ars. iod., scabs on arms and in axilla; Kali ars.)

Baryta carb.—Dry or humid scurf on the head, itching, burning, causes the hair to fall out, eruptions on and behind the ears; cervical glands hard and swollen; large abdomen; baldness with young people.

Belladonna.—Teething; jerking in sleep; wants to sleep yet unable to do so.

Borax.—Red papulous eruption on cheeks and around chin; herpetic eruption around nates; unhealthy skin; slight injuries suppurate.

Bryonia.—Scalp is very tender to touch, the child cannot bear even the soft brush upon it; scalp rough and uneven; oily, greasy, sour-smelling sweat on head, at night during sleep.

Calcarea carb.—Eruption with thick scales and yellow pus under-

neath; moist, scurfy eruption on cheeks and forehead, with burning pains, especially after washing; moist eruption behind the ears; scurfy pimples on border of lower lip; eruption in form of ringworm; perspiration after eating and drinking.

Cantharis.—Eruptions begin in small spots which spread and involve the whole surface, with a watery discharge from under the scabs; hair falls out under the scabs on scalp.

Cicuta vir.—Thick, whitish scurfs on chin and upper lip, which ooze a little; thick honey-colored scurfs, burning and accompanied by swelling of submaxillary glands and insatiable appetite; no fever; sometimes scurfs on nose and cheeks.

Clematis.—Head and face a solid mass of scabs, dark and rough, adhering firmly, exuding a yellowish fluid, when removed, which excoriates parts with which it comes in contact; moist during increasing and dry during decreasing moon; dark burning miliary eruption with violent itching; moist eruption on neck and occiput, < from washing in cold water, in bed, from warm poultices.

Croton tigl.—Itching followed by burning; vesicles run together, ooze and form thick, gray-brown crusts.

Dulcamara.—Eruption looks more like erythema simplex, with a mealy desquamation; thin, yellow crusts, peeling off after a few days, leaving the skin red and smooth; then another crop of vesicles appears which break and discharge profusely and form thick, yellow scabs, itching excessively during the filling of the vesicles; < from use of water; thick, brown, herpetic crusts on face, forehead, temples and chin, with reddish borders, bleeding when scratched.

Fluoric acid.—Dry scales, itching greatly; alopecia areata; or matting of hair; skin pale and dry; anorexia, < from sweets and coffee; flatulent distension of abdomen.

Graphites.—Eruption exudes a transparent, glutinous fluid, which causes the crusts to fall off; then more form, to fall again in turn, eruption spreading more and more over a large surface.

Hepar.—Eruption spreads by means of new pimples appearing just beyond the main disease; burning itching on scalp, from forehead to occiput; humid, fetid eruption itches when rising in the morning, < on scratching; boils on head and neck, very sore to contact.

Lycopodium.—Eruption has a foul odor and bleeds easily, disease spreading from right to left; thick crusts underneath cracked surface, bottom of which seemed full of vermin; glands of throat and neck swollen; skin dry and excoriating, < at night and in warmth.

Mezereum.—Child scratches face continually, which becomes covered with blood; face and forehead red and hot, with great restlessness and peevishness; the ichor from the scratched face excoriates other parts; honey-like scab around mouth.

Nux juglans.—Scalp red and itches violently; soreness on and behind ears; scabs on arms and under axillæ.

Oleander.—Eruption on scalp and back of ears, oozing a fluid and breeding vermin; chafing about neck or between scrotum and thighs.

Phytolacca.—Moist, fearful itching, with little raw tubercles on scalp, face and arms, < washing it when patient is warm.

Psorinum.—Moist, suppurating, fetid eruption, pustules and boils on scalp and head which look dirty and emit an offensive odor; hair lustreless, tangles easily.

Rhus tox.—A bright edge of inflammation surrounds every portion of

the eruption, with much itching, particularly at night; eruption moist, suppurating, forming thick crusts, offensive itching; hair is eaten off; extends to shoulders; scalp sensitive, < on side not lain on, when growing warm in bed, from touch and combing hair back.

Sarsaparilla.—Crusta lactea beginning with little pimples on the face, compelling the child to scratch; the entire base of the eruption is inflamed; child cries much and is very uneasy; crusts become detached in the open air and the adjoining skin becomes chapped; burning itching eruption becomes moist on scratching, with great heat and burning of face.

Sepia.—Swollen, inflamed nose, nostrils sore, ulcerated and scabby; tetters around mouth, with itching in face, which changes to burning when scratched; child often jerks its head to and fro, seemingly from the itching; eruption moist and discharging puslike matter.

Staphisagria.—Scales yellow, moist, offensive, itching violently; hair falls out; eruption worse on occiput; scratching changes the place of itching; suits cross, sickly children with pale face and dark rings around eyes; crusta lactea breeding lice; after abuse of mercury.

Sulphur.—Eruption extends more and more over the whole body with much itching, although main trouble is on scalp.

Vinca minor.—Offensive-smelling eruption on scalp and face and behind ears, breeding vermin (Oleand.); it develops a crust which allows the discharge to remain beneath and decomposition furnishes food for the vermin; hair falls out and is replaced by gray hair.

Viola tric.—Burning and itching milk-crust, with discharge of tough yellow pus; exudation very copious; thick incrustations, pouring out copiously a thick yellow fluid, which agglutinates the hair; heat and perspiration of face after eating; **urine of strong odor, like cat's urine**; during sleep hands twitch, thumbs are clenched, face is red and the whole body feels hot and dry, < at night.

CYANOSIS

As a consequence and symptom of other derangements suggests: Acon., Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Arn., Ars., *Camph.*, Carb. v., Cedr., Con., Cupr., Dig., Ipec., Lach., Laur., Op., Puls., *Rhus*, Samb., Sec., Veratr., Xanth. Where bluish-red hands or nose are caused by constant exposure to cold air, Kafka recommends an ointment of Alumen crud., 10 grains, to an ounce Vaseline or Lanoline. A similar state is found on the toes, which burn and itch vehemently and also yield to that ointment.

CYANOSIS CARDIACA, Morbus Cœruleus Neonatorum.

Arnica.—Hæmorrhage from nose and mouth, with great strangling and suffocation.

Arsenicum.—Blueness, < after every little motion; much emaciation, cold sweat, great debility.

Borax.—Cyanosis of infants from birth, circulation irregular; face bluish, especially around mouth, nose and eyes, with blueness of finger-tips and toes; during attack the child becomes prostrate and as if suffocating.

Carbo veg.—Veins stand out very full, remarkably blue.

China.—After hæmorrhage collapse with waxy paleness and coldness.

Digitalis.—Child cannot be turned in bed or moved suddenly without nearly fainting and almost causing vomiting; eyelids, lips, tongue, nails become very blue; pulse unequal or very slow; coldness of peripheral parts.

Lachesis.—Suffocating spells and increased blueness, < from sleeping great tenderness of all the flesh; it is very difficult to handle the infant, the least touch seems to hurt it and to leave a deeper blueness, like a bruise; child faints from slightest motion; coldness of extremities.

Laurocerasus (Hydr. ac.).—A little exercise produces gasping for breath and increased blueness; ends of fingers and toes knobby and larger than any other part of the extremities; slow, feeble, almost imperceptible breathing with moaning; irregular beating of the heart, with slow pulse, soporous condition; > when lying still and in the open air, where oxygen can be inhaled.

Phosphorus.—Very tall and slender children, with much oppression of breathing and swelling of feet.

Rhus tox.—Face pale and bluish, especially lips; flabbiness of muscular tissue; great debility.

Secale.—Thin, scrawny babes with shrivelled skin, especially when there are spasmodic twitchings, sudden cries, feverishness.

Sulphur and **Psorinum.**—To increase vitality and circulation, where other remedies failed.

CYSTITIS, Inflammation of Bladder.

Aconite.—High fever, restlessness. Constant urging, yet fearful of voiding urine, on account of painfulness of the act; urine scanty, or passes in drops, burning and mixed with blood; tension, heat and tenderness over pubes; pinching around umbilicus, < when walking. Children reach with their hands to the genitals and cry out; retention of urine from cold (sitting on stones, etc.), by suppressed perspiration, by fright or fear.

Ammonium carb.—Violent tenesmus of the bladder with cutting, even at night, with diminished passage of urine, accompanied by burning; blood oozes from urethra.

Apis mel.—Great irritation at neck of bladder, with frequent and burning irritation, repeated micturition every few minutes all day; scalding sensation and soreness when urinating; burning and stinging in urethra; difficult urination in children; incontinence, with great irritation of the parts, urine red, hot, bloody and scanty. Cystitis caused by the Spanish fly.

Arnica.—Traumatic inflammation; constant urging while urine passes involuntarily in drops; hæmaturia; urine difficult, scanty, dark, with thick, brown sediment.

Arsenicum.—Burning pain, especially at the commencement of urination; urine turbid, mixed with pus and blood; inability to pass the urine or what passes is turbid and purulent; bladder greatly distended and paralyzed; fever, great restlessness, cold perspiration, face and extremities cold. Chronic cystitis.

Asparagus.—Frequent and distressing tenesmus, urine loaded with pus and flakes of the mucous lining of the bladder; constant urging to urinate; burning in urethra during and after micturition.

Belladonna.—Sensation of turning and twisting in bladder, like a large worm, without desire to urinate; vesical region very sensitive to the least jar; urine **hot and fiery red,** clear at first, but soon becoming turbid on standing and depositing a copious, slimy, bright-red, branlike sediment; urine passed in drops with frequent urging.

Berberis.—Cutting in bladder extending down urethra, burning pain even after urinating, urine yellow, turbid and flocculent; back lame and sore with pain in loins and hips, all < by movement; burning pain in bladder whether full or empty, < when lying or sitting, > while standing.

Cactus grand.—Constant desire, urine passes in drops with much burning, **urination prevented by clots.**

Caladium.—Sensation of fulness in bladder; vesical region painful to touch and pressure; violent pain during micturition, urine burns like hot water.

Camphora.—Frequent urging, sometimes ineffectual, urine passes in drops, burning and tenesmus of the neck; retention, with pressure on bladder and desire to urinate, or slow emission in a slender stream, with burning in bladder and urethra; urine red, reddish-brown or yellowish-green, with a musty odor.

Cannabis Ind.—Burning and scalding, or stinging pain in urethra, before, during and after urination; urine loaded with slimy mucus, after exposure to damp cold, with pain in bladder and urethra, has to wait before urine flows, sometimes with much straining and urine dribbles away after stream ceases.

Cannabis sat.—Pain in neck of bladder and both kidneys; urging to urinate every fifteen or twenty minutes; urine yellowish-white and the last mixed with blood: scalding when passed, but $<$ after, at close of urination spasmodic closure of sphincter, with severe stricture and drawing up of anus; complete retention or constant urging, especially at night, with burning pains; passes only drops of bloody urine or flakes of blood in mucus or pus.

Cantharis.—**Violent tenesmus vesicæ and strangury**; violent burning, cutting pains in neck of bladder, extending to fossa navicularis; $<$ before and after micturition; violent pains in bladder, urging to urinate from smallest quantity of urine; painful discharge of a few drops of bloody urine, causing very sharp pain, as if a red-hot iron were passed along urethra; felt most acutely at membranous portion of canal and in meatus urinarius; spasmodic pain in perineum along the urethra and down the testes, which are drawn up; cutting pains through abdomen, which is distended and painful to touch, especially in bladder; urging $<$ when standing or walking, $>$ sitting; urine turbid, scanty, bloody; great thirst, but drinking and even the sight of water increase the pain; great restlessness and fever; children with gravel.

Causticum.—Smarting pain in urethra while urinating (Canth.: after; Can. sat.: during and after); patient can hardly hold his water (paresis), has to hurry in order not to soil himself; urine light-colored, with flocculent sediment; painful retention of urine, brought on by slightest exposure to cold; ineffectual attempts, passes only a few drops, with spasms in rectum, and constipation.

Colchicum.—Vesical irritability depending upon a gouty diathesis; strangury with hæmorrhage from bladder; micturition accompanied and followed by tenesmus of bladder and burning pain in urethra; as if urine were hot.

Colocynthis.—Alternate stitches in bladder and rectum; retention of urine with retraction of testes and priapism; urine fetid, soon thickens and becomes viscid or turbid with copious deposit like gravel; intense burning the entire length of urethra during stool.

Conium.—Chronic cystitis in enlargement of the prostate in old people; intermittent urination, urine flows and stops.

Chimaphila.—Scanty urine containing a **large quantity of muco-purulent sediment**; urine thick, ropy, of a brick color and bloody sediment; urging to urinate after voiding it; pressing fulness in vesical region; inability to micturate without standing with the feet wide apart and the body inclined forward; constipation; hectic fever; night-sweats.

Copaiva.—Burning in neck of bladder and urethra; pressure on bladder, with frequent ineffectual urging and passing the urine by drops; frothy, dark-yellow urine with the odor of violets; swelling and dilatation of orifice of urethra.

Cubeba.—Chronic cystitis; cutting and constriction after micturition; with sensation as if the bladder still contained water; last drops of urine passed with pain; urine foamy, bloody, smells of violets; hæmaturia.

Digitalis.—Gonorrhœic cystitis, especially about neck, with strangury and frequent desire to urinate.

Dulcamara.—Chronic cases with constant desire to urinate, felt deep in the abdomen; painful pressing down in the bladder and urethra, urine limpid when voided, assumes an oily consistence on cooling, becomes offensive and contains a tough, jellylike, whitish or reddish mucus, with little lumps of blood, < when weather changes from warm to cold.

Elaterium.—Inflammation of neck of bladder; pains when urinating of such violence as to induce even convulsions.

Equisetum.—Severe and dull pain in bladder, not abating after urination, with tenderness on pressure and soreness of testicles and cords; excessive burning or sharp cutting pains in urethra; great desire to micturate, but only a small amount passed each time, urine high-colored and scanty; great irritability of the bladder with pains through hips and thighs.

Erigeron.—**Dysuria of teething children**; child cries when passing water; frequent, painful urination; urine copious; of a strong odor, very acrid; vesical irritation from calculi (Canth.).

Eryngium.—Burning pain with tenesmus in bladder or urethra; frequent desire to micturate, urine scanty, passes in drops every few minutes; no froth or sediment.

Eupatorium purp.—Constant desire; even after frequent micturition bladder still feels full; cutting aching pain in bladder, which feels sore and uneasy; passes only a few drops at a time; vesical irritability in women.

Gelsemium.—Frequent urging with scanty emission and tenesmus of bladder (Magn. phos.); spasmodic retention of urine.

Helleborus.—Gradually increasing cystitis with constant desire to urinate, causing spasms, and painful emission of small quantities of urine which is turbid and dark, depositing a mucous or purulent sediment; abdomen distended; constant nausea; children cry and fret all the time.

Hyoscyamus.—Retention of urine so that bladder becomes largely distended; urine turbid, depositing a mucous or purulent sediment; inflammation or spasm of the neck of the bladder; great thirst, dry tongue, subsultus tendinum, deliria. Hysterical subjects.

Kali bichrom.—Continuous desire in daytime. After micturition burning in back part of urethra, with sensation as if one drop had remained behind, with unsuccessful effort to void it; urine scanty, with a white film and mucous sediment; painful drawing from perineum into urethra; frequent discharge of watery, strong-smelling urine, awakening him at night; urine alkaline and ropy.

Kali carb.—Violent cutting and tearing in bladder, neck of bladder and urethra; urine hot, scanty, flows slowly, with soreness and burning, and deposits a red, mucous or purulent sediment; urination, immediately followed by painful desire to micturate.

Lachesis.—Catarrhus vesicæ with discharge of **offensive (putrescence) mucus** during micturition; dull pain in bladder; sensation as if a ball were rolling in the bladder or abdomen when turning over; urine almost black and foaming, burning as it passes.

Lilium tigr.—Frequent or constant urging, with scanty discharge, followed by acrid smarting in urethra, and tenesmus, < towards morning; continuous pressure on bladder and, if not complied with, congested sensation in chest; urine hot like boiling oil.

Lithium carb.—Sharp pressure in vesical region, more on right side, and pain and tenesmus at the neck of the bladder; before urinating flashes of pain in inferior portion of bladder, after urinating pain extends into the cord, more to left; itching stitches through pubes, passing from behind forward transversely or in a curve, suddenly like lightning; afterwards a continuous pain; < evening, when walking; in the morning on rising to urinate pressure in cardiac region, only ceasing after micturition; urine scanty, acrid, dark, sediment dark-red or brown.

Lycopodium.—Chronic cases, strangury, stitches simultaneously in anus and neck of bladder; heaviness and dull pressure in bladder; frequent urging, forcing patient to retain the urine and to support abdomen with both hands; urging, but must wait a long time before urine passes; emission delayed, with pain in back, > soon after flow begins. Micturition preceded by severe pains in back, accompanied by itching in urethra and burning, followed some time after by itching and violent shooting, tearing and cutting pains in urethra; pain < on lying down, especially at night; > by horseback riding; **disposition to gravel and calculi**; in children urging to urinate with impossibility to pass it, they cry impatiently and grasp the abdomen (Canth., pulling at penis), their urine may be pale and clear. Urine foamy, turbid, milky, with an offensive purulent sediment; scanty, dark-red, clear, with deposit of uric acid or red sand; hæmaturia and hæmorrhoids.

Mercurius.—Fever with chilliness; great soreness in vesical region to touch; violent urging, urine flows in a thin stream or only drop by drop, containing mucus, blood or pus; during micturition sweat breaks forth; urine burning, dark-red and turbid; sour or pungent odor; contains white flakes; pus or fleshlike shreds of mucus; gonorrhœal inflammation.

Nitric acid.—Urging after and shuddering along spine during micturition; burning in urethra and stitching in abdomen during micturition; painful retention; **urine cold when it passes**, smells like horse-urine, dark-brown and looks like the dregs of a cider barrel.

Nux vomica.—Painful, ineffectual urging or discharge of urine drop by drop, with burning and tearing; micturition preceded by pressure on bladder, accompanied and followed by contractive pain in urethra, urine pale, later thick, purulent; reddish with brickdust sediment.

Pareira brava.—Painful sensation of a **large ball in bladder**, as if the bladder were distended and the pain radiating down the thighs; constant urging to urinate, with violent pains in glans penis, and straining, even to extort screams: patient can only **urinate when he goes on his knees**, pressing his head firmly against the floor, remaining in that position for some time; perspiration breaks out and finally the urine begins to drop off with interruptions, with great pain at end of penis; < after midnight till morning; urine turbid, mucous; thick, tough, sticks to the sides of the vessel, sediment of red sand; strong ammoniacal smell of the urine.

Phosphoric acid.—Constant urging; enuresis nocturna with profuse discharge of the clear, watery urine; urine milky, with bloody, jellylike pieces of mucus; decomposes rapidly.

Piper methysticum (Kava-Kava).—Chronic cystitis with fetid urine of a dirty color and crystalline sediment on bottom and sides of the

vessel, but especially depositing a stringy, gelatinous mass, very adherent; sleepless and restless, compelling change of position.

Polygonum.—Painful cutting and feeling of strangulation at the neck of bladder when urinating, lasting a long time; pains in sacrum and bladder, with a desire to micturate, not relieved by voiding large quantities of urine.

Populus.—Chronic catarrh; chronic gleet; elderly persons; ardor urinæ or perfect retention; urine scanty, with large quantities of mucus or pus and severe tenesmus as soon as the last drops are voided, or a little before.

Prunus spin.—Terrific burning in urethra of bladder, which always feels full and is **more comfortable when containing urine**; tearing, cutting pains; urine scanty.

Pulsatilla.—Aching, burning and cutting pains in vesical region; after urinating, spasmodic pains in neck of bladder, extending to pelvis and thighs; scanty, red-brown urine with brick-colored sediment; retention with redness, soreness and heat in bladder, cannot retain the urine, which passes in drops when sitting or walking; **vesical symptoms accompanying pregnancy** or after exposure to cold.

Sarsaparilla.—Chronic cystitis; frequent, inefficient urging to urinate and diminished excretion; severe tenesmus as in gravel, with emission of white, acrid, turbid matter and mucus; much pain at the conclusion of passing water; during **micturition air passes from the bladder**; sand in urine, the child screams before and while passing it; urine irritating, bright and clear, or scanty, flaky with deposit of sand; intolerable smell of the genitals.

Senega.—Catarrh of bladder of old people; urine dark-colored, diminished in quantity and foams when shaken; urging and scalding before and after urinating; urine holds mucous shreds and on cooling becomes thick and cloudy; great debility, weak legs, trembling and faintness on walking.

Sepia.—Chronic cases; distension of lower portion of abdomen; urging, from pressure on bladder, urine passes only after waiting some minutes; annoying, itching sensation in vesical region; during and after micturition chilliness and heat in head; mucous discharge periodical, not at each micturition; violent burning in bladder; feeling as if bladder were full and its contents would fall out over the pubes, with constant desire to push them back (not a pressure downward, as if everything would be pressed out through vulva); urine thick, slimy, very offensive (putrid), depositing a yellowish pasty sediment; greasy cuticle on surface of turbid urine.

Sulphur.—Constant painful desire, with discharge of bloody urine, requires great effort to pass it; cutting in abdomen before urinating, after it pain continues in urethra until renewed urging comes on; urine fetid, with greasy pellicle; feverish and sleepless through the night.

Sulphur iod.—Constant painful desire to urinate with but slight flow, urine looking white and cloudy; pain and weakness across kidneys; catarrh of bladder in old people, pain in prostata, feeling of weakness in bladder; mucous deposits in urine.

Tarentula Hisp.—Cystitis with high fever, gastric derangement, excruciating pains and ischuria; bladder swollen and hard; great tenesmus, weakening the patient, with passage only of a dark-red, brown urine, fetid, with deposits of a gravel-like sediment.

Terebinthina.—Strangury; sensitiveness of hypogastrium; tenesmus of bladder; violent burning and cutting in bladder, alternating with a similar pain in bladder, $<$ at rest, $>$ when walking in open air; **urine retained**

at the fundus of the bladder from atony in old persons of a sedentary habit.

Thuja.—Frequent urging with profuse discharge, urine looks clear when passed, but becomes cloudy when standing; burning in urethra during and after micturition; stitches from rectum into the bladder.

Uva ursi.—Dysuria, strangury; frequent urging with little discharge, followed by burning, cutting pains; **has to lie on his back to pass urine**; profuse mucous sediment, very tenacious, passed with great straining; severe spasm in bladder before micturition; constipation.

Prof. Weber highly recommends the drinking of from 5 to 7 litres water daily in chronic cystitis, to wash out the kidneys and the bladder.

CYSTOPLEGIA.

Acon., Alum., Arn., Ars., Bell., Canth., Caust., Cic., Dulc., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Mgt. aust., Phys., Tereb.

For paralysis of the bladder: Ars., Helleb., Laur., Naphthalin, Tereb.; post-partum: Canth., Fer., Kreos., Nux v., Phos., Scilla, Zinc.

For paralysis of the neck of the bladder: Ars., Bell., Caust., Cic., Dulc., Gels., Helleb., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Mgt. aust , Phys.

Alumina.—Can only pass water while straining at stool; feeling of weakness in bladder and genitals, fears he will wet the bed.

Arsenicum.—Bladder feels paralyzed, greatly distended, with no desire to urinate; involuntary emission; atony of the bladder in the aged and after parturition.

Causticum.—Cannot tell when he is urinating, unless he looks, or feels with his hands. After he thinks he is through and lies down, more passes involuntarily. Urging and has to wait a long time for the urine to come; involuntary micturition when coughing, sneezing or blowing nose, in walking, at night when asleep; paralysis of bladder from prolonged retention of urine and overdistension of bladder, during pregnancy. Anæsthesia of urethra.

Cicuta.—Paralysis of bladder, with great anxiety; involuntary emission of urine in old men, lassitude and constant sleepiness.

Dulcamara.—Paralysis of bladder with involuntary micturition; from exposure to damp cold weather.

Gelsemium.—Paralytic conditions of sphincter muscles of bladder, in old people; bladder distended up to navel, constant dribbling of urine, but not a drop flows on making the greatest effort; no pain, not even on pressure; sensation as if something remained behind when urinating, the stream stops and commences again; enuresis from paralysis of sphincter, in nervous children, at night.

Helleborus.—Retention from atony; bladder overdistended and paralyzed; involuntary urination; during pregnancy.

Helonias.—Nervous atonic state of women; involuntary urination after bladder seemed to be emptied; pain and lame feeling in back; great debility, > when she is at work.

Muriatic acid.—Atonic bladder, must wait long for the urine to pass, has to press so that the anus protrudes.

Opium.—Paralysis of bladder, especially of fundus; slow, difficult emission in a thin stream; retention in nursing child after passion of nurse; involuntary urination.

Plumbum.—Retention of urine from atony of bladder, urine dribbles, is high-colored and fetid.

Pulsatilla.—Cannot retain urine, it is passed in drops, sitting or walking; involuntary when coughing, passing wind, or during sleep, the latter especially in young girls.

Rhus tox.—Retention of urine, backache, restless, cannot keep quiet, urine passed in a divided stream; urine voided slowly; urine involuntarily at night and while at rest; from getting wet.

Secale.—Ischuria paralytica. Enuresis of old age; urine, pale, watery, bloody in old people; unsuccessful urging and retention of urine.

Silicea.—Weakness in urinary organs; constant desire to urinate; involuntary micturition at night; also in children with worms and in chorea, restless, fidgety, starting at least noise; sense of great debility, wants to lie down.

Tabacum.—Paralysis of bladder, constant desire; urine ammoniacal and offensive.

Thuja.—Bladder feels paralyzed, has no power to expel the urine; involuntary urination at night, or when coughing; debility < mornings.

Zincum.—Can only urinate while sitting bent backward, involuntary micturition while walking, coughing and sneezing; violent pressure of urine on bladder, sits with legs crossed, and though bladder feels full, none passes.

CYSTOSPASMUS.

Arn., Asa., Canth., Caps., Camph., Clem., Coc. c., Colch., Cop., Dig., Eupat. purp., Phos. ac., Phys., Puls., Sarsap., Sep., Tarent., Tereb.

DACRYO-ADENITIS.

Inflammation of the lachrymal gland; **when acute**: Acon., Bar., Bell., Hep., Merc., Sil.; **chronic**: Bar., Iod., Kali iod., Phyt.

DACRYO-CYSTITIS.

Inflammation of the lachrymal sac: 1, Acon., Arum, Arg. nit., Calend., Euphr., Hep., Merc., Petr., Puls., Sil.; 2, Bell., Calc., Cinnab., Cimicif., Con., Hydr., Kali iod., Natr. m., Sang., Stram., Stilling., Sulph.

Discharge thin and acrid: Alum., Ars., Arum, Cinnab., Merc.; **thick and bland**: Calc., Puls.; **thin and bland**: Euphr., Sil.; **very profuse**: Arg. nit., Hep., Natr. m., Merc.; **obstinate**: Calc., Fluor. ac., Petr.

Aconite.—Inflammation of lachrymal sac with great heat, tenderness, dryness, sharp pains and fever.

Argentum nit.—Profuse discharge; caruncula swollen, looking like a lump of raw flesh, conjunctiva congested.

Euphrasia.—Much thick, yellow, acrid discharge, excoriating lids; thin, watery, bland discharge from nose; blurring of vision > by winking.

Hepar.—Dacryo-cystitis after pus formation in blennorrhœa, with great sensitiveness to touch and to cold, with profuse discharge.

Mercurius.—Thin and excoriating discharge, acrid coryza, worse at night.

Petroleum.—Discharge roughening the cheeks; occipital headache; suppuration has commenced and a fistula is forming.

Pulsatilla.—Discharge profuse and bland; when discharge has matured.

Silicea.—Blennorrhœa, sensitive to cold air, wants covering.

Stannum.—Yellow-white discharge from lachrymal sac; itching or sharp pain in inner canthus, < at night.

DANDRUFF, Seborrhœa Sicca.

Arsenicum.—Scalp covered with dry, branlike scales, scabs and crusts sometimes extending down to forehead, ears and neck; can scarcely bear the hair to be touched, scalp so sensitive; falling out of hair, also in circular patches, which become rough and dirty.

Badiaga.—Dry, tetterlike appearance of scalp with slight itching; excess of dandruff; scalp sore to touch and dizzy feeling during forenoon.

Bryonia—Dandruff, scalp very tender to touch, cannot bear even a soft brush on it; scalp rough and uneven; or hair seems very greasy, with a cool head, the hands become fatty while combing the hair.

Calcarea carb.—White and yellow scales, dry, tenacious, branlike; falling out of hair, mostly on temples and sides of head down to beard; headache with unusual accumulation of dandruff on scalp, sensation of coldness on outer head; many small warts on hands.

Cantharis.—Enormous quantities of large, scaly dandruff; hair falls out when combing.

Graphites.—Much scaliness on scalp, causing distressing itching, becomes scurfy, which disappears on washing, and is then moist; burning round spot on top of head itching, like fine needles; on scalp; hairs turn gray, < on top and sides of head.

Kali mur.—White scaly dandruff on scalp with itching.

Kali sulph.—Yellow scaly dandruff, hair falls out easily when combing.

Natrum mur.—White scaly dandruff, scalp very sensitive, feels constricted; hair falls out when touched, mostly on forepart of head, temples and beard.

Phosphorus.—Copious dandruff, hair comes out in bundles; scratching relieves itching, but is worse afterwards, with burning; skin over forehead feels tight.

Sepia.—Dandruff in patches shaped like ringworm; scalp pains as if roots of hair were sore; hair falls out.

Staphisagria.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp, skin peels off, with itching and smarting, < evenings and from getting warm; hair falls out, mostly from occiput and around ears, with humid, fetid eruption or dandruff on the scalp; vexation, disturbed nutrition.

Thuja.—White scaly dandruff; hair dry and falling out; wants head and face warmly wrapped.

DEBILITY, Asthenia.

Debility from loss of animal fluids: Acet. ac., Alstonia, Calc., Carb. v., *China*, Cin., Lach., Nux v., Nitr. ac., Phos.ac., Psor., Sel., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Veratr.; from **excesses in venery**: Anac., Arn., Calc., Carb.v., Ceras., Chin., Coca, Con., Diosc., Helon., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; from **lactation**: Calc., Chin., Fer., Phos., Phos. ac., Alet., Alstonia; from **onanism**: Anac., Calc., Carb. v., Cocc., Con., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Staph.; from **bodily overwork**: Acon., Ars., Bry., Calc., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Merc., Rhus, Sil., Veratr.; from **mental overwork**: Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Coca, Cocc., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; from **sedentary habits**: Acon., Nux v., Sulph.; from **night-watching**: Carb. v., Cocc., Nux v., Puls.; from **overexertion of voice, talking**: Alum., Calc., Cocc., Stann., Sulph., Veratr.; in consequence of **acute disease**: Acet. ac., Alet., Alstonia, Amb., Bapt., Calc., Corn., Gels., Hep., Hydr., Mitchel., Phos. ac., Psor., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; in children from **growing too fast**:

Phos. ac., Rhus tox.,Sil.; of **old people**: Amb., Anac.,Aur., Bar.,Chin.,Con., Op.; from abuse of **coffee**: Cham., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Sulph.; from abuse of **mercury**: Carb. v., Cham., Hep., Nitr. ac., Puls.; from abuse of **narcotics**: Cham.,Coca,Coff., Merc., Nux v.; from abuse of **wine or spirits**: Acon., Bell., Coff.,Nux v.,Puls.,Sulph.; from **excessive nervous excitement**: Acon., Asar., Bapt.,Cham.,Chin.,Cimicif.,Coff., Corn., Helon., Hep., Ign., Leptan., Lyc., Mgt. arc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Picr. ac., Puls., Sang., Val., Veratr.

Acetic acid.—Great debility, polyuria and glycosuria, intense thirst; sensation as if an ulcer were in stomach, giving great uneasiness.

Aconite.—Suitable to young people, especially young girls, when plethoric and leading a sedentary life, or for extreme sensitiveness to pain; sleeplessness, tossing about; extreme sensitiveness of sight and hearing; red cheeks; tendency of blood to head; palpitation of heart, etc.

Aletris far.—Weariness of mind and body; dizzy when stooping; sleepiness; least food distresses stomach, flatulency and constipation; debility, especially of women from protracted illness or defective nutrition, no organic disease. Debility after diphtheria.

Alumina.—Want of bodily irritability; great exhaustion from walking in open air, from talking; slow, tottering gait as after severe illness; great weakness or loss of memory; easily intoxicated, even by weak spirituous drinks.

Ambra.—Great prostration after lingering fevers, loss of muscular power, memory impaired; unable to reflect upon anything properly; dull vision, impotence. Suits well old people and nervous children.

Anacardium.—Nervous debility and prostration following seminal emissions, whether involuntary or not; too rapid loss of memory and mental vigor in old people; prostration from cramming of students, with loss of sleep; weakness of all the senses; loss of appetite and > after eating; paretic state of the muscles subject to volition.

Argentum met.—Arthralgia, bruised feeling in small of back from weakness of spine, has to lie down to obtain rest, knees partially weak; suits nervous hysterical women and males after loss of fluids, especially semen.

Arnica.—General fatigue, lassitude and sleeplessness; sensation as of being bruised, must lie down, yet bed feels too hard; loss of strength and of all sense of health; confusion of the head and slowness of thinking.

Arsenicum.—Debility from overtaxing muscular tissue, as from prolonged exertion, climbing mountains, etc.; he is so weary that he cannot sleep, but feels stronger by lying down and rest, < by other people's talking.

Baptisia.—Feels weak, tremulous; as if recovering from sickness and incapable of vigorous mental or bodily exertion; no desire to do anything; sleep restless, < on awaking, parts rested on feel very painful.

Baryta carb.—Suits first childhood and senility with mental or physical debility; old people, especially when fat or when they suffered from gout; constantly weak and weary, wishes to lean on something, to sit or lie down, and still feels weak and weary; deficient memory, absent-mindedness.

Calcarea carb.—Excess in venery, every embrace causes languor, trembling of extremities, weariness, headache; nervous irritability and nervous debility; relapses after severe acute diseases, one does not continue to convalesce; want of strength, especially in the morning, arising from loss of animal fluids; after exposure to wet and cold; diseases of children during dentition.

Carbo an.—Great debility from straining and overlifting; weakness of nursing women.

Carbo veg.—Debility from defective circulation and imperfect oxidation of the blood; vital forces nearly exhausted; cold surface, especially from knee to feet; breath cool, pulse intermittent, thready; cold sweat on limbs; after a spree.

Chamomilla.—Oversensitiveness to pain, disposition to faint, when suffering ever so little, disconsolate, tossing about, moaning and lamenting; irritable, quarrelsome mood, great prostrating debility as soon as the neuralgic pains begin; lassitude in morning on awaking; symptoms < at night, while lying down.

China.—Hectic fever; weakness from loss of animal fluids or after severe and exhausting diseases, with coldness of skin and inability to undergo the least fatigue, even < while sitting, still more while walking, with excessive irritability and sensibility, in fact the **excessive debility is now the disease itself**; torpor and paralytic weakness of the affected parts; numbness of parts on which he lies; sensitiveness to draughts of air; sleeplessness from thoughts crowding upon one's mind; heavy dreams, causing anxiety even after waking; disposition to sweat; hypochondriasis; malarious affections.

Cimicifuga.—Atony in nervous and muscular system; nervous debility; **great debility between menses**; headache and exhausted feeling of students; sleeplessness from excited brain or when falling asleep, is awakened by electric shocks.

Coca.—Nervous depression, result of overwork, exhausting diseases, mental worry, sexual excesses or abuse of tobacco, hardly able to make any exertion; inclination to sleep and constant weariness, which does not induce refreshing sleep; feeling of anguish, increased with failure of every effort to strive against the weariness; brain muddled, loss of all energy.

Cocculus.—**Ill effects of loss of sleep and mental excitement**; weakness with trembling, feels too weak to talk loud, faintness from slightest exertion; prostration and exhausting sweat over whole body from slightest exertion; > lying down (anæmia), on rising vertigo and dizziness.

Coffea.—Fainting from sudden emotions; greatest mental and physical exhaustion, lassitude and general debility, overexcitement of entire nervous system; sleeplessness during convalescence; extreme sensitiveness to pain.

Colchicum.—Debility following **loss of sleep**, awakes in the morning tired and languid, followed by loss of appetite and bad taste in mouth, dislike even to the smell of food; any little thing annoys him.

Conium.—Great prostration of muscular and nervous system, < from excitement; weakness and lassitude with desire to sit or lie down; feels exhausted and faint after a short walk; complete sleeplessness and exhaustion, can hardly speak a few words; debility from old age or masturbation; after zymotic diseases.

Curare.—Nervous debility from over lactation and from exhausting illness; causing functional paretic states; debility of the aged, great failure of strength; no cough, pain or disordered digestion.

Ferrum.—Anæmic debility from faulty nutrition and assimilation (Calc.); relaxation and weakness of entire muscular system with emaciation; muscles feeble and easily exhausted from light exertion; pseudo-plethora, even tendency to get fat; fainting spells with subsequent weakness; falls asleep when sewing or studying, from weariness and debility; when falling asleep sweat breaks out, which awakens him and keeps him awake till morning; depression of spirits.

Helonias.—Atonic anæmia, especially after the failure of Fer.; profound debility as after severe acute diseases, > upon exercising, when doing something, when the mind is engaged; uterine and hysterical sufferings.

Kali carb.—Weakness following **labor or abortion**; weak, lame feeling in small of back, which makes walking very difficult; cough and frequent sweating at night; discharge of blood from uterus; excess of urates in urine, showing great waste of tissue.

Natrum carb.—Great debility without previous exhaustion from disease, but instead original inertia and phlegmatic state; aversion to society and to exertion; head feels stupefied, if he tries to exert himself; weakness of ankles and liability to fall.

Nux vomica.—Great debility from oversensitiveness of all the senses; sudden failing of strength, wants to sit or lie down; tendency to faint from odors, in the morning or after eating; ailments from continuous mental labor, from abuse of wines, liquors, narcotics and physics.

Phosphoric acid.—Nervous debility from loss of animal fluids; after protracted nursing, from exhausting illness, from excessive venery, accompanied by symptoms of great nervous exhaustion, shown by tingling and formication; dizziness as if he would fall down, and on lying down feels as if the feet were going higher up than the head; back and legs weak, so that he totters in walking; burning in spine; < at night; failure of memory.

Phosphorus.—**Sudden prostration** when nervous system is exhausted from a sudden shock or blow, as after severe zymosis.

Picric acid.—Asthenia from diminished nutrition; weakness of muscles; furunculosis; lame and tired sensation all over the body; > in open air and when at rest.

Psorinum.—Weakness, especially without structural diseased changes; debility after acute diseases, with despair of recovery; thinks he is very ill, when he is not; appetite will not return; sweats from least exertion; sick babies will not sleep day or night, but worry, fret and cry; body has a filthy smell, even after a bath.

Pulsatilla.—Nervous debility, with amenorrhœa; tired, worn-out feeling, as from fatigue, but not better resting; chlorotic debility, especially after large doses of iron.

Sanguinaria.—Lassitude, torpor, languor, not disposed to move or to make any mental exertion, < damp weather; limbs weak while walking in open air; drowsiness, causing mental and bodily indolence; languid circulation, limbs cold, skin pallid, sensitive to atmospheric changes.

Selenium.—Great nervous debility and exhaustion from severe acute diseases, particularly when the sensations of the patient spread from above downward; inability to perform any kind of mental or physical labor; sexual desire, though from sexual excesses he suffers with debility and relaxation of the parts; loss of prostatic juice; < in hot weather, which exhausts him mentally and bodily; sleepy from exhaustion, > after sleep; paretic weakness of spine from seminal losses.

Senna.—Simple exhaustion, sweat, backache and weakness from excessive nitrogenous waste with excessive deposits of urates in the urine (Kali carb.).

Staphisagria.—Patient worries about his ailments brought about by sexual excesses or by persistently dwelling on sexual objects, has asthma during or after an embrace; want of memory.

Veratrum alb.—Cardiac and general muscular debility; intermitting

heart, debility with blue hands and cold feet; constipation from paralytic state of rectum; sudden sinking of strength from debilitating (choleraic) losses, with anguish and cold sweat on forehead when he rises.

Zincum.—Brain exhaustion and brain-fag; lameness and deadness of hands, which look bluish; coldness of feet at night; numbness of feet from suppressed foot-sweat, by getting wet, < from wine; feels best during flow of menses.

DELIRIUM.

Delirium during fever, a violent cerebral agitation: Acon., Agar., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Cact., Calc., Canth., Cham., Cimicif., Cin., Cyprip., Cupr., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sang., Sec., Spong., Stram., Sulph., Veratr. alb. and vir.

Anxious, frightening deliria: Acon., Anac., Bapt., Bell., Calc., Cimicif., Cupr., Coloc., Cyprip., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Pod., Sil., Stram., Veratr.

With fancies: Bell., Cham., Gels., Graph., Hyosc., Op., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stram., Sulph.

Desire to escape, jumping out of bed: Acon., Bell., Bry., Coloc., Hyosc., Op.

Loquacious: Bell., Cact , Cupr., Lach., Op., Petr., Plat., Rhus, Stram., Veratr.

Vicious: Absinth., Bell., Cact., Calc., Camph., Cann., Carb. v., Dros., Hell., Hep., Hyosc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Plat., Puls., Sang., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

Merry, cheerful delirium: Acon., Bell., Op., Sulph., Veratr., Zizia.

Muttering: Bell., Crotal., Cupr., Hyosc., Nux v., Stram.

Illusion of space: Bell., Bry., Lach., Veratr.

Religious fancies: Aur., Bell., Croc., Lach., Plat., Puls , Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

Screaming: Plant., Puls., Stram., Veratr. vir.

Talking about dead people: Ars., Bell., Canth., Hep., Nux v., Op.

Sad, whining: Acon., Bell., Dulc., Lyc., Puls.

Furibund: Acon., Bell., Bry., Cimicif., Colch., Coloc., Op., Plumb., Puls., Veratr., Zinc.

With eyes open: Cham., Coff., Coloc., Veratr.; with **coldness:** Veratr.; **cold feet:** Zinc.; at **night on awaking:** Aur., Bry., Cact., Carb. v., Colch., Dulc., Merc., Natr. carb., Par.; when **falling asleep:** Bell., Bry., Calc., Camph., Chin., Gels., Guaiac., Ign., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Spong., Sulph.

Absinthium.—Delirium full of visions, during which the patient walks about in distress; sleeplessness in typhoid with congestion at the base of brain.

Acetic acid.—Delirium in typhoid, with distended belly and obstinate constipation, or rumbling in bowels, colic and diarrhœa alternately with stupor.

Aconite.—Delirium, with talk about death; raves at night, springs out of bed with great heat, dilated pupils, convulsive motions, or nonsensical talk; moaning, crying out, with staring look.

Æthusa.—Delirium with chill; imagines he sees cats and dogs, jumps out of window, is full of hallucinations.

Agaricus.—Constant delirium, knows no one, throws things at the nurse; sings, talks, but does not answer questions; tries to get out of bed; twitching and grimaces.

Apis mell.—Stupor, with murmuring delirium; dread of death, fear of being poisoned.

Arnica.—Stupor, sits as if in thought. yet thinks of nothing, like a waking dream; trembling lower lip; declines to answer questions (Phos. ac.); thinks he is well (Apis, Ars.).

Arsenicum.—Slow protracted cases with mild delirium, great restlessness, anxiety.

Arum triph.—During delirium boring in the nose; picking at one spot, or at the dry lips.

Baptisia.—Delirium, especially at night, or constant; delirious stupor, falls into a deep sleep, while answering questions (Arn., Hyosc.).

Belladonna.—Violent delirium, with attempts to run away (Op.), to strike, bite, and spit upon people; congestion to brain with great drowsiness, but inability to sleep; delirium with fear of imaginary things, sees monsters, tries to hide herself; violent delirium, breaks into fits of laughter, then gnashes the teeth and tries to bite people; sleepiness with inability to sleep.

Bryonia.—Nocturnal delirium about business; visions when shutting eyes; irritability and hasty speech; dull, pressing, stitching headache.

Calcarea carb.—Visions of faces and persons, when eyes are closed, sees and plays with cats and other animals; desire to go home; delirium tremens.

Camphora.—Delirious, somnolent, with slow fever at night; dulness and heat of head with cold, clammy skin.

Cantharis.—Furious delirium with crying, barking and beating; confusion of head, anxious restlessness; cold sweat, especially on hands and feet.

Capsicum.—Coma and delirium, awakens with fright, screams and remains full of fear.

Carbo veg.—Quiet delirium, indifference to outside things.

Chamomilla.—Delirium with hallucinations and fearful cries, > moving about.

China.—Delirium after depletion, on closing eyes sees figures of persons.

Cicuta.—Crazy delirium, cries, sings, loss of consciousness with open eyes, knows no one, but, when touched or spoken to, answers questions.

Cimicifuga.—Deliria with great headache, nausea, retching, dilated pupils, < during night, with clammy sweat and great prostration.

Colchicum.—Delirium with headache; intellect cloudy, though giving correct answers; rarely irritable mood.

Colocynthis.—Delirium alternating with sopor, with constant desire to escape, eyes half closed; extreme anxiety.

Cuprum met.—Delirium, howling and muttering, afraid of every one who approaches him, shrinking away from them, tries to escape; restlessness and anguish, tossing about.

Gelsemium.—Delirium in sleep, half waking, with incoherent talk; delirium as soon as he falls asleep (Spong.); loquacity; brilliant eyes; shooting through temples and nose.

Hyoscyamus.—When spoken to he answers correctly, but unconsciousness and delirium immediately return; delirium continues while awake, talks of business, complains of imaginary things; indistinct and muttering loquacity; insane passion for work; desire to uncover, aversion to light; fear of being poisoned or betrayed, he is whining, nervous and twitching but easily pacified.

Kali brom.—Delirium with delusions, thinks he is pursued, will be poisoned, that her child is dead (puerperal fever).

Lachesis.—Delirium, fears she will be damned; delirium at night, muttering, drowsy, red face; or slow, difficult speech and dropped jaw; delirium with great loquacity, constantly jumping from subject to subject; delirium from overwatching, overfatigue, loss of fluids, excessive study; dread of death, fears to go to bed; considers himself dead; muttering stupor.

Lachnanthes.—Loquacious delirium, brilliant eyes, circumscribed red cheeks.

Lycopodium.—Sopor, delirium, uses wrong words for correct ideas.

Mercurius biniod.—Delirium with ulcers on fauces and tonsils, with increased fever.

Nux moschata.—Delirium, violent vertigo, strange gestures, loud, improper talk, sleeplessness; laughter, everything appears ludicrous, talks loudly to himself.

Opium.—Mild or furibund delirium, with loud talking, laughing, attempts to escape; venous congestion with dark-red face; imagines parts of body very large; thinks she is not at home.

Phosphoric acid.—Quiet delirium with great stupefaction and dulness of head; unintelligible muttering delirium.

Phosphorus.—Ecstasy; notion that his body is all in pieces and he cannot get it together (Bapt.); mania de grandeur in his delirium; erotismus and sexual excitement and seeks to gratify his lust (often after Hyosc.).

Plumbum.—Deliria alternating with lead colic; patient bites and strikes, though his hands tremble as well as his head and yellow mucus collects about mouth and teeth.

Podophyllum.—Delirious loquacity during fever heat.

Rhus tox.—Delirium, talks incoherently to himself, mental operations slow and difficult; answers correctly, but slowly, sometimes hastily (Bry.: hasty speech; Hep.: hasty speech and hasty drinking); low mild delirium, thinks he is roaming over fields or hard at work.

Stramonium.—Loquacious delirium, singing, laughing, whistling; constant involuntary odd motions of limbs and body; all objects appear oblique; delirium with very graceful gesticulations; patient conscious of her mentally unnatural condition.

Veratrum alb.—Delirium; heavy, soporous sleep; restless, anxious, frightened at imaginary things; lascivious and lewd in talk and deed; thirsty, cramps in legs, **cold sweat**, tingling; irregular pulse.

Zincum.—Delirium with attempts to get out of bed; staring eyes; constant trembling of the hands and coldness of the extremities.

DIABETES, Mellitus et Insipidus.

1. DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

Acetic acid.—Intense thirst; passes large quantities of light-colored urine; violent pain and sensation of burning in the region of chest and stomach; lassitude of limbs, emaciation and prostration; skin dry, pale and waxen; œdema of feet and legs.

Anantherum.—Clear abundant urine, day and night, with debility, great thirst, dryness of mouth; stools hard, gray or dark-colored; involuntary urination when walking and enuresis nocturna, as if caused by paralysis of the neck of the bladder; craving for strong liquors, sour drinks, spices; love of strong odors; unhealthy skin, easily suppurating.

Arnica.—From mechanical injury. Frequent micturition of pale urine, containing an excess of phosphates; involuntary micturition at night when

asleep or during the day when running; dry mouth with much thirst; longing for alcoholic drinks, for vinegar and sour things.

Arsenicum (Ars. br.).—Polyuria with bulimy and unquenchable thirst, emaciation and great weakness; watery diarrhœa; paleness of skin; disposition to gangrene; slight motion causes dyspnœa, with palpitation and fainting; dropsies.

Belladonna.—Urine more copious than the drink taken would warrant; pale, watery, frequent, retained with difficulty; vesical region sensitive to pressure or jar; marked symptoms of cerebral irritation, dilated pupils, hyperæsthesia of senses; lips, mouth and throat dry with thirst; entire absence of sweat; $<$ from 3 P.M. till midnight.

Calcarea carb.—Frequent and copious urination, urine odorless, sour or pungent; trickling of urine after micturition; enuresis nocturna; ravenous appetite and continual violent thirst for cold drinks; desire for wine, salt, sweet things and eggs; great liability to take cold and oversensitiveness to damp cold air.

Calcarea phos.—Polyuria with weakness; induced by grief or disappointed love; headache along cranial sutures; much thirst, with dry mouth and tongue, especially in afterpart of day; abdomen flabby and sunken (Calc. carb., enlarged abdomen); craving for bacon and salted meats; children look old and wrinkled.

Cannabis Ind.—Profuse colorless urine in a full clear stream, or has to wait some time before urine flows, and must force out the last drops with his hands; skin of face and scalp feels as if drawn tight; dryness of mouth and throat with intense thirst and yet dread of cold water; white, thick, frothy and sticky saliva; bulimy; sensation as if anus and a part of urethra were filled up by a hard round body; sensation as if drops were falling from the heart; nightmare as soon as he falls asleep; loss of animal heat, exhaustion.

Causticum.—Polyuria, he urinates so easily that he is not sensible of the stream and can scarcely believe, in the dark, that he is urinating; involuntary urination when coughing, sneezing or blowing the nose; thirst for beer and cold water, often with aversion to drink; fresh meat disagrees, smoked meats agree; $<$ at night, from coffee, in open air.

Colocynthis.—Peculiar milky urine which coagulates when standing; great emaciation; excessive thirst and still passes more urine than he drank liquids; good appetite.

Helonias.—Profuse, clear, light-colored urine, containing amorphous phosphates, with low specific gravity, passed in large quantities; unnatural languor, feeling of weakness and weight in renal region; wakes every morning with lips, tongue and fauces dry, and bitter taste in mouth; complete impotence; pains and feeling of lameness in back, numbness in feet, going off by motion; drowsy and heavy; generally $>$ when moving around and exerting mind.

Iodum.—Polyuria, urine bright-yellow, thin, watery; constant restlessness, can neither sit nor sleep; canine hunger, yet loses flesh, followed by anorexia; coldness of hands and feet; rough, dry skin, often containing nodosities; heaviness of legs, as if they were of lead; dizziness with tendency to fall forward.

Kali iod.—Frequent discharge of urine as clear as water, more profuse than the drink taken would warrant; excessive thirst day and night; purpura; exostoses; dropsies; secondary and tertiary syphilis.

Kali nitr.—Polyuria, urine clear as water; headache and diarrhœa after eating veal; mouth slimy, with fetid breath, good appetite, especially in

the evening; stool hard, like sheep's dung, with tenesmus; sensation as if parts or whole body were made of wood; < from warmth of stove and during wet cold weather.

Lac defloratum.—Polyuria, especially in anæmic women with throbbing frontal headache, nausea, vomiting and obstinate constipation.

Lactic acid.—Frequent and profuse urination, must rise often at night; extreme lassitude and weariness.

Mercurialis peren.—Peevishness, fulness and tension in head; sickly look; lips dry with increased thirst; very great appetite; unusual urging to urinate with increased discharge; more frequent micturition than usual; tired and prostrated in all limbs; indolence and sleepiness; chilliness over whole body with heat in face.

Murex purpurea.—Constant desire to urinate; frequent flow of pale, clear urine, has to rise often at night to micturate; extreme lassitude and weariness; sleep with troubled dreams. Hysteria with violent sexual desire.

Natrum mur.—Polyuria; unquenchable thirst; emaciation; loss of sleep and appetite; no sweat; cold skin; sadness and weeping < by consolation; longing for salt, bitter things, oysters, fish and milk; aversion to bread and coffee; face shines as if greased; involuntary escape of urine while walking, coughing or sneezing; urination nearly every hour at night.

Phosphoric acid.—Debility from loss of animal fluids; bad effects from grief, anguish, care or disappointed love; frequent and profuse urination, forcing the patient to rise often at night; urine thick like milk (chyluria) or lime-water, with whitish curds, with stringy, bloody lumps or clear and limpid; skin of face feels tense as if white of egg had dried on it, with sensation of a crushing weight on vertex; dryness of mouth and throat with accumulation of tenacious mucus and intense thirst; wants warm food; aversion to beer, liquors or coffee; undebilitating diarrhœa.

Rhus tox.—Frequent urging, with increased urination, depositing a white sediment; desire for oysters, sweets, beer; craving for cold milk; aversion to liquor and meat, disease caused by fatigue and strain of muscular system.

Scilla.—Violent urging to urinate and frequent emission of pale, limpid urine, involuntary when coughing; longing for acids; no sweat; mouth and throat dry; bulimy and great thirst; anxious mind; fear of death.

Spigelia.—Frequent copious urination, preceded by pressive pain in bladder, > by micturition, < at night; headache and prosopalgia; mouth dry, bulimy, skin pale, wrinkled, sallow.

Taraxacum.—Frequent, profuse and pale urine. Tongue covered with a white film, with a sensation of rawness, followed by peeling off of the film in patches, leaving dark-red, tender, very sensitive spots: thirst; sycotic skin; > from walking.

Mineral waters: Carlsbad, Gastein, Vichy, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Bethesda, Gettysburg, Napa Soda, Cal., the Geysers, Brom. ars., water of Ashe Co., N. C.

Clysmic water may be used with equal benefit in polyuria and glycosuria.

2. GLYCOSURIA, Diabetes Mellitus.

Acetic acid.—Abundant sugar in urine, increased and light-colored, great thirst, but cold drink lies heavy on stomach; ascites and hydrothorax, œdema pedum; gangrenous ulcers; pale, waxen skin; extreme prostration; decomposition of animal matter.

Argentum met.—Profuse, turbid, sweetish urine; < at night, sometimes like whey, it distresses him at night, has to rise so often; emaciation and great weakness; face pale and sallow; scrotum and feet œdematous

and itching; pruritus scroti seu vulvæ; fetid taste in mouth; disposition to gangrene.

Arsenicum brom.—Mineral spring of Ashe Co., N. C. (Liquor Ars. brom.)—Needs proving, though highly recommended.

Asclepias vincet.—Arthritis, bleeding of gums, insatiable hunger; impotency; emaciation.

Berberis vulg.—Constant urging, with pain in neck of bladder, urine very slow to flow, with pain in lumbar and renal region, > by rest; after urinating sensation in bladder as if one must go again soon or as if some urine remained behind; pale-yellow urine, with a gelatinous sediment; weakness of sexual organs; pale, sallow face, sunken cheeks; sickly expression; dryness and sticky feeling in mouth and fauces; sticky, frothy saliva, like cotton; increased thirst and appetite, > by eating; pulse slow and weak; paralyzed, bruised sensation in back, < from slight exertion; skin sticky and scaling off; **intense coldness of knees.**

Bovista.—Frequent desire to urinate, even immediately after urination, with emission of a few drops; urine bright-red or yellowish-green, becomes turbid; bright yellow, with slowly forming cloud; turbid, like loam-water, with violet sediment; general languor and enervation, particularly in joints; visible palpitation after exertion, as if the heart were working in water; backache, with stiffness after stooping; urticaria.

Calcarea phos.—**Glycosuria when lungs are implicated**, diminishing the quantity of urine and lowering its specific gravity; sore aching in bladder, < after urinating, involuntary sighing; chronic cough of consumptives, who suffer with cold feet; profuse sweat in phthisis.

Carbolic acid.—Short, dry, hacking cough; excessive urination, the urine containing sugar; copious flow of limpid, colorless urine; diarrhœa or torpor of intestines; unusual appetite and thirst for stimulants; languor and profound prostration; cold skin, horripilations; **obesity or tendency to it.**

Cuprum met.—Urine acid, straw-colored, turbid after standing, a reddish, thin sediment adhered to vessel, viscous, offensive, bloody, scanty or suppressed; great and slowly progressing emaciation; suppurating tuberculosis of lungs and evident signs of depression of brain; very great thirst; increased hunger; sweetish taste of mouth; increased urination, especially at night; dry, very infrequent stool; decrease of sexual desire.

Curare.—**Diabetes acutissimus, threatening life**; clear and frequent urine, with digging, crampy pains in kidneys; shooting in stomach; dry mouth; great thirst, especially evenings and at night; sugar in urine; great emaciation.

Hepar.—The slightest contradiction makes him break out into the greatest violence, he could kill somebody without hesitation; sight gets dim when reading; heaviness and pressure in stomach after a moderate meal, unusual hunger, much thirst; desire for acids and wine; sexual desire increased, erections feeble; urine acrid, burning, making the inner surface of the prepuce or of the pudenda sore and ulcerated; emission of much pale urine, with pressure on bladder; emission of pale, clear urine, which on standing becomes turbid, thick, and deposits a white sediment.

Kali brom.—Emaciation, paleness, skin cold and dry, pulse rapid and feeble, tongue red and tender, gums spongy and bleeding; thirst excessive; appetite voracious; bowels constipated; urine pale, frequent, of great density, and loaded with sugar; liver tumid and tender (Ars. brom.).

Kali mur.—Excessive and sugary urine; itching in urethra; stomach and liver deranged; dry and light-colored stools; pain in kidneys; great weakness and somnolence.

Kali phos.—Nervous weakness; breath peculiar, of haylike odor; thirst, voracious hunger, emaciation; hepatic troubles.

Kreosotum.—Perfect depression of the trophic nervous system. Heaviness all over, with drowsiness; depression of spirits; head feels confused and dull; dimsightedness; flat, bitter taste; appetite, with sensation of fulness; intermittent, hard, dry stool; frequent and copious emission of hot, clear urine; bruised sensation in chest and all along the back; physical exhaustion, worse from rest; great itching of genitals during and after micturition.

Lachesis.—Despondency and peevishness; dimness of eyes; livid-gray complexion; readily bleeding gums; sweetish taste; constipation; violent urging to urinate, with copious discharge; impotence; difficult suffocative breathing; laming pain and weakness in back and extremities; gangrene; emaciation, with muscular relaxation.

Lactic acid.—Excessive thirst; frequent and copious micturition; urine contains sugar; skin rough and dry; obstinate constipation; tongue dry, sticky; gastric ailments; debility and emaciation; feels constantly tired and exhausted from slightest exertion; rheumatic pains with profuse urination.

Lac defloratum.—Excessive aching of back; enormous quantities of urine voided daily, with excessive lassitude and prostration; intense throbbing headache, especially in forehead, with nausea, vomiting and most obstinate constipation.

Lithium carb.—Very frequent urination, disturbing sleep; turbid urine, with much mucous deposit; dark reddish-brown deposit in urine.

Lycopodium.—Peevish and depressed in mind; thirst and hunger constant, but worse at night; flatulence; feces small in quantity; want of natural warmth; sexual desire and power gone; lithic acid gravel; pulmonary phthisis, pituitosa and purulenta, with hectic; great emaciation; mental, nervous and bodily exhaustion; **gouty lithæmia.**

Lycopus Virg.—Diabetes mellitus and insipidus from some derangement of the central nervous system or sympatheticus; morbus Basedowii; copious flow of clear urine of great density, containing sugar; intense thirst; great emaciation, etc.; increased bronchial irritation, with sighing respiration; cardiac depression.

Magnesia sulph.—Gloominess, especially mornings, and disinclination for work; mouth and throat very dry, as if numb, with a sweetish-bitter taste, in the morning, disappearing after breakfast; aversion to all food; slight thirst which can be resisted; urine copious, light-yellow, soon becomes turbid and deposits copious red sediment; erections without desire for an embrace; exhaustion and prostration, > by rest momentarily.

Magnesia ust.—Sad mood; dryness of the eyes; dulness of hearing; pale, earthy complexion; looseness of the teeth, with swelling and bleeding of the gums; dryness of the mouth, especially at night and in the morning: burning in the throat, with dryness and roughness; urine increased, pale, watery, with white sediment; itching and great dryness of the skin.

Moschus.—Unquenchable thirst; great emaciation; costiveness; impotence; frequent passage of large quantities of saccharine urine; paralytic condition of the brain; dimness of sight; earthy complexion; great dryness of the mouth and putrid taste; great thirst for stimulants and aversion to food; prickling in the skin; general exhaustion, with coldness all over.

Natrum sulph. (Carlsbad).—Depressed, irritable, taciturn, tired of life;

dulness in head and weakness of sight; dryness and burning in the eyes; nosebleed; dryness of mouth and throat; great thirst for very cold drinks; voracious appetite, with a boring pain; disgust while eating; fetid flatus; increased urination, especially at night; pains in small of back, with burning urine; hæmoptoë; cough, with purulent expectoration.

Nux vomica.—Good livers and sedentary habits. Acidity, with dyspeptic troubles; constriction of the throat; dry cough; pains in the back; numbness; paretic condition of the lower extremities; after ineffectual desire to urinate, frequent and more copious urination than could be expected from the quantity of liquid taken; sexual desire strong; spinal lesions exciting cause.

Opium.—After mental shocks or injuries. Dulness, sadness, weak memory; vision obscured as by a fog; face bloated, congested or sunken and pale; tongue thickly coated, dry; mouth and œsophagus dry; frothy sputa; ravenous hunger and unquenchable thirst; constipation more than diarrhœa; great pain and difficulty in expelling urine; no passage of urine or feces; urine turbid, brown, with an iridescent film, scanty; weariness and numbness all over.

Phosphoric acid.—**Neurogenic glycosuria.** Debility from loss of animal fluids; bad effects from grief, anguish, sorrow and care; all the joints feel bruised; very sensitive to fresh air; lassitude and heaviness; weakness of mind; falling out of the hair; dimness of eyes; excessive thirst; eructations from acids; pressure in stomach; hard, difficult stool; shortness of breathing; urine thick, **like milk (chyluria)** or lime-water, with whitish curds, with stringy, bloody, lumps, or clear, limpid, and containing much sugar; pain in back and kidneys; dull pressure in bladder; great weakness and emaciation; furunculosis.

Phosphorus.—**Glycosuria, with phthisis**; urine profuse, pale, watery; or turbid, whitish, like curdled milk, with brickdust sediment and variegated cuticle on surface; gouty diathesis; cerebral disease; cheesy degeneration of lungs.

Picric acid.—Cortex of brain congested; urine contains sugar and albumen, dark red, of high specific gravity; great indifference, **lack of will power to do anything**; eyes feel dry, as if full of sand, sight dim and confused; saliva white, frothy and stringy; disgust for food; very great thirst for cold water; great sexual desire with emissions; excessive languor and prostration, it seemed difficult to move the limbs; feet cold, chilly, cannot get warm, followed by clammy sweat; chilly all over, except head and spine; throbbing, jerking of muscles with great pains between hips.

Plumbum.—Lowness of spirits, anguish and melancholy; diminution of sight; dryness of mouth; dry, cracked tongue; feeling of contraction and constriction in throat; fever with unquenchable thirst; dingy color of skin; gangrene; constipation; hectic fever with dry, hacking cough from suppuration of lungs; great exhaustion; impotence; excessive emaciation; great hunger; obstinate belching and vomiting. Chronic lead-poisoning produces a perfect picture of glycosuria and of morbus Brightii, and Hering considered it one of the most important drugs in this form of disease.

Podophyllum.—Chalky stools; profuse and frequent micturition immediately after drinking; excessive hepatic action; hot, sour flatus.

Ratanhia.—Considerable emaciation and weakness; limbs sore and aching; great appetite; insatiable thirst and constant dryness of the mouth; gums livid and swollen; soreness in the kidneys; severe pains in small of back, improved by motion; hard stool, with straining; frequent urging to

urinate, with scanty discharge, or passes large quantities of light-colored urine.

Secale corn.—Great general lassitude; heaviness of limbs; loss of strength; emaciation; gangrene; skin dry and withered; furuncles; petechiæ; fever, with unquenchable thirst; diminished power of the senses; dryness of the mouth; morbidly great appetite; cardialgia; costiveness; diarrhœa; watery urine; increased quantity of urine.

Sizygium jambol.—Diminishes the amount of urine secreted and causes sugar to disappear. No provings!

Sulphuric acid.—Lassitude; debility; despondency; dimness of mind and sight; itching over the whole body; flatulency upward and downward; stitches in hepatic region; skin completely inactive, cold and dry; large quantities of sugar in urine; typhoid condition.

Tarentula.—Profound grief and anxiety; great prostration, and pain as if the whole body were bruised; loss of memory and dimness of sight; constant craving for raw articles; intense thirst; lips and mouth so dry that he wants to moisten them with his tongue; insatiable appetite; disgust for meat and general wasting away; constipation; polyuria, with violent pains in the lumbar region and paralysis of the lower extremities; miliary eruptions and furuncles.

Terebinthina.—Inability to concentrate the mind; dull, languid mind, relieved by frequent micturition; despondency; wearied of life; obscuration of sight; sunken features; lips cracked and slightly bleeding; epistaxis; spongy gums; tongue dry and red; foul breath; hunger and thirst, with debility; aversion to meat; rancid or acrid eructations; burning in stomach and hypochondria; tympanitis; albuminuria, with frequent micturition; **sugar is noticed in urine after large doses of Ol. Tereb.**

Thuja.—Glycosuria after a long-suppressed gonorrhœa, frequent desire to urinate day and night; craving alternates with want of appetite; longs for cold food and drink; urine contains sugar, foams, deposits a brown mucus; debility $<$ mornings.

Uranium nitrate.—**Defects of digestion and assimilation; hepatogenic diabetes. Causes sugar to be deposited in the urine.** General languor; debility; cold feeling; vertigo; purulent discharges from eyelids and nostrils, with ulceration of cheeks from the acrid discharge; copious salivation; vomiting, with great thirst; putrid eructations; urgent desire to evacuate bladder and rectum; frequent micturition; cough, with purulent discharge from nostril; lung infiltrated with gray tubercles; stiffness in loins; languor on rising from bed, with fishy smell of urine; prostration, somnolence, and shivering during the day; restless at night.

DIAPHRAGM, Diseases of.

Inflammation: *Acon.*, Amb., Apis, Ars., Bell., *Bry.*, Cact., Cann., Cham., Cimicif., Cocc., *Coloc.*, Dig., Dulc., *Hep.*, Laur., *Lyc.*, Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., *Ran.*, Sep , Spig., *Sulph.*, Tab., Veratr.

Paralysis of diaphragm: Ars., Bism., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Ruta, Stram., Zinc., Veratr.

Neuralgia of the diaphragm requires: Atrop., Cact., Cimicif., Cupr., Rhus, Mez.; after becoming rooted: Sil.; intermittent neuralgia; Ign. or the arsenical salts; Mosch., with exhaustion, as if in last stage of phthisis.

Spasms of the diaphragm: Cic., Cupr., Stram., Veratr.

Aconite.—Hard, feverish pulse; thirst; anxious impatience; restless tossing about; painful cough; difficulty in breathing; pain and heat in upper region of abdomen.

Apis mell.—Diaphragmitis; severe burning pains under short ribs on both sides; pains from below ribs spreading upward; must bend forward from contractive pain in hypochondria.

Belladonna.—Affection of the muscles of the crura; in plethoric persons with sympathetic affection or inflammation of the liver; in inflammatory or colicky pains from incarcerated concrements in liver or kidneys; in pylephlebitis; in puerperal affections with painful headache from active hyperæmia (Atrop.).

Bryonia.—Acute rheumatism of diaphragm; stitching pain in region of diaphragm, < from motion, coughing, etc.; white, dry tongue without thirst, or great thirst with drinking large quantities of water (Hep. follows well).

Cactus grand.—Acute rheumatism of diaphragm with jerking breathing, numbness of limbs; coldness; feeling as of a cord around hypochondria; rush of blood to chest; shooting pains through the back and up each side of the chest; cannot lie down; dry, tickling cough as from dust in throat.

Chamomilla.—Throbbing, burning pain in region of short ribs and pit of the stomach, < from pressure; short and anxious breathing; short, dry cough; vomiting, belching; great restlessness and tossing about, loud complaining.

Cicuta vir.—Swelling of stomach as from violent spasms of diaphragm; violent thirst during spasms; **irresistible desire to eat coal**; violent hiccough and vomiting.

Cimicifuga.—Sharp pains following the direction of the muscular fibres towards the central tendon, with cramplike pains around attachments of diaphragm, > by deep inspiration, coughing and lying down. Pains may begin in pit of stomach, follow the ribs around each way and sometimes go through to the back.

Colchicum.—Similar to Bry.; gouty diathesis; albuminosis; uneasiness at epigastrium, extremely sensitive to touch and pressure; pain in epigastrium as if pierced with a knife; violent vomiting accompanied by intense straining and loud, hollow belching, > by bending himself up and lying quiet; limbs cold, hands and feet cold.

Cuprum.—Spasm of diaphragm, the whole surface of the body has a bluish color or bluish-red face with eyelids closed; hiccough extreme and long-continued, cold extremities and great mental anxiety. Diaphragmitis.

Digitalis.—In persons who suffered from inflammation of serous membranes, especially from pleuritis, and in consequence of it became anæmic (Calc. ars.). Grasping pain from inflammation of crura; vomiturition or vomiting; oppression in centre of chest; difficult breathing, more frequent than normal; pulse at first suppressed, quick; nails blue; face cold and elongated; notwithstanding the anæmia **patient cannot bear heat**, even during reaction; > by sitting than by lying.

Dulcamara.—Diaphragmitis with simultaneous rheumatic affection of the spinal cord.

Hepar.—After Bry., in fibrinosis, promotes absorption.

Lycopodium.—Sense of constriction from the right side all around short ribs; cannot stretch himself or lie on his back or stand upright; tension in hypochondria as from a hoop; hiccough and frequent belching without relief.

Nux moschata.—Diaphragmitis; oppression of chest, like a pressing load, dry cough, loss of breath, from getting wet, < from inhalation; weight in upper part of abdomen, lower part tense; hiccough, nausea and waterbrash; inclination to sleep.

Nux vomica.—Muscular pain of a grasping, rooting nature, with nausea and vomiting.

Ranunculus bulb.—Spasmodic hiccough; sharp shooting pains or stabbing from hypochondria and epigastrium through to the back; < from any change of weather or change of temperature.

Rhus tox.—Disposition to move though it increases the pain, commencing on the left side and going to the right.

Stramonium.—Mixture of hyperæmia and spasm, of affection of the spinal cord and of the diaphragm; singultus, sympathetic affection of glottis, etc.

Sulphur.—To promote absorption in fibrinosis.

Tabacum.—Excessive painfulness of the muscular part of the crura from renal calculi, especially when incarcerated in the ureter. (Bell. contracts circular fibres, Tab. the longitudinal ones.)

In coaffection of the heart compare: Spig., Laur., Cann. sat., Ars., Veratr.

Singultus: in **nervous persons**: Bell., Hyosc., Ign., Mosch., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v.; **gastric and hepatic troubles**: Bry., Chel., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; painful from **inflammation of neighboring organs**: Atrop., Bell., Hyosc., Op.; **cerebral anæmia and vital exhaustion,** as in the last stage of phthisis: Amm. carb., Mosch. and Phos. Ign. acts well in children who may be livergrown.

Spasmodic hiccough: Bell., Magn. phos., Nux m., Nux v., Ran. bulb., Stram., Tab.; **vehement**: Amm. m., Cic., Lob., Lyc., Nicc., Nux v., Rat., Stront., Teucr., Veratr.

After **cold fruit**: Ars., Puls.; **cold drinks**: Nux v.; **hot drinks**: Veratr.; from and after **smoking**: Amb., Arg., Ign., Lach., Puls., Sel.; after **breakfast**: Zinc.; **during meals**: Magn. mur., Merc., Teucr.; during **sleep**: Cin., Merc. cor.; in **bed**: Lachn.

DIARRHŒA.

Principal remedies: Æsc. hip., Alnus, Ant. crud., Apoc., Arn., *Ars.*, Asclep., Bell., Berb., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carb.v., *Cham.*,Chim.,Chin., Coloc., Crot. tigl., Collins., Cupr., *Dulc.*, Fer., Graph., Ham., Hep., Hyosc., Hydr., Ipec., *Iris*, Jugl., Lach., Leptan., Magn., *Merc.*,Nitr.ac.,Nux m.,Petr.,Phyt., *Pod.*, *Puls.*, Rheum, Rhus, Rum., Sec., Sep., Sulph., Thromb., *Yucca*, Veratr.

Painless diarrhœa: Apis, Arg. nit., Ars., Bar. m., Bell., Camph., Carb. an., Cham., Chel., *Chin.*, Cinn., Clem., Colch., Coloc., Crot.tigl., *Dulc.*, *Fer.*, Gels., Hep., *Hyosc.*, Ipec., Kali carb., *Lyc.*, Merc., Natr. sulph., Nitr., Nux m., Nux v., Nuphar (mornings), Op., Petr., Phos., Phos.ac., Plat., *Pod.*, Rhus, Rum., Scill., Sec., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Sulph. ac., *Veratr. alb.;* **diarrhœa with colic**: Apoc. andr., *Ars.*, Bry., Cact., Caps., Carb.v., Cham., Colch., Crot.tigl., Collins., Coloc., Dulc., Fluor. ac., *Gamb.*, Hep., Jal., Kali mur., Magn. carb., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Sec., Sulph., Veratr. alb.; **with vomiting**: Apoc. andr., Apoc. can., *Ars.*, Ascl. syr., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Collins., Chin., Crot. tigl., Dulc., Euphor., Fer., Graph., *Ipec.*, Iris, Pod., Puls. (see Cholera); **with tenesmus**: Æsc. hip., Ars., Bov., Caps., Eup. perf., Gels., Hep., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Rheum, Rhus, Sulph.; **alternating with constipation**: Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Bry, Iod., Kali bi., Lach., Lact., Nux v., Rhus, Ruta; alternating with **headache**: Pod.; diarrhœa **day and night**: Kali carb., Merc., Sil., Sulph., Tarent.; **only in day**: Amm. m., Canth., Cin., Gamb., Glon., Hep., Magn. carb., Natr. sulph., Nitr., Petr., Scill.; **evening**: Aloe, Bor., Bov., Canth., Caust., Colch., Gels., Kali carb., Lach., Merc., Mez., Mur.

ac.; **night:** Aloe, Ant., Arg. nit., Bov., Bry., Canth., Caps., Cham., Chin., Dulc., Graph., Ipec., Iris, Kali carb., Lach., Merc., Nux m., Phos., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sel., Sulph., Tab., Veratr. alb.; **sudden:** Apis, Kali bi., Crot. tigl., Natr. carb., Pod.; **chronic:** Æsc. hip., Aln., Ampel., Apoc. can., Bapt., Calc. carb., Chin., Cist., Collins., Fer., Graph., Hep., Lach., Leptan., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Pod., Sep., Sulph.; **disposition to:** Calc., Graph., Kreos., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sulph.; from deranged stomach or **irregular living:** Ant. crud., Coff., Ipec., Nux v., Puls.; from **revelling:** Carb. v., Nux v.; from **abuse of cathartics** or *Merc. dulc.:* Hep., Carb. v., Chin., Nitr. ac.; from **abuse of magnesia:** Puls., Rheum; from **abuse of rhubarb:** Cham., Coloc., Merc., Nux v., Puls.; from **abuse of tobacco:** Cham., Puls.; **from a cold:** Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Chin., Dulc., Merc., Natr., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; from cold or **atmospheric changes:** Ars., Bry., Dulc., Merc.; of **old people:** Ars., Bry., Phos., Sec.; of **children:** Ant. crud., Benz. ac., Cham., Crot. tigl., Fer., Hyosc., Ipec., Jal., Magn., Merc., Nux m., Pod., Rheum, Sulph., Sulph. ac.; during **dentition:** Ars., Calc., Cham., Coff., Fer., Ipec., Magn., Merc., Nux m., Psor., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; of **enfeebled persons:** Bapt., Chin., Fer., Nux m., Phos., Phos. ac., Sec.; from **scrofulosis:** Ars., Ars. iod., Bar., Calc., Chin., Dulc., Lyc., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; of **pregnant women:** Alum., Ant. crud., Cham., Chin., Dulc., Hyosc., Lyc., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Sep., Veratr.; of **lying-in women:** Ant. crud., Dulc., Hyosc., Rheum.

Abrotanum.—Diarrhœa for several days, **stopping suddenly or being checked, followed by rheumatism:** food passes undigested; alternate diarrhœa and constipation.

Acetic acid.—**Diarrhœa in phthisis,** typhoid fever, dentition, heat of summer; stools liquid, undigested, profuse, watery, light-colored; painful or not, but followed by great exhaustion; great thirst and profuse urination; skin pale and waxen; debility; poor sleep. The patient often lies on abdomen to obtain relief; chronic diarrhœa of children with marasmus and great emaciation; swelling of feet and legs.

Aconite.—Watery, black, green stools, like chopped spinach; bilious diarrhœa of infants, with colic, which no position relieves; corrosive and slimy stools, small, frequent, involuntary; stool when passing flatus; before stool cutting pain, anguish and sweat, during stool cutting pains, trembling, tenesmus, sweat; after stool relief, except the anguish and fear. Diarrhœa from checked perspiration during heat of summer, with cold nights, from anger and fright.

Æsculus hip.—Diarrhœa, the desire to have the bowels moved coming on suddenly, preceded by passage of flatus and followed by pain in abdomen and eructations tasting of the ingesta. **Chronic diarrhœa,** first part hard and black, then evacuation yellow, thin or brown and mushy or white or natural in color, accompanied by severe lumbar and sacral pains, weakness, tenesmus and most unpleasant sensation in rectum and anus. Nervous prostration, weariness and sleepiness, pale face, liver complaint, hæmorrhoids.

Æthusa cyn.—Green, thin, bilious discharges, with violent tenesmus before and after stool; bright-yellow or greenish-watery, slimy stools, with crying and drawing up of feet in children; stools of partly digested food, shortly after meal or at night; loose stool, preceded by cutting in abdomen, with tenesmus, mornings, after rising.

Agaricus.—**Diarrhœa in wet weather,** mostly mornings, after rising and eating, with much rumbling; stools thin, yellow, fecal, slimy, with pinching and cutting in abdomen before stool and smarting in anus afterwards,

crampy colic and passing of inodorous flatus or of garlic smell; **stools have an abominable stench**; drowsy in daytime; hard stool, then loose and finally diarrhœa; increased micturition even with the diarrhœa; great debility; chronic diarrhœa.

Aloe.—**Want of confidence in sphincter ani**; urging to stool continuously, worse immediately after eating, feeling of fulness and weight in the pelvis, with passage of urine, only hot flatus passes, giving relief, but burning in anus afterwards. Difficulty to retain feces, even a well-formed stool passes unnoticed, when walking or standing. Profuse watery diarrhœa, accompanied by wind, containing lumps of jellylike mucus, looking like frog-spawn; **diarrhœa driving out of bed very early in the morning** (Sulph.); stools yellow, fecal, bright-yellow, bilious, great rumbling in bowels, escape of large quantities of offensive flatus, < mornings, **in hot, damp weather**, from overheating, after cold in a damp room, after chagrin. Stools yellow, fecal, < after eating and drinking and then is hungry again, with desire for juicy things and aversion to meat, before stool violent urging, during stool tenesmus and discharge of much flatus, after stool faintness; < from midnight till nearly noon, waking him from sound sleep. Stool and urine escape together. Urging with intense griping, pinching pain across the lower part of abdomen (Opuntia), especially on right side, with sensation of a plug wedged between symphysis pubis and coccyx, before, during and after stool, > by passing offensive hot flatus, followed by extreme prostration, perspiration and chilliness. **Hospital diarrhœa.**

Alstonia const.—**Camp diarrhœa**; **summer diarrhœa**; full of undigested food and tinged with blood, especially when complicated with symptoms of malarious poison or from drinking bad or swamp water, impregnated with decayed vegetable matter.

Alumen.—Very weakening colliquate diarrhœa; stool yellow as an infant's, slimy after colic pains, causing great weakness; ichorous, mixed with blood, of an offensive odor. Ulcerations in rectum.

Alumina.—**Diarrhœa on alternate days.** Inactivity of rectum, even a soft and thin stool requires great straining; inability to defecate till there is a large accumulation; diarrhœa whenever she urinates; diarrhœa with urging in rectum, with bloody scanty stool; chill during stool, which is offensive and exhausts the patient.

Ammonium mur.—**Colliquative diarrhœa of phthisis abdominalis**; diarrhœa and vomiting during menses (spine feels cold and itchy), discharges varying in color and character, accompanied by a great deal of flatus; diarrhœa after eating, with pain in abdomen, back, sacrum and limbs; glassy, tough mucus in stool.

Antimonium crud.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of old people; diarrhœa after nursing, from overheating, after cold bathing, at night and early mornings, with nausea and vomiting, with colic and much belching; acrid diarrhœa, with white tongue, loss of appetite, eructations, nausea and vomiting; protrusion of rectum after stool; watery, profuse stools alternating with constipation; stools, watery, profuse, with little hard lumps, or containing undigested food; diarrhœa from vinegar or other acids; diarrhœa of pregnant women and young children; no thirst.

Antimonium tart.—Diarrhœa slimy and of the appearance of yeast, with marked cadaverous smell; watery, sometimes slimy and greenish diarrhœa, with noise in bowels and urging, and off and on nausea; profuse, copious and involuntary diarrhœa with collapse; diarrhœa of drunkards, or in pneumonia, zymosis, especially if the eruption is suppressed.

Apis mell.—Painless diarrhœa, especially mornings, greenish, yellow,

watery, mucous, profuse and full of bright-red lumps (with drowsiness, prostration, no thirst); stools involuntary, oozing or pouring from half-open anus on any movement of the trunk; chronic diarrhœa of a bilious or erysipelatous character with increasing prostration and smarting of the raw anus. Diarrhœa during typhoid or scarlatina, or from the debilitating influence of continued heat.

Apocynum can.—Stools copious, yellow or brownish, watery and sometimes containing undigested food, discharged with an expulsive force. Stools escape involuntarily from sphincter, even when passing flatus; weakness after stool and an all-gone feeling in abdomen; face pale and covered with cold sweat.

Aranea diadema. — Diarrhœa in hydrogenoid constitutions which cannot bear moisture; constant chilliness; **wakes at 4 a. m. with colic;** borborygmus, diarrhœa, stools watery, with great rumbling in bowels; numbness of arms and legs; no appetite, and partaking of food increases the pain during the night; feels restless and out of sorts in daytime; on awaking sensation as if some parts of body were swollen and enormously large.

Argentum nit.—**Nervous diarrhœa from emotions**; from apprehension as when ready to go to church, theatre, etc., that bowels would move; from drinking; great fondness for sugar or sweets, though their use provokes diarrhœa; diarrhœa of children during dentition, after weaning; chronic diarrhœa of children; stools green, flaky, like spinach, mucous, with excessive flatulency, < at night; green, brown, bloody, < after midnight; slimy, watery, greenish, bloody, with tenesmus; difficulty of breathing, with long sighs.

Arnica.—**Involuntary stools during sleep**; brown, fermented stools, with fetid breath and loathing of food; offensive, papescent, involuntary stools; foul and putrid eructations and stools, with feeling of nauseous repletion after eating.

Arsenicum.—**Diarrhœa of malarial origin, or after chilling the stomach with cold substances**; great weakness, out of all proportion to the amount of stool, fainting, rapid emaciation, rapid and scarcely perceptible pulse; stool preceded by restlessness, anguish and pain in abdomen; stool pappy (not often watery), yellow, bloody or greenish, or more frequently a blackish, very offensive substance, accompanied by vomiting, excessive pain in abdomen, burning in rectum, tenesmus; followed by burning in anus, palpitation, trembling of limbs and great prostration; small, painless, pappy stools, smelling like putrid ulcers; purging, with extreme coldness of extremities; watery autumnal diarrhœa, with pinching pains and tendency to run into cholera or dysentery; vomiting after drinking; pulse frequent in the morning and slow in the evening; **wants to lie with the head low**; < at night, from 1 to 3 A. M., and in the morning after rising, during and after eating.

Arsenicum iod.—No diarrhœa at night, but urging commences on beginning to move about in the morning; copious watery discharges; distressing nausea and vomiting, and stools mushy, with occasional scybalæ, small in size, of peculiar black color, with some straining; excessive painful flatulence, > by heat and passing wind.

Asafœtida.—Painful diarrhœa; watery, liquid stools of the most disgusting smell. discharges profuse, greenish, blackish-brown, papescent, which relieve; pains in abdomen and discharge of fetid flatus; **stool and breath equally offensive**; pain in perineum, as from something dull pressing out; urine warm, of a pungent ammoniacal smell.

Asarum Europ.—A long, yellow, twisted string of **inodorous mucus** in three or four stools, with pain in abdomen; diarrhœa, passes shaggy masses of mucus, inodorous and full of ascarides; lientery, watery stools after a meal, very weakening; diarrhœa in chilly, nervous persons, from debility, during hectic or slow fever. Cannot bear the sound of scratching on linen or any similar substance. Before stool, cutting in abdomen and sharp stitches in rectum from above downward, after stool pressing and straining, and discharge of white, viscid, bloody mucus; prolapsus ani with the stool.

Asclepias tub.—**Winter diarrhœa**; catarrhal diarrhœa in warm weather when nights are cold and damp; fluid, painful stools, of a very strong smell or like spoiled eggs, with sensation as if the bowels would come out; black, flaky stools, with yellow spots, like fat, attended with a feeling as if a stream of fire passed through the abdomen; bilious and painful stools.

Baptisia tinct —Adynamic, fetid, exhausting diarrhœa, causing excoriation; stools dark, offensive, nauseous and even bloody, with colic and tenesmus or painless; pain in hepatic region, and particularly about gall-bladder; soft, papescent stool, with large quantities of mucus; **diarrhœa from noxious effluvia.**

Baryta carb.—Frequent small stools, with feeling of great relief; diarrhœa towards morning, preceded by pain in abdomen, later yellow stools with mucus and blood; small pinworms or round worms pass with the stool; anus sore and humid.

Belladonna.—Diarrhœa < from motion (Rheum, Crot. tigl.); straining to stool, which is more fluid than usual, but very little is voided and immediately after is followed by much increased straining; slimy and bloody diarrhœic stools; flushed face, red eyes, throbbing carotids, etc.; dysenteric diarrhœa with much tenesmus.

Benzoic acid.—Horripilations or chilliness before stool; discharges copious, watery, grayish-white like dirty soapsuds; **excessively offensive**, scenting the whole house; of a strong, pungent smell, like that of the urine; putrid, bloody, frothy, insufficient; urging to stool, with ineffectual straining.

Berberis.—Mushlike yellowish stools, with rumbling and passing of wind; squeamish, much thirst; heat in face and dulness of head, in the evening appetite; watery, large, pappy stools, mostly with tenesmus before and after. Soreness and tenderness of renal region, < by jar and pressure; tearing pains in back running down ureters and shooting down hips; coldness of knees; disturbed sleep; feeling of weakness and malaria.

Bismuth.—Watery, cadaverous-smelling, papescent, foul stools; flatulency and borborygmi with tympany; hypogastrium painful to touch; copious blackish stools; obstinate cases of diarrhœa, which fail to yield to the remedy.

Boletus lar.—Deep-yellow, frothy, papescent stools, that run a stream from bowels, last part mixed with bile and frothy mucus, preceded by hard and sickening pains in hypogastrium and followed by same symptoms.

Borax ven.—**Diarrhœa just after breakfast**; urging to stool in the morning, the passage at first formed, then loose, with burning in anus; stools frequent, from morning till 2 P. M., soft, light-yellow, slimy, with faintness and weariness, containing undigested food; cheerful mood after stool; bowels move before making water; stools painless, at first frothy, thin and brown, later cadaverous-smelling, containing bits of yellow feces. Desire for acid drinks.

Bovista.—Morning diarrhœa with much urging; **diarrhœa before and during menses**; before stool urging with colic, during stool twisting in

abdomen, after stool languor, tenesmus, burning at anus as if worms were crawling; itching on top of os coccygis, has to scratch the parts raw and sore; stinking flatus.

Bromium.—**Desire for acids, which aggravate and cause diarrhœa**; aversion to tobacco and to drinking cold water; emptiness in stomach or contractive pains in stomach, > by eating, but diarrhœa after every meal; stools bright yellow, preceded by cutting and rumbling in abdomen; stools light-yellow, slimy, painless, odorless, like scraping of guts; < after oysters.

Bryonia.—**Diarrhœa from suddenly checked perspiration in hot weather,** from indulgence in vegetable food or stewed fruits, from getting overheated in summer, from drinking milk, cold drinks, or from anger and chagrin; lips dry and parched, desire for cold and acid drinks, for large quantities at long intervals; with internal heat, without feeling hot outside; diarrhœa preceded by colic, at night or early morning, after rising and moving about, coming on so suddenly that escape is hard to prevent; bilious diarrhœa with lancinating pain; loose stools, painless and undigested, smelling foul, like old rotten cheese; brown, thin, fecal stools with burning and prickling in anus; urging, followed by copious pasty evacuations, with relief of all symptoms, except confusion of head; stool pasty, with much flatus, followed by hard portions and again by soft, so that he thought he would never get through; fainting and qualmishness when rising up, with great desire to lie down and keep quiet.

Cactus grand.—**Diarrhœa with heart affections.** Morning diarrhœa of very loose feces, preceded by great pain; watery, bilious stools in the forenoon; sensation of great weight in anus and a strong desire to pass a large quantity, but nothing passes; pricking in anus, as of sharp pins.

Cainca.—**Frequent desire to defecate, but passes only wind,** with pressure on rectum; urgent loose stool early in the morning; soft or lienteric stools; rheumatic diarrhœa with free, loose, watery stools.

Caladium.—Stools pappy and soft; passage of noisy flatus at first and is compelled to strain hard to eject the soft pappy stool, had scarcely dressed after movement before he was obliged to go again.

Calcarea acet. and **carb.**—Looseness of bowels, however induced, makes her feel weak for a long time, < evenings; diarrhœa of varying character, undigested, offensive, like spoiled eggs, mixed, soft and lumpy; undigested, whitish; stool first hard, then pappy, finally soft; scanty, mixed with blood; **chronic diarrhœa which does not weaken the patient**; claylike stools, smelling sour or fetid; chronic diarrhœa **after burns**; involuntary stool, as if fermented; feels best when constipated.

Calcarea phos.—Diarrhœa with much flatulency, caused by juicy fruit or cider; after vexations, with headache of schoolgirls, during dentition; offensive pus with stools, which are green and loose, sometimes slimy with children, or soft and passed with difficulty; white and mushy; hot and watery; very offensive; longing for bacon, hamfat; at every attempt to eat, bellyache, also after cold water.

Calcarea sulph.—Diarrhœa with pain in abdomen, from change of weather or after eating maple sugar; stools purulent or bloody purulent (typhoid).

Camphora.—Diarrhœa with sweat on face, stiffness of neck and pain in it on motion; diarrhœa with great prostration and **collapse at the very commencement of the disease**; cutting pains, with a loose discharge of dark-brown or black feces, like coffee-grounds, after taking cold; rice-water stools, difficult passage of feces preceded by much flatulency, also passed with difficulty.

Cantharis.—White or pale-reddish mucous stools, like scraping of guts; frequent, small, corrosive stools, with colic and pinching; anxious restlessness; pale, wretched appearance; frequent ineffectual desire to urinate, uræmic coma, delirium and convulsions; burning before and after urinating.

Capsicum.—Mucous diarrhœa with tenesmus, stools frequent, small, with tenesmus and burning in rectum and bladder; bloody, mucous, shaggy; greenish, frothy, < at night; tenacious mucus, mixed with black blood. Before stool cutting, flatulent colic; during stool tenesmus; after stool burning at anus, thirst, but drinking causes shuddering, drawing pains in back; < by currents of air, even warm air; putrid taste as of putrid water; frequent unsuccessful desire to urinate.

Carbo veg.—Diarrhœa from chilling the stomach with ice-water (Ars.); from rancid fat; cholera or exhausting infantile diarrhœa, when the breath begins to get cold. Hot, moist, offensive flatus, with painful dragging towards sacrum and thence towards abdomen; meteorism with loud rumbling, > from passing wind upward and downward; feces escape with flatus; burning in rectum. Stools frequent, involuntary, putrid, cadaverous smelling, watery, bloody; profuse diarrhœa in tuberculosis. Painful diarrhœa of old people, even soft stool passed with difficulty.

Carbolic acid.—**Diarrhœa from bad drainage** (Bapt.), from drinking impure water; emission of putrid flatus and fetid stools; involuntary stools at night, in bed; stools as in bilious diarrhœa; involuntary thin, black stools, or like thick glue, passed in thin strips, like tape.

Carboneum sulphurat.—**Chronic diarrhœa, setting in every four or six weeks** and lasting one or two days; yellowish, frothy, sour-smelling, fluid discharges, with tenesmus and colicky pains, particularly around navel, which is drawn inward, coming on during night; burning and itching at anus.

Cascarilla.—Occasional diarrhœa, becoming gradually worse and more frequent, with backache and lassitude; diarrhœa alternating with hard, lumpy stools; passes bright blood, with or without stool, in large quantities, causing weakness.

Causticum.—Chronic diarrhœa in dyspeptics and consumptives, which is caused whenever **taking fresh meat**; liquid fecal stools, which pass better standing; involuntary escape of feces with flatus; diarrhœa from cold air striking abdomen, itching and sticking in rectum; < from fat food, acids, sweets; > from smoked meat.

Cepa.—Flatus very offensive and moist; bowels loose, after midnight or towards morning, with offensive flatus; bad effects from eating spoiled fish; wind colic in region of navel, < on sitting, > when walking and by passing flatus.

Chamomilla.—Mucous diarrhœa in summer, often caused by checked perspiration or crude food, with abundant griping, < towards evening; small, frequent, hot, corrosive stools of green, or green and white mucus, smelling like rotten eggs, with colic before and during stool, and relief after; during dentition, when the children are peevish and restless, with involuntary emission of urine, which is hot when passing it; sweating head, hot mouth, tickling cough.

Chelidonium.—Constant pain under the inferior angle of the right scapula; drowsiness with inability to sleep; diarrhœa without pain or urging; fluid feces often escape unexpectedly; stools brown watery, white watery; green mucus; thin, pasty, bright-yellow or light-gray; like rice-water, tinged yellow; flakes, strings, gelatinous lumps; diarrhœa and constipation alternately; chronic diarrhœa with hepatic troubles; pain

across navel, as if abdomen were constricted by a cord; relishes milk and hot drinks, coffee agrees, wine relieves abdominal pain, < from cold drinks and at night; all complaints lessen after dinner.

Chimaphila mac.—Diarrhœic stools containing air-bubbles, colic after stool; diarrhœa during worm fever, no thirst or hunger during fever, gnawing hunger afterwards.

China.—Emission of a quantity of flatus, frequently very fetid, without relief; diarrhœa comes on gradually, stools more and more watery, pale, pinkish, with rapid emaciation. Diarrhœa, **particularly after meals, at night, painless, early in morning**; in hot weather; from eating fruit; from drinking sour beer; after measles; during smallpox; after severe acute diseases; after loss of fluids; on alternate days; with trembling and debility. Stools profuse, frequent, putrid; corrosive, loose, brownish, painless, with feeling of debility; frothy, painless, loose, with fermentation in bowels; painless, black; thin, large, with flatus, mornings; offensive, undigested, or white, papescent, at night; cadaverous-smelling, brown, < at night. Lienteria from weakness of intestinal canal. Thirst during stool, if there is marked sweat.

Chininum ars.—Diarrhœa from malarious poisoning; stools thin, watery, undigested, offensive, dark or light brown, sometimes with a meal-like sediment; eggs and fish cause at once a painless diarrhœa.

Chininum sulph.—Nightly diarrhœa, stools watery, slimy, dark or even blackish, with offensive smell; involuntary; bloody urine.

Chionanthus.—Stools watery, dark-brown, terribly offensive, like carrion, with pieces of undigested food in it; hot, scalding sensation in anus during stool and some time afterwards; cold sweat on forehead and back of hand during stool.

Cina.—Diarrhœa with discharge of lumbrici and ascarides; involuntary, greenish, slimy or white mucous stools, looking like small pieces of parched corn, with pinching colic before; white jellylike urine; picking at nose; peevish and restless; alternate diarrhœa and constipation; diarrhœa immediately after eating and drinking, particulary after drinking.

Cinnamomum.—Diarrhœa < after drinking; with acidity of stomach.

Cistus Can.—Diarrhœa from coffee, acid fruits; in wet weather; in scrawny, scrofulous children; irresistible urging to stool early in the morning, which is grayish-yellow, thin, hot, squirting out; discharge of much flatus; desire for acid food, which causes pain in stomach after eating, with nausea.

Cocculus.—Frequent, fetid, yellow, painless stools **only by day**; diarrhœa with sensation in abdomen as of sharp stones rubbing together; diarrhœa from riding but a short distance in an omnibus or car; emission of hot flatus; violent gastralgia with griping tearing pains; nausea and tendency to faint; intense thirst while eating; all food tastes not salty enough; prolapsus recti after stool.

Coffea cruda.—Diarrhœa of liquid, fecal, offensive stools, from sudden joy, taking cold, in open air, during dentition after the use of Chamomile tea; painless, but weakening; from domestic cares. Constant alternation of diarrhœa and constipation.

Coffea tosta.—Torpor of bowels; diarrhœa from (mental) overwork and worry; **obstinate diarrhœa of old people** after cholera; obstinate chronic diarrhœa, catarrh of bladder, particularly of old debauchees.

Colchicum.—Extremely painful urging to stool, at first only a little feces passed, followed by transparent, gelatinous and very membranous mucus, with some relief of pain in abdomen; after stool remission of pains;

involuntary stools; stinking flatus, feeling of feces in rectum and renewed desire for stool; exhaustion. Stools varying in color, green, yellow, reddish, variegated, slime and feces mixed; profuse watery **diarrhœa in hot, damp weather, in the fall**; vomiting and purging of rice-water stool with thirst; burning in stomach and abdomen, or icy coldness. Appetite fair, but as soon as he sees or smells food, he shudders from nausea and is unable to eat. Painless cholera morbus; with deathly nausea, weakness ard prostration; < from the smell or sight of food.

Colocynthis.—Diarrhœa from anger with indignation; saffron-yellow, frothy, liquid stools; first watery, then bilious, and lastly bloody stools, with violent spasmodic pains and excoriating the anus; frequent, but not profuse; the colic relieved by the evacuation, or more rarely the colic occurs chiefly and is very severe after stool; urine fetid, viscid, jellylike; frequent urging to urinate, with small discharge; cramps in the legs and feet; dysenteric diarrhœa, renewed each time after taking the least food or drink, < after eating or drinking, > from warmth in bed.

Conium.—Liquid fecal stools, mingled with hard lumps; involuntary stools during sleep without waking; cutting pain and burning before and during the stool; palpitation and tremulous weakness after stool; frequent urination; intermittent stream of urine; weakness and lassitude, with desire to lie down. **Chronic diarrhœa of old men.**

Copaiva.—Copious, involuntary watery stools; worse in the morning, with loss of appetite; nausea and vomiting; white, copious, mucous stools, not tenacious; in the morning, with chilliness and colic, forcing him to bend double.

Cornus circ.—Very offensive stools and foul-smelling flatus, with burning in rectum and anus; jaundice; great relaxation of mind and body; thirst for cold drinks; nausea, with sticky sweat and feeling of exhaustion; relief from flatus and stool; sleepiness.

Crotalus.—Diarrhœa from noxious effluvia (Bapt., Carb. ac.), imbibition of septic matter in food or drink, **from high game**, summer diarrhœa and cholera; stools dark green, black, thin, like coffee-grounds, offensive; violent purging, with disagreeable sensation through whole body and nauseous taste; shuddering with diarrhœa; lowness of spirits and indifference to everything; great debility and faintness.

Croton tigl.—Extreme coldness, amounting to chilliness along spinal column downward and through entire abdomen, with nausea and vomiting, subsequently flushed face with colic, commencing in region of transverse colon and gradually extending downward. Very copious, paplike, yellow, dirty-green or brown, watery stools, coming out like a shot, < by motion, while eating and drinking, > by warm drinks; diarrhœa coming on suddenly, pain in abdomen, faint feeling before, during and after stool; sweat on face after stool, < from fruit and sweetmeats, during summer; **every movement of the body renews discharges**, causing at first violent pains in bowels, with tenesmus; swashing sound and feeling in abdomen; anxious countenance, spirits depressed, great restlessness and great prostration.

Cuprum ars.—Chronic mucous diarrhœa during summer, cramps in abdomen, tenesmus of rectum and bladder, frequent and painful urination, pain in sacral region; diarrhœa during convalescence; great prostration.

Cuprum met.—Violent diarrhœa, with cramps in the stomach and chest; restlessness and tossing about; though not copious, still patient

shows sunken features; cold sweat; weak and small pulse; drinks descend the œsophagus with a gurgling sound; frequent watery diarrhœa, not very copious, with flakes, or profuse squirting out, with much wind passing.

Cyclamen.—Diarrhœa **renewed after every cup of coffee**; of chlorotic women subject to migraine and menstrual irregularities; mucous diarrhœa in the evening, stool odorless, brownish-yellow, expelled forcibly, as if shot out, preceded by pinching pain in abdomen.

Digitalis—Violent diarrhœa of watery ash-gray stools, with cutting and tearing pains, and sensation of sinking in the stomach, as if one would die; slow, weak pulse; jaundice, with fetid or sweetish ptyalism; loss of appetite, with clean tongue; nausea with vomiting, which does not always relieve.

Dioscorea.—Morning diarrhœa, profuse, deep-yellow, thin stools, followed by weak, faint feeling, without relieving the pain in the bowels; just before or during stool, some pain in sacral region and bowels of a writhing and drawing character, radiating upward and downward, until the whole body and extremities become involved in spasms; discharge of large quantities of very offensive flatus (disposition to whitlows).

Dulcamara. — Sour-smelling diarrhœa when the weather suddenly changes from warm to cold, damp weather, with prostration. **Diarrhœa alternating with rheumatism**; diarrhœa with flatulence several afternoons in succession, before stool cutting pain and rumbling, after stool lassitude and burning in rectum; nightly stools; with colic, especially around navel; loss of appetite, thirst, nausea and vomiting, pale face, languor, restlessness; desire for stool, yet no action in rectum, great straining; stools slimy, alternately yellow or greenish, whitish, watery; frequent; scanty; corrosive, with flocculi, < at night and in wet weather.

Elaps coral.—**Diarrhœa of consumptives**; stools of black frothy blood, with twisting in bowels, sinking feeling at pit of stomach, pain in stomach > by lying on abdomen; cold drinks feeling like ice in stomach, desire for sweet buttermilk.

Elaterium.—Dark-green mucous stools in masses, mixed with whitish mucus streaked with blood; **profuse watery diarrhœa without vomiting**; frequent stool, with cutting pain in abdomen, the stools flowing out very profusely in a gush (Crot. tigl.), after taking cold by standing on damp ground, after exertion.

Euphorbium.—Profuse diarrhœa, the desire for stool very urgent, with violent itching and burning in rectum before, during and after stool; discharge like glue, papescent, yellowish.

Ferrum.—Watery, mucous, painless, **undigested stools at night, or while eating and drinking**; pale face, with red spots on cheeks; emaciation; distended abdomen without flatulence; bulimy alternating with loss of appetite; cardialgia; spasmodic pain in back and anus; exhausting sweats; diarrhœa worse morning; bad sleep before midnight, **chronic, watery, painless diarrhœa, coming regularly every afternoon,** involuntary during a meal (in children); colliquative diarrhœa in phthisical patients, passages very frequent and finally becoming almost involuntary from great debility; < after abuse of Chin. or quinine.

Ferrum phos.—Stools frequent, green, watery or hashed, mixed with mucus, of pure blood, bloody mucus or bloody scum; like bloody fish brine, < midnight till morning; straining at stool, also retching, colic before stool; anorexia, aversion to milk; dyspepsia < from meat, herring, coffee and cake, sour things; great thirst for much water, great paleness of skin, emaciation; often caused by checked perspiration.

Fluoric acid.—Bilious diarrhœa, < during day, soon after drinking, especially warm drinks; very loose, bright yellow stools, with a quantity of mucus, preceded by considerable griping; offensive, watery, yellowish-brown stools after drinking coffee; frequent flatulency and belching, with constriction of anus; **on alternate days, a later hour each time.**

Gamboge (Gummi gutti).—Stool preceded by excessive cutting about the navel, and **expelled all at once after considerable urging and followed by a feeling of great relief**; profuse flatulency, especially evening and night; stools of dark green mucus, offensive, corrosive; profuse yellow watery diarrhœa in hot weather, **particularly old people,** lienteric stools; burning in anus after stools; diarrhœa < forenoon and during day, after drinking ale; > from pressing abdomen which relieves the cutting pains; diarrhœa alternating with constipation; rumbling and rolling in abdomen, as of fluid running from a bottle; appetite fair, but a little food satisfies. Chronic diarrhœa consequent upon exposure, stools mostly at night, preceded by colic and much rumbling in bowels, relief only after several passages, brown stools mixed with lumps of mucus and blood. Urine smells like onion, scenting the whole room. Emaciation and prostration.

Gelsemium.—Diarrhœa in nervous persons; subject to nervous chills; after **sudden emotions,** as grief, fright, bad news, the anticipation of any unusual ordeal, of soldiers before a battle, during dentition. Stools: yellow, fecal, bilious, cream-colored, clay-colored, color of green tea, involuntary, fermented, with much wind and great nervous weakness, more than the evacuations could cause. Catarrhal diarrhœa with spasmodic colic and tenesmus; bowels loose, but great difficulty to discharge anything, as if the sphincter ani were spasmodically closed; diarrhœa in the evening.

Geranium mac.—Constant desire to go to stool, with inability for some time to pass any fecal matter, then bowels move without pain or effort; mouth dry, tip of tongue burning.

Gnaphalium. — Watery, offensive, morning diarrhœa, often repeated during day, rumbling in bowels; colic, urine scanty, no appetite or taste.

Graphites.—Chronic cases; stools brown, fluid, **mixed with undigested food and of an intolerable fetor,** < at night, after taking cold, after menses, adapted to flabby fat persons who suffer from constant chilliness and are subject to eczematous and herpetic eruptions which crack and ooze a glutinous fluid; aversion to salt things, meat and fish; desire to drink to cool one's self, without thirst; distended abdomen and excessive discharge of offensive flatus; griping in abdomen every time before passage of flatus. Chronic soft stools, often of too small a size, pasty like mud, adhering to vessel.

Gratiola.—**Watery, green and frothy evacuations, gushing out with force,** resulting from drinking excessive quantities of water, preceded by rumbling and cutting in the abdomen, and nausea; the pain is not relieved by the stool, but by escape of flatus; appetite for nothing but bread. **Cold feeling in abdomen.**

Helleborus.—Stool consisting only of clear, tenacious, colorless mucus, with burning and smarting in anus, preceded by colic, which is worse after every stool; diarrhœa during pregnancy, during dentition, during meningitis tuberculosa; feeling as if the intestines had no power to discharge feces, during soft stool; great thirst and disgust for food; vomiting of greenish-black substances with colic.

Helonias.—Stool loose, yellow in the morning; lumps of feces in the evening; diarrhœa, with a burning sensation in the bowels and irritability of stomach; flatulence causes nausea; anæmia and general atony.

Hepar sulph.—**Chronic diarrhœa after abuse of mercury or quinine**; light-yellow, fecal, papescent sour stool, with undigested food, painless; much thirst; hot sour regurgitation of food; morning nausea and vomiting; empty sinking feeling of the stomach, relieved by eating; frequent desire to loosen the clothes about the stomach after a meal.

Hyoscyamus.—Yellow, watery, **nearly odorless**, involuntary stools, passed in bed unconsciously, especially during sleep; a typhoid state, with delirium and desire to remain naked; involuntary jerks of the muscles before, during or immediately after a stool; diarrhœa during confinement or in old people.

Ignatia.—Painless diarrhœa with rumbling of wind, < at night, from fright or other emotions; scanty, frequent stools; great nervousness and timidity.

Iodum.—**Chronic diarrhœa of an exhausting character.** Stools whitish, **whey-like**, watery, foamy mucus; worse in the morning; the abdominal symptoms are worse after eating, but the pain in stomach better; restlessness and inclination to change position constantly, but no anguish or tossing; emaciation increases in spite of constant eating; **diarrhœa adiposa from pancreatic affections**; morning diarrhœa of scrofulous children; spleen enlarged, hard and sensitive to touch; rapid emaciation despite a ravenous appetite.

Ipecacuanha.—Stool as green as grass, fermented, putrid; frequent vomiting of green jellylike mucus; flatulent colic about the navel, as if the intestines were grasped with hands; **continuous nausea**; coldness; paleness; lassitude. **Autumnal diarrhœa**; **chronic diarrhœa**, of miasmatic origin, in combination with milk diet.

Iris vers.—**Diarrhœa with burning in rectum and anus after a stool**; severe rumbling of gas; excessive watery discharges, mixed with mucus, preceded by soft and more substantial stools; intense aching cramplike pains; excessive nausea and vomiting (all of which point to cholera nostras, occurring in the hottest of the season); periodical night colic, relieved by two or three free discharges before morning; a mushy passage once or twice a day, with fetid flatus of a coppery smell, attended occasionally with an involuntary escape of fluid, soiling the sheet; stool of scybalous matter, together with fluid, mucoid feces of an offensive, putrid and coppery odor; **nausea, with burning in the mouth, fauces** and **œsophagus**; vomiting of an extremely sour fluid. Autumnal bilious diarrhœa, exhaustion and debility from the start.

Jaborandi.—Yellow, watery, painless, gushing diarrhœa; felt a goneness and emptiness from the diarrhœa, but no pain; eructations and hiccough; nausea and sudden vomiting.

Jalapa.—Chronic diarrhœa, motions come suddenly, watery, much wind, smell of rotten eggs, < by anxiety; mornings taste dry and metallic; tongue smoothed and glazed.

Jatropha curcas.—Watery profuse diarrhœa, gushing out like a torrent (cholera morbus); great thirst; eructations; vomiting of large quantities of watery albuminous substances; abdomen swollen and tender to the touch; rumbling and noise as of a bottle of water being emptied in the abdomen, not ceasing after stool; violent cramps in the legs and feet; pale face; coldness of body; cold clammy perspiration; abdomen flat after many stools; unquenchable thirst, drinks much cold water; burning in abdomen which she seeks to relieve by lying on ground.

Juglans cinerea.—**Camp diarrhœa of soldiers**; bilious, yellowish-green stools with burning and tenesmus after stool; stitching pain about liver and in right hypochondrium (Chel.).

Kali bichrom.—Watery, gushing diarrhœa **in the morning,** awakes with violent tenesmus, which prevents her rising, later burning in abdomen, nausea and violent straining to vomit; stools brownish, frothy, jellylike, lumpy; large insular red patches on the white and cracked tongue; desire for ale and acid drinks; much debility and desire to lie down. Chronic diarrhœa off and on; > from lager-beer.

Kali brom.—Painless diarrhœa, like rice-water, with sensation as if the bowels were falling out, and great chilliness, even in a hot room, especially in abdomen; pulse frequent and weak; urine scanty, dribbling a few drops at the beginning of every stool; restless and shaky as if from palsy; emaciation; night-terrors during dentition.

Kali carb.—Chronic cases in cachectic, dyspeptic persons, with the characteristic puffiness under the eyebrows. Stools light-gray or brownish, corrosive, sometimes painless, < towards morning, with rumbling in bowels, acid eructations and irritable disposition; colicky pains before and during stool, and burning at anus after. Desire for acids and sugar; aversion to rye-bread; much weariness with a desire to lie down.

Kali nitr.—**Diarrhœa after eating veal;** stools watery, thin, fecal, with violent colic before, during and after stool, > by emission of flatus; debility felt more when sitting than during gentle motion.

Kali phos.—White, putrid stools, smelling like carrion; typhoid adynamic condition; tongue as if spread over with liquid dark mustard, accompanied by an offensive stench from the mouth.

Lachesis.—**Diarrhœa in the spring when warm weather sets in;** during climaxis; of drunkards. Stools very offensive, undigested, watery, light-yellow, chocolate-colored, consisting of **decomposed blood looking like charred straw,** involuntary, < after acids; fruit; in the evening or night; after sleep; > by bending forward; with rumbling in the bowels and burning at anus. Chills at night and flushes of heat in daytime. Much thirst, desire for wine or oysters. Desire to loosen the clothing around waist, which is sensitive to pressure. Distension of abdomen with much flatulence. Exhausting chronic diarrhœa with great debility, as from warm weather; cramplike pains in abdomen, which feels hot.

Lac caninum.—Profuse, mucous, yellow, liquid stools, coming out with great force, accompanied with a peculiar nervous tremor all over body.

Lactic acid.—Frequent green diarrhœa with constant nausea and gagging, but not much vomiting; stools undigested, watery, mixed with bright, grass-green mucus.

Laurocerasus.—Involuntary, green, mucous, or mushy undigested stools with cutting in abdomen before, tenesmus during and burning after stool, < after cold food, pains < after eating and drinking; violent thirst, drinks roll audibly through œsophagus and intestines; peculiar suffocating spells around heart, forcing one to lie down; slow, feeble, moaning or rattling breathing; skin cold, thready pulse, sallow features, dilated pupils, suppression or retention of urine, no vomiting. Stools discharged involuntarily in bed from paralysis of sphincter ani.

Leptandra Virg.—**Camp diarrhœa;** chronic diarrhœa from chronic irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane, with aching and burning sensation in hepatic region, < by drinking cold water; sharp, cutting pain and distress between umbilicus and epigastrium; stools black, fecal, fluid, running from bowels in a stream; papescent, tarlike, muddy greenish, fetid, < mornings, as soon as he moves; from meat and vegetables Before stool urging with inability to retain the stool and colic and gurgling in abdomen as of water; **after stool sharp pains around navel;** weak feeling in abdomen and rectum, faintness, hunger.

Lilium tigr.—Dark-brown, semi-liquid, bilious, offensive stools, < morning and forenoon, with tenesmus of bladder and rectum during stool and preceded by constant dragging, bearing-down sensation in rectum producing continual desire for stool. Acrid, smarting, burning sensation at the anus and up the rectum after stool, as if a hot spray were projected over the parts; ovarian irritation; constant hurried feeling to work, with inability to do it.

Lithium carb.—Stinking, light-yellow fecal stools at night, < after fruit **and chocolate,** accompanied by emission of most offensive flatus; waking him from sleep; gnawing pain in stomach, > by eating. Strong urging to urinate.

Lobelia infl.—Chronic diarrhœa in chronic or phthisical patients, after failure of well-indicated drugs; from suppressed cutaneous or mucous discharges; stools frequent, loose with obtuseness of head and great prostration.

Lycopodium.—Excessive accumulation of flatulence; stools, thin, brown or pale fecal, mixed with hard lumps; thin, yellow, shaggy, reddish, mucous; undigested. Before: chilliness in rectum, colic. During: chilliness and distressing pressure on rectum. After: sense of insufficient stool. Constant sensation of satiety and of fermentation in abdomen; aversion to warm boiled food, to meat, coffee or smoking, but < from cold food, beer, fruit or vegetables; fatigue more felt during rest than during motion; cold feet; diarrhœa after suppression of skin eruptions.

Lyssin (Hydrophobinum).—**Chronic camp diarrhœa;** stools watery and profuse, with severe pain in lower bowels; painless diarrhœa in the morning.

Magnesia carb.—**Stool like scum of a frog-pond, green and frothy;** white masses, like lumps of tallow, floating on the green, watery stool; profuse sour-smelling stools (the whole body of child smells sour), undigested, containing curds, < in hot weather, during dentition, from artificial food; during the day; after fruit; colic > after eating warm soup; during evening and night, desire for cold water (follows well after Rheum).

Magnesia mur.—Diarrhœa of anæmic hysterical women, stools mostly during night, frequent, greenish, pasty, with tenesmus and cutting in abdomen, soft feces are often passed with a feeling as if flatus would pass; chilliness, disappearing after moving about.

Mercurius sol.—Watery, slimy, frothy, green, bloody or bilious stools or watery, with greenish scum floating on top of water; frequent, scanty, undigested; **before**: violent and frequent urging, nausea, chilliness mingled with flashes of heat; **during**: the same with tenesmus; **after**: a never-get-done feeling with tenesmus and urging, pains run up the back; burning, itching and soreness of anus; sensation of constriction of rectum causing faintness; colic > by lying down; hepatic region sensitive to touch; perspiration on least exertion; restless sleep; violent thirst for cold drinks, for beer.

Mezereum.—Chronic diarrhœa with a psoric anamnesis, after suppression of an eruption of thick crusts covering thick pus. Brown, fecal, fermented, offensive stools with weakness and chilliness; sensitiveness to cold open air; pale, wretched look.

Muriatic acid.—Diarrhœa with much wind; stools profuse, dark-green, brown, gelatinous; < morning and evening, after a meal, fruit, lager-beer, from abuse of opium; intolerable anal itching, not relieved by scratching; during typhoid fever.

Nabalus albus (Rattlesnake Root).—**Inveterate chronic diarrhœa,** <

after meals, pains in colon and rectum, stools yellowish, greenish, sometimes thin mucous, < at night or towards morning; tenderness of whole abdomen; emaciation.

Natrum carb.—**Diarrhœa during summer and after hot milk**; watery, gray, oftener during day, < after eating, the discharge passing with a gush; before stool cutting pain in upper part of abdomen, after stool burning and soreness in rectum and anus; great prostration; < from milk and after taking cold; gnawing and pressure in stomach, with distension and gone weak feeling about noon, > by eating, but griping soon after eating; morning diarrhœa, much fetid flatus is passed with the stool; great weakness and sensation of sinking in lower part of abdomen; profuse perspiration.

Natrum mur.—Chronic cases. Gushing, black, greenish, gray, bloody, watery stools, mostly in forenoon, after farinaceous food, in hot weather, by motion, with rumbling in bowels; aversion to bread; longing for salty things and oysters; violent thirst with dry, sticky mouth; severe backache, > by pressure and by lying on back; general emaciation, most about the neck; herpes around lips; fetid flatus; hangnails.

Natrum phos.—**Diarrhœa depending on excessive acidity**; morning diarrhœa with much flatus, is afraid to pass wind lest feces should escape; crampy pains in stomach and abdomen; stool watery, yellowish-brown, weak feeling in rectum, had forcibly to contract the sphincter to prevent a discharge; large soft stool, easily expelled, with feeling afterwards as if much remained behind; canine hunger with gone feeling in stomach, desire for strong-tasting things, even alcohol, for eggs, aversion to bread and butter; gastric derangements with predominating acidity.

Natrum sulph.—Chronic diarrhœa, < **some time after rising and moving about** (later than Sulph.) in the morning; after a protracted spell of damp, cold weather or from living in damp houses; after farinaceous food. Violent colic and rumbling before; during half-liquid, yellowish-green stools profuse emission of fetid flatus and feels relieved by the stool. Colic < before breakfast and > by massage of abdomen. Panaritium and inflammation and suppuration around the roots of the nails.

Niccolum.—Thin, fecal, yellow, mucous stools in the morning, **after milk**; much flatulence, fetid or inodorous; much thirst, nausea with gulping of sour water. Violent urging and tenesmus during and after stool.

Nitric acid.—Diarrhœa with cutting, pressing pains before and during stool, and most violent cutting and drawing pain in the rectum after stool, continuing for hours; stools green, slimy, with flakes of false membranes, undigested, putrid, fetid, acrid, sour-smelling; < on alternate days, after milk, after dinner, in the morning, during typhoid fever; > from riding; aversion to boiled meat, to sweet things, to bread; desire for herring, fat food, chalk, lime or starch. Emaciation, especially of upper arms and thighs. After abuse of mercury or in children of syphilitic parents.

Nuphar lutea.—Diarrhœa, especially from 4 to 7 in the morning; the stools liquid, yellowish and fetid; chronic morning diarrhœa, with weakness of sexual organs; smarting and burning of anus after stool; tongue red and clean, face pale or yellow, no appetite; exhaustion.

Nux moschata.—Exhausting diarrhœa of children, with great sleepiness, < at night, after catching cold in water, from wet feet or in persons who catch cold easily during pregnancy, **with fainting and unusually sluggish flow of ideas**; during typhoid; after cold drinks. Stools slimy, like chopped eggs; thin yellow, profuse and putrid, undigested, with cutting and urging during stool, and sensation after it as if more were to follow;

dyspeptic symptoms while patient is at the table, and enormous distension of abdomen after meal. Colic < after eating and drinking, > by hot, wet cloths. Great torpor, drowsiness and lethargy; mouth dry, saliva like cotton, no thirst.

Nux vomica.—**Diarrhœa, from abuse of intoxicating drinks or high living,** alternating with constipation; frequent, small, corrosive, offensive stools, thin, brownish-green, fecal, with cutting before the stool; backache, as if broken; violent tenesmus; pain and tenesmus cease after stool, but leave a feeling as if some were yet to come.

Œnothera biennis.—Exhausting watery diarrhœa after typhoid fever; summer diarrhœa of children; **chronic diarrhœa every summer**; diarrhœa after confinement, with great despondency, paleness and emaciation; **nervous diarrhœa.**

Oleander.—**Lienteria**; patient passes in his stool the food taken the day before; involuntary stool when emitting flatus; stools thin, yellow, fecal, < in the morning, with rolling and rumbling in bowels, with **emission of fetid flatus like rotten eggs**; emptiness and goneness in the pit of the stomach, even after eating, relieved by taking brandy (nursing women); hasty eating; thirst for cold water after vomiting food, and then greenish, bitter water, followed by ravenous hunger; pale, sunken face in the morning.

Opium.—Diarrhœa after fright or sudden joy; offensive, involuntary, watery, frothy, dark stools; apathy; stupid, comatose sleep; face bloated, dark-red and hot; slow, full pulse; urine scanty or suppressed; typhoid.

Opuntia vulg.—Excoriating sick feeling in **lower third of abdomen,** with sensation as if all the intestines had settled down into the hypogastrium; nausea extending from stomach into bowels; stools dark, watery, excoriating; prostration and coldness.

Oxalic acid.—Diarrhœa after coffee in the morning; frequent, ineffectual urging to stool, preceded by a sick, distressing feeling from the navel downward and so severe as to cause headache and heat in the head, and followed by muddy, brown, fetid stools. Now and then profuse, watery, gushing, even involuntary diarrhœa; < by thinking of the symptoms; pains < by rest.

Paullinia sorb.—Green, **odorless,** mucous, profuse stools; child restless and sleepless.

Petroleum.—Diarrhœa **always in daytime, never at night,** but has stools early in the morning, with emaciation of the body; hunger immediately after stool, from weak, empty feeling in bowels, but quickly satisfied. Profuse, gushing, mucous, yellowish, brown, watery stools, with colic, cutting and pinching before and during stool and great weakness and dizziness after stool and much pressing as if large quantities were yet to be expelled; offensive stools with great flatulence from the use of cabbage; < after deranging stomach, during pregnancy, from riding in carriage, during stormy weather; fetid breath and fetid saliva; aversion to meat, fat or cooked food; restless sleep, the patient waking often and imagining that another person lies sick in the same bed, or speaking of himself in the third person. Aversion to the open air with great chilliness. Chronic diarrhœa.

Phosphorus.—Involuntary stool when coughing, suitable to old persons; to scrofulous and phthisical patients; morning diarrhœa with green, painless, but exhausting stools; watery diarrhœa, pouring away as from a hydrant, with great sense of weakness in the abdomen and general debility; watery diarrhœa, with lumps of white mucus, or little grains like tallow;

green or bloody stools, **the anus remaining constantly open**; ulceration of rectum, with discharge of blood and pus, and tenesmus; weakness after stool so that one has to lie down; sleepiness in daytime and after meals; thirst, with desire for very cold drinks or something refreshing, though it would be vomited up as soon as it became warm in the stomach; **chronic diarrhœa, with gradual loss of strength**; fetid stool; fetid flatus, smelling like lime which has been used to purify gas of sulphur and other impurities; worse in warm weather, from lying on left side, from warm food, after eating or nursing; during pregnancy or childbed; > after sleeping, from lying on right side.

Phosphoric acid.—**Diarrhœa lasting a long time, apparently without any weakening effect**; white, gray, copious, painless, involuntary stools, with discharge of undigested substances, involuntary, while passing flatus, with constant rumbling and gurgling in abdomen; dark yellow, undigested, very offensive stools; stools of yellow water with meal-like sediment, worse night and morning after eating, much flatulence, bloated abdomen; voracious appetite; child gains flesh in spite of the diarrhœa; profuse perspiration at night; cramps of upper extremities; indifference; emaciation, particularly indicated in young persons who grow rapidly, but feel rested by a short sleep.

Picric acid.—**Diarrhœa from brain-fag**; thin, yellowish-gray, oily stools with burning and smarting in anus, followed by great prostration and burning along spine; great indifference; lack of will-power to undertake anything; legs feel heavy like lead; feet cold and clammy; weakness and soreness of muscles and joints.

Platina.—Stool adheres to rectum and anus like soft clay (Lac canin.); tenacious, glutinous, connected stool, passed after long pressure and exertion of the abdominal muscles; stool, in the evening, pasty, with threadworms.

Plumbum met.—Diarrhœa between midnight and morning, with sensation of something pulling at the navel and actual retraction of umbilicus; constriction and retraction (boat-shaped) of the abdomen: severe cutting pains in abdomen, extorting screams, radiating to brain, causing delirium (**delirium alternating with colic**), or to lungs, producing dyspnœa, or to other parts of body; violent colic relieved by passage of copious liquid stool; discharges watery, dark, offensive, profuse, involuntary or mucous and bloody.

Podophyllum.—Chronic diarrhœa, **especially during early hours of morning**, but without the haste which drives the Sulph. patient out of bed, lasting during the whole forenoon or even the whole day, with tendency to rawness and soreness of abdomen; watery stool with meal-like sediment; yellow, pasty, black, mucous and blood-streaked; involuntary while being washed, during sleep and when passing flatus; very offensive, like carrion, followed by sensation of **great weakness in abdomen, especially in rectum**; painless cholera nostras with painless watery stools and cramps in lower extremities, < in the morning, at night, during hot weather, after taking milk and acid fruits together, during dentition, lying on back; > by bending double, lying on side, by pressure and by warmth. **Before and during stool** colic or no pain, after stool prolapsus ani, exhaustion, flushes of heat up the back; **headache alternating with diarrhœa**; sour regurgitation of food; vomiting of food, of bile, of frothy green mucus; sinking feeling at the epigastrium as if everything would drop through the pelvis; cold clammy skin; hunger after vomiting; restlessness; softness of flesh, with debility.

Psorinum.—**Horribly offensive,** nearly painless, almost involuntary, dark-brown, black, watery or green mucous stools, mostly at night or towards morning; even the soft stool is discharged with great difficulty from weakness; profuse cold, sticky perspiration from least exercise, even at night; skin dirty, greasy looking; fetid flatulence, body always has a filthy smell, even after bath. Canine hunger, even after a hearty meal and at night, < during dentition, after severe acute disease, in childbed, when weather changes.

Pulsatilla.—**No two stools alike,** sour, green and then again bloody; one stool fetid, the other odorless; one containing fecal matter, the other blood. Before: rumbling and cutting colic, pains in small of back; during: chilliness and pain in sacrum; after: chilliness in back, colic as from flatulence, smarting of anus; < at night, after measles, after pork or fat food, from fruit and ice-cream, tobacco, cold drinks; from warmth or in a warm room, from damp places, > in open air or a cool place. No thirst, putrid taste.

Ranunculus scel.—Frequent sensation as though diarrhœa would set in; frequent, colorless, watery, painless stools, a little frothy, generally coming in one gush, frequent urging and loose fetid stools for several days; titillating burning in region of anus.

Raphanus sat.—**No passage of flatus by mouth or anus for a long time.** Brown, frothy, copious stool, passing out with much power; undigested; < after milk, when lying down; nausea after eating, colic; vomiting of food; anguish and dread of death; great weakness and languor.

Rheum.—Before or during stool colicky pains around navel, straining before stool and finally voided with ease, or urging and colic keeping on after stool when moving. **Sour, liquid, slimy fecal stools mixed with green slime**; whitish, curdy stools of infants, turning green on the diaper on exposure to air; desire for various kinds of food which become repugnant when a little is taken; < when moving about, during inflammatory rheumatism, during childbed, in hot weather, **when uncovering, even only an arm or leg**; evening and night; colic > by bending double. Sour smell of whole body.

Rhododendron.—General rheumatic pains, brought on by damp, cold weather, and < during rest; stools thin, brownish, fecal, spurting out with force, < in damp, cold weather, during a thunder-shower, after meals, with fruit.

Rhus tox.—Jellylike, dark yellow, **red** stools, watery, with lumps of transparent mucus; bloody water like washings of beef; involuntary, especially at night while sleeping, as from paralysis of sphincter, < towards morning; very offensive or odorless. Before: constant urging, with nausea and tearing colic; during: cutting colic with tearing pains down thighs, nausea, tenesmus; after: remission of the pains and urging; < during typhoid fever, after drinking ice-water, after getting wet, in cool, damp weather, after a strain, from excessive bodily exercise; > colic when bending double, from warmth; great prostration; tongue dry and rough with triangular redness of tip; desire for oysters and cold milk; vivid troublesome dreams at night of excessive bodily exertion, has to change position often to get relief.

Robinia.—Diarrhœic stools, black, fetid, or watery, whitish, excessively frequent and generally involuntary, with the sensation as if the whole body would pass away with the stool; heat and pressure in epigastrium; cramps in extremities; weakness and extreme prostration; **acid dyspepsia**; putrid emanations from the body; suppression of urine; fear of death.

Rumex crispus.—**Diarrhœa in the morning**, hurrying patient out of bed (Sulph.), **with cough from tickling in the throat-pit**; profuse, offensive, thin and watery stools, nearly painless or followed by tenesmus; nausea on motion at night preceding the stools; mouth dry; tongue coated yellow.

Sabadilla.—Brown, fermented, slimy stools, swimming on the water, with loud rumbling and pinching around navel and after stool burning in abdomen and rectum. Aversion to meat, to sour things and **canine hunger for farinacious food** and sweets. Abdomen bloated, sensation of a ball moving and turning rapidly in abdomen; emission of much flatus. Suits diarrhœa of light-haired children of lax fibre, suffering from helminthiasis (Iod.).

Salicylic acid.—Acid dyspepsia; food decomposes in intestines, producing fetid flatulency and chronic obstinate diarrhœa, of most putrid smell.

Sambucus.—Frequent, yellow, watery, slimy and fecal stools with urging and profuse emission of flatus, relieving the distension and griping. Dry heat of the body with coldness of feet and hands during sleep, on awaking profuse sweat on face and body, continuing during waking hours, on going to sleep dry heat returns. No thirst during heat or sweat. Nervousness with starting. Scrofulosis.

Sanguinaria.—Diarrhœa following coryza, pain in chest and cough; escape of much flatus up or down relieves the cough; stools watery, thin, fecal, undigested. Craving to eat to quiet the nausea, not diminished by vomiting; desire for highly-seasoned food; debility and goneness in the stomach, especially after eating.

Sarsaparilla.—Diarrhœa after every kind of food which disagrees with the stomach; stools watery, semi-liquid, with profuse flatulency and followed by fainting, < in the spring and after washing. Marasmus following cholera infantum.

Scilla mar.—Very offensive, painless, dark-brown or black, slimy, fluid stools; in frothy bubbles, with desire for acids; everything tastes sweet; nausea; vomiting; cutting colic.

Secale corn.—**Aversion to being covered or to heat**; unquenchable thirst; desire for sour things; vomiting painless and without effort; **great weakness**; **interminable diarrhœa in summer** which resists everything, especially in scrofulous children; putrid, fetid and colliquative diarrhœa; watery yellowish or greenish stools, which are discharged rapidly, with great force and even involuntarily; colic, especially at night; frequent rumbling flatulence and fulness of abdomen; choleraic symptoms, with cold, clammy perspiration; sinking spells at 3 A. M., but not the restless anguish of Ars., and spasmodic symptoms, fingers spread asunder with tingling in hands and feet, < in childbed, during typhoid fever; after eating and drinking.

Sepia.—Chronic debilitating diarrhœa with **almost constant oozing from anus**; frequent, not profuse, jellylike, green or bloody stools, fetid or sour, expelled quickly, with nausea and colic before, prolapsus ani during and exhaustion after stool; < after taking boiled milk (in teething children), after meat and potatoes, during pregnancy; offensive eructations and flatus, gone feeling in stomach; palms of hands and soles of feet burning hot; rapid exhaustion and emaciation.

Silicea.—Frequent desire for stool, with chilliness and nausea; stools offensive, painless or lienteric, or fluid, scanty, putrid, with biting-burning sensation in anus, or stools of bloody mucus; after stool burning in anus, with great exhaustion; aversion to warm, cooked food; aversion to the

mother's milk, and vomiting whenever taking it; hard, distended abdomen; sour eructations and offensive flatus; **profuse perspiration on head**, which easily becomes cold and is relieved again by warmth.

Stannum.—Diarrhœa of green, curdy stools in children, with much colic; relieved by laying its abdomen across the nurse's knees or against the shoulder; diarrhœa, with bitter eructations.

Staphisagria.—Aggravation by drinking cold water; stools yellowish, slimy; cutting pain before and after stool, and itching of the anus when sitting, between the stools; return of the abdominal pains after eating or drinking; great tenderness and weakness all through the body; desire for brandy, wine or something stimulating.

Stramonium.—Black, fluid, cadaverous-smelling stools, accompanied by loquacious delirium, violent thirst, pale face, vomiting of mucus and suppression of urine.

Strontia.—**Diarrhœa at night with great urgency**, patient is scarcely off the vessel before he has to return again, > towards morning; purging preceded by pain in the abdomen.

Sulphur.—The **smell of the stool follows him all around**, as if he had soiled himself, which is not the case. Diarrhœa in the morning, driving him out of bed, having hardly time to save himself from being soiled, < after a long protracted heavy sleep; the stools change often in color, may contain undigested food; brown, watery, fecal, green, mucous; bloody mucous; white or yellow mucus; bloody in streaks; frothy, sour, fetid, putrid, expulsion sudden and often involuntary, < after taking cold, in damp weather, after taking milk, after acids; during pregnancy; during dentition; after suppressed eruptions. Before: sudden and violent urging, without pain; rumbling colic; during: warm sweats, or chilliness and fainting, spasmodic constricting pains extending to the chest, groins and genitals; cramps in legs, prolapsus ani; after: tenesmus, excoriation about anus, cold sweat on face and feet, prolapsus ani. Child falls asleep as soon as tenesmus ceases. Loss of appetite with constant thirst; emptiness of stomach with bulimy about 11 in forenoon; offensive odor of body despite frequent washing; aversion to washing; excessive prostration and rapid emaciation.

Sulphuric acid.—**Diarrhœa of drunkards on their last legs**; drinks chill the stomach, can only take cold water when mixed with brandy; diarrhœa with great debility and nervous prostration, a sensation of trembling all over the body, without visible trembling; stools lemon-colored, chopped, saffron-yellow, frothy, mucous, stringy; offensive watery stools with burning in rectum during stool, and empty exhausted feeling in abdomen after it; aphthæ; desire for fresh fruit; **child smells sour, despite the most careful washing**; irascibility and restlessness.

Tarentula.—Stools, three or four times daily, very dark, fetid, partly formed, containing much mucus, expelled with difficulty and followed by smarting and burning in anus, but no tenesmus. **Stools follow immediately after having head washed.**

Terebinthina.—Copious and frequent evacuations upward and downward; stools of mucus and water, worse in the morning; mushy stools with burning in rectum, and colic; green stools, watery, mucous, very offensive; diarrhœa with blood intermixed; stools sooty, like coffee-grounds.

Thrombidium.—Thin, brown, sometimes yellow, frequent stools, containing undigested food expelled with force; crampy pains before, during and after stool; griping pains starting from both groins, then a small stool, then some more pain, and so on; prostration after stool; coldness of the whole body after stool, except the face, which is hot; **stools after dinner**

and supper, never after breakfast (Thuj., diarrhœa daily after breakfast); bearing down during stool, worse after stool, as if everything were coming out of the anus; bloatedness of the abdomen after stool; sensation as if hot air were blowing over the lower part of abdomen and over lower part of thighs after stool; cramps in calf of right leg; appetite good.

Thuja.—**Diarrhœa daily after breakfast**; from vaccination; stools pale, yellow, watery or oily and greasy, forcibly expelled; gurgling like water from a bunghole, passing at the same time much loud flatus; rattling of flatus before and during stool, debility and exhaustion after it; loss of appetite, desire for cold food and drink, which fall audibly into the stomach; oppressed breathing; rapid emaciation and exhaustion.

Yucca filamentosa.—Increased number of stools; has to get up soon as awake and go to stool; yellow, bilious stools, with sharp pains in lower part of bowels before and after stool; soft brown stools, followed by tenesmus; griping after stool, relieved by bending forward; constant desire for stool; great deal of flatus passes per anus; copious, thin, yellowish-brown stools, with smarting of the anus after stool; **hard straining before stool, but when once started it runs away like water.**

Veratrum alb.—Frequent, profuse, greenish, white, watery stools, with flakes; **severe pinching colic** before stool; during stool paleness, cold sweat on forehead, pinching colic, nausea, vomiting, weakness, chilliness and shuddering; after stool great sinking and empty feeling in the stomach; hippocratic countenance; **violent thirst** for large quantities of very cold water or of acid drinks; violent nausea and violent frothy vomiting; cold breath; suppression of urine. Diarrhœa from change of water (bad drainage), from emotions, as fright, with cold sweat on forehead and coldness of body.

Zingiber.—**Aggravation of diarrhœa from drinking impure water**; gastrosis, pinching colic and passage of much flatus with brown mucous stool.

Zincum.—**Nervous diarrhœa** from depression of the nerve-centres; loose papescent stools enveloped in bright-red, foamy blood, and preceded by colic; papescent diarrhœa for many days, painless, but some tenesmus after stool; burning at the anus during and after stool.

CHARACTER OF STOOLS.—**Acrid**: Acon., Ant.tart.,Canth.,Cham., Chin., Dulc., Gamb., Kali carb., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Opunt.; **bilious**: Æth., Aloe, Apis,Ars., Bry.,Cact., Carbol.ac., Chin., Collins., Fluor.ac., Gels., Iris, Nux v., Phos., Pod., Sulph., Yucca, Veratr ; **bloody**: Alum., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bar., Bell., Benz. ac., Bry., Calc. sulph., Caps., Carb.v., Chin., Coloc., Dulc., Elaps, Fer. phos., Hep., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **blood in lumps**: Apis; **blood-streaked**: Colch., Elat., Pod., Sulph., Thromb.; **blood-mixed**: Alum.; **fetid, offensive, cadaverous**: Agar., Alumen, Ant. tart., Arn., Ars., Asa., Asclep., Bapt., Benz. ac., Bism., Bor., Bry., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Carbol. ac., Cham., Chin., Chin. ars., Chin. sulph., Cocc., Coff., Crot. tig., Fluor. ac., Gamb., Graph., Ipec., Jal., Kali phos., Lach., Lil., Lith., Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Nuph., Op., Petr , Phos. ac., Plumb., Pod., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Robin., Rum., Salicyl. ac., Scill., Sep., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tarent.; **frothy**: Benz. ac., Bolet., Bor., Carbon. sulph., Chin., Coloc., Grat., Iod., Kali bi., Magn. c., Merc., Op., Ran. scel., Raph., Scill., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **ichorous**: Alumen, Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Calc. phos., Canth., Chin., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **involuntary**: Acon., Aloe, Ant. tart., Apis, Apoc., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Carb. v., Carbol. ac., Chin., Chin. sulph., Cina, Con., Cop., Dulc., Fer., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Olean., Op., Ox. ac., Phos., Phos. ac.,

Plumb., Pod., Rhus, Robin., Sec., Sulph., Veratr.; **liquid**: Acet. ac., Asa., Asclep., Bell., Bor., Carbol.ac., Chel., Coff., Coloc., Con., Graph., Lac can., Lil., Nuph., Plumb., Rheum, Sil.; **mushy**: Æsc., Ars. iod., Berb., Calc. phos., Iris, Laur., Tereb.; **papescent**: Ant.tart., Arn., Ars., Asa., Bapt., Bell., Berb., Bism., Bolet., Bry., Calad., Calc.c., Chin., Cina, Crot.tig., Graph., Hep., Lach., Magn. m., Mez., Natr. c., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rheum, Rhod., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; **profuse**: Acet.ac., Ant.crud., Ant.tart., Apis, Apoc., Ars.iod., Asa., Benz.ac., Berb., Carb. v., Chin., Cop., Crot. tig., Elat., Fer., Gamb., Petr., Lac can., Lyssin, Magn. c., Nux m., Ox. ac., Petr., Plumb., Raph., Tereb.; **small**: Acon., Alum., Bar., Caps., Cham., Dulc., Merc., Nux v., Sil.; **slimy, mucous**: Acon., Æth., Agar., Alum., Ant.tart., Arg.nit., Ars., Asar., Bell., Bor., Brom., Cact., Calc. phos., Canth., Caps., Carb. v., Cham., Chel., Chin., Chin. sulph., Cina, Colch., Collins., Coloc., Caps., Cupr. ars., Dulc., Elat., Fer., Gamb., Graph., Hell., Ign., Iris, Ipec., Lac can., Laur., Leptan., Merc., Nicc., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Paull., Petr., Phos., Phos.ac., Pod., Psor., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Scill., Sec., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Sulph.ac., Tarent., Tereb.; **smelling like rotten eggs**: Asclep. tub., Ars., Calc., Carlsbad, Cham., Fagopyr., Hep., Psor., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **sour**: Ant. tart., Ars., Calc. c., Carbon. sulph., Cham., Dulc., Fer., Hep., Ign., Magn. c., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Rheum, Sep., Sulph.; **thin**: Æsc., Æth., Agar., Chin. ars., Crot. tig., Diosc., Kali nitr., Lyc., Nicc., Nux m., Nux v., Olean., Picr. ac., Rhod., Rum., Sang., Thromb.; **undigested**: Abrot., Acet.ac., Æth., Alsto., Ant. tart., Apoc., Arn., Ars., Asar., Bor., Bry., Calc.c., Cham., Chin.ars., Chin., Con., Dulc., Fer., Graph., Hep., Iris, Lachn., Lac.ac., Laur., Lyc., Magn.carb., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Olean., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Pod., Rheum, Rhus, Sang., Sec., Sil., Sulph.; **watery**: Acet.ac., Acon., Æth., Aloe, Ant.crud., Ant.tart., Apis, Aran., Arg. nit., Ars. iod., Asa., Asar., Benz. ac., Berb., Bism., Cact., Cainca, Calc. phos., Carb. v., Chel., Chin., Chin. ars., Chin. sulph., Coloc., Cop., Crot. tig., Cupr., Dulc., Elat., Fer., Fluor. ac., Gamb., Grat., Hyosc., Iod., Iris, Jabor., Jal., Jatr., Kali bi., Kali nitr., Lach., Lac.ac., Lyssin, Magn. carb., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Natr. phos., Op., Opunt., Ox. ac., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac , Plumb., Pod., Psor., Ran. scel., Rhus, Robin., Rum., Samb., Sang., Sec., Stram., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tereb., Thuj., Veratr.

COLOR OF STOOLS.—Black: Acon., Apis, Ars. iod., Asclep., Bism., Bol., Brom., Calc. c., Camph., Carb. v., Carbol. ac., Chin., Chin. sulph., Crotal., Cupr., Diosc., Ipec., Iris, Kali bi., Lept., Merc., Natr. m., Op., Pod., Psor., Rob., Scill., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Veratr.; **brown**: Æsc., Aloe, Apoc., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars , Asa., Bapt., Bor., Bry., Camph., Canth., Carb. v., Chel., Chin., Chin. ars., Chin. sulph., Coloc., Crot. tig., Cycl., Fluor. ac., Gamb., Graph., Kali bi., Kali c., Kreos., Lil., Lyc., Magn. c., Merc., Mez., Natr. phos., Nux v., Ox.ac., Petr., Phos., Psor., Raph., Rheum, Rhod., Rum., Sabad., Scill., Sulph., Thromb., Verat., Yucca; **changeable**: Amm. m., Cham., Colch., Dulc., Pod., Puls., Sulph.; **green**: Acon., Æth., Ant. tart., Arg. nit., Ars., Asclep., Asa., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Caps., Cham., Chel., Cina, Colch., Crotal., Dulc., Elat., Fer. phos., Gamb., Gels., Grat., Ipec., Iris, Lac. ac., Laur., Magn. c., Magn. m., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Paull., Phos., Pod., Psor., Puls., Sec., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Tereb., Veratr.; **gray**: Aloe, Calc. c., Caul., Chel., Cist., Dig., Kali c., Lob., Merc., Natr. c., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Picr.ac., Pod., Rhus v., Sec.; **red**: Arg.nit., Canth., Cina, Colch., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; **white**: Acon., Æsc., Ant. crud., Apis, Ars., Bell., Benz.ac., Calc.c., Calc.phos., Canth., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Caps., Dig., Dulc., Elat., Hell., Hep., Ign., Iod., Kali phos., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Pod., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Robin., Sulph., Veratr.; **yellow**: Æsc., Æth., Agar., Aloe, Alumen, Apis, Apoc., Ars., Asa., Bar., Berb., Bolet.,

Bor., Brom., Carbon. sulph., Chel., Cocc., Colch., Coloc., Crot. tig., Diosc., Dulc., Fluor.ac., Gamb.,Gels.,Helon., Hep., Hyosc., Jabor., Lac can., Lach., Lith., Lyc., Nicc., Nux m., Nuph., Olean., Petr., Phos. ac., Picr. ac., Pod., Rhus, Samb., Sec., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thromb., Thuj., Yucca.

AGGRAVATION.—**Acids,** from: Ant. crud., Caust., Lach., Sulph.; **afternoon**: Aloe, Bell., Bor., Calc. c., Carb. v. (4 to 6), Chin., Digit., Dulc., Helleb., Laur., Leptan., Lyc., Tereb.; **anger, from**: Acon., Bry., Calc. phos., Cham., Coloc., Nux v.; **bathing, cold, from**: Ant. crud.; **beer, from**: Chin., Gamb., Kali bi., Mur. ac., Sulph.; **beer, sour, from**: Chin.; **breakfast, after**: Alum., Arg. nit., Bor., Thuj.; **cider, from**: Calc. phos.; **coffee, from**: Canth., Caust., Cist., Cycl., Fluor. ac., Hyper., Ign., Natr. m., Ox. ac., Phos., Thuj.; **cold food or drinks**: Ant. crud., Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Chel., Cocc., Hep., Laur., Leptan., Natr. c., Nux m., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph. ac.; **dampness, from**: Aloe, Elat., Natr. sulph., Tereb.; **day, during**: Amm. m., Ars. iod., Bapt., Canth., Cin., Cocc., Fluor.ac., Gamb., Hep., Magn.c., Natr. c., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Petr., Pod., Scill.; **dinner, after**: Alum., Amm. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v ; **drainage, bad, from**: Bapt., Carbol. ac., Crotal., Veratr.; **drinking, after**: Aloe, Arg. nit., Ars. Asa., Caps., Cinnam., Coloc., Crot. tigl., Fer., Fluor. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Sec., Staph., Sulph., Thromb., Veratr.; **drinking impure water, from**: Camph., Veratr., Zing.; **eating, after**: Æth., Agar., Aloe, Alum., Amm. m., Arg. nit., Ars., Asar., Bor., Brom., Bry., Carb.v., Chin. Coloc., Crot. tigl., Fer., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Natr. c., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos., Phos. ac., Pod., Rheum, Rhod., Sec., Sulph., Sulph.ac., Thromb., Thuj.; **emotions, from**: Arg. nit., Coloc., Gels., Jal., Phos. ac., Veratr.; **evening**: Aloe, Bor., Bov., Caust., Colch., Cycl,, Gels., Ipec., Kali carb., Lach., Lil., Merc., Mez., Mur. ac., Picr. ac., Tereb.; **fish, spoiled, from**: Carb. v., Cepa; **food, artificial, from**: Alum., Calc. c., Magn. c., Sulph.: **food, farinaceous, from**: Lyc., Natr. c., Natr. m., Natr. sulph.: **food, fat, from**: Ant. crud., Carb. v., Cycl., Puls , Thuj.; **food, warm, from**: Phos.; **forenoon**: Aloe, Cact., Gamb., Lil., Natr. m., Plant.; **fright and fear, from**: Acon., Gels., Ign., Op., Puls., Veratr.; **fruit, from**: Acon., Ars., Bor., Calc. phos., Chin., Cist., Coloc., Crot. tig., Lach., Lith., Magn. c., Puls., Rhod., Thromb., Veratr.; **fruit, stewed, from**: Bry.; **ice-cream, from**: Arg. nit., Ars., Carb. v., Dulc., Puls.; **lying down, from**: Diosc., Ox. ac., Pod., Raph.; **meat, fresh, from**: Caust., Fer., Leptan., Sep.; **mental exertion, overwork**: Coff. tost., Hyosc., Picr. ac., Sabad.; **milk, from**: Æth., Ars., Bry., Calc. c., Con., Kali c., Lyc., Natr. c., Nicc., Nitr. ac., Nux v.,Sep.,Sulph.; **milk and acid fruit, from**: Pod.; **morning**: Agar.,Alum., Ant. crud., Apis, Arg. nit., Bar., Bov., Bry., Cact., Cop., Diosc., Fer., Fluor. ac., Iod., Kali bi., Kali c., Lil., Lyc., Lyssin, Natr. phos., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Olean., Ox. ac., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Pod., Sulph., Thromb., Thuj., Yucca; **morning after rising**: Æth., Agar., Ars., Bry., Calc. c., Leptan., Lyc., Natr. sulph., Ox. ac., Psor.; **night**: Æth., Ant. crud.. Arg. nit., Ars., Asa., Bov., Bry., Caps., Caust., Cham., Chel., Cin., Colch., Dulc., Fer., Gamb., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Iris, Kali bi., Kali c., Lach., Lith., Magn. mur., Merc., Nux m., Phos. ac., Plumb., Pod., Psor., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Stront., Veratr.; **oysters, from**: Brom., Lyc., Sulph. ac.; **overheating, from**: Acon., Aloe, Ant. crud., Bry., Elat.; **sleep, after**: Bell., Bry., Lach., Picr. ac., Zing.; **sweets, from**: Arg. nitr., Calc. c., Caust., Crot. tigl., Merc., Thromb.; **vegetables**: Alum., Ars., Bry., Leptan., Natr. c., Sep.; **weather, damp, from**: Agar., Aloe, Cist., Dulc., Lach., Natr. sulph., Rhod., Sulph.; **weather, hot, from**: Acet. ac., Acon., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Colch., Gamb., Iris, Kali bi., Lach., Magn. c., Merc., Natr. m., Pod., Rheum, Veratr.,

weather hot and cool nights: Acon., Asclep.; **weather, change of;** Dulc., Psor.; **weather, wet, from:** Acon., Agar., Cist., Dulc., Nux m., Rhus; **wine, from:** Lach., Lyc., Zinc.

DIPHTHERIA, DIPHTHERITIS.

Angina gangrænosa, malignant sore throat: Ailanth., Alum., Amm carb., Amm. caust., Apis, Ars., Ars. iod., Arum, Bapt., Bell., Brom., Bry., Calc. chlor., Canth., Caps., Carbol. ac., Chlor., Hydr., Kali bi., Kali mur., Kali permang., Kali phos., Kalm., Kreos., Lach., Lac can., Lyc., Merc. cor., Merc. cyan., Merc. biniod., Merc. protoiod., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phyt., Plumb., Salicyl. ac., Sang., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj.; **laryngeal diphtheria:** Amm. caust., Brom., Carbol. ac., Kali bi., Kali phos., Lach., Lac can., Merc. cyan., Merc. iod., Nitr. ac., Sang.

Agaricus.—Impending paralysis of heart; first sound hardly audible; pulse weak, tremulous, very frequent and small; paralyzed feeling in left arm and hand.

Ailanthus.—Livor of fauces and pseudo-membranes. Thick, œdematous, dry, choky feeling in throat, which is hard and swollen; tonsils studded with numerous, deep, angry-looking ulcerations, exuding a scanty, fetid discharge; occipital headache with confusion of ideas; throat dry, rough and scrapy, < on swallowing or on admission of air; thin, acrid coryza, discharging an acrid, corroding fluid; **torpor and stupor,** drowsy and restless, with muttering delirium; dark miliary rash; diphtheria scarlatinosa.

Alcohol.—Gargling or spraying with alcohol destroys the diphtheritic germs and dissolves the membrane and counteracts the terrible prostration

Ammonium carb.—Diphtheria of scrofulous persons with swelling of the glands of the neck; putrid sore throat, burning pain with roughness and scraping in throat; tendency to gangrene in throat; nose obstructed, child aroused from sleep by want of breath; great prostration; excessive sensitiveness to cold air and cold drinks; cerebral symptoms.

Ammonium caust.—**Diphtheritic croup;** very hoarse, almost aphonia; low, guttural, husky cough, with smothered whoop, followed by suffocative spells, with great anguish; irritable and fretful; weak, moaning in sleep; hurried, labored, anxious breathing; pulse very rapid, feeble, wiry. Deep redness of velum, pillars, tonsils, posterior wall of pharynx, epiglottis; lower part of pharynx covered with white exudation, intense pain in throat and dysphagia; burning, excoriating discharge from nostrils; excessive prostration and exhaustion, not in proportion to the short duration of the disease.

Apis mell.—First stage, and it may be given as a preventive. Great debility and prostration from the start; suspicious absence of heat, not much fever; pulse rapid, but not strong. Diphtheria insidiously progressing, **small amount of pain accompanying intense and extensive inflammation;** tonsils, more often the right one, studded with deep, gray, angry-looking ulcerations, exuding a scanty, putrid discharge; **œdema of throat, uvula œdematous and elongated;** membrane of a dirty-gray color; throat tender and sore on swallowing, pain extending to ears when admitting air; cold water relieves the itching and stinging; diphtheritic patches usually appear first on the arches of palate over the uvula; breathing difficult from œdema glottidis; breath fetid or not; thirstlessness; painful and scanty urination, urine voided in drops with burning; perspiration frequently breaks out and

dries up; heat unpleasant, oversensitiveness of the skin to touch; **tendency to heart failure**; diphtheritic croup with rough, hoarse voice and sensation of rapid, œdematous swelling of the lining membrane of the air-passages; speaking painful; intense sensation of suffocation, high fever. Numbness and even paralysis of throat or of lower extremities. (Merc. cyan. follows well.)

Arsenicum album.—**Membrane dry-looking and wrinkled,** covering entire fauces; ulcers extending from throat to roof of mouth; tongue white; cervical glands swollen, thin excoriating discharge from nose; sensation as if a hair had lodged in throat; great fetor from the diphtheritic deposits and oozing of blood from under the elevated portions of the thick membrane; sleep broken by starts, crying out, jerking of limbs; great weakness and prostration; great restlessness and anxiety, patient wants to change position often notwithstanding the debility; child wants to be carried from one room to another; cannot bear to be alone; constipation or exhausting watery and offensive diarrhœa; urine frequent or scanty, burning; pulse rapid and weak; thirst, but takes only sips; $<$ after midnight; $>$ from warmth and warm drinks. Paralysis as a sequela of these bad and sometimes epidemic cases of diphtheria; albuminuria.

Arsenicum iod.—Diphtheritic croup, deposit covering mouth from fauces to outer edge of lips and external auditory canal; foul breath; short, difficult respiration and symptoms of adynamia; marked enlargement of lymphatic glands, **weak heart.**

Arsenicum natron.—Dark purplish hue of throat, great swelling; great prostration, but not much pain; uvula hangs down like a sack of water.

Arum triph.—**Diphtheritis scarlatinosa septica,** especially of Schneiderian membrane, with acrid discharge from nostrils; mouth studded with ulcers, especially on inside of cheeks, on lips and borders of tongue, red papillæ elevated; putrid odor from mouth; excessive acrid salivation; throat sore, excoriated, cannot swallow on account of the pain and soreness; sensation of something hot in throat, especially during inspiration; submaxillary glands much swollen; great restlessness and prostration, and still throwing himself in all sorts of positions; urine scanty and voided often; fever and irritability worse afternoon, pulse intermits every third or fifth beat.

Baptisia.—**Besotted look from great prostration**; discharge from mouth and nose horribly offensive, livid color of membrane; very little pain of fauces in spite of œdema of the parts affected, especially of the posterior choanæ; throat feels sore and contracted, can only swallow liquids, tonsils and soft palate swollen, with constant inclination to swallow, not accompanied by pain; dull, bruised feeling in occiput; delirium with confusion of sight and almost complete deafness; burning heat in face with flushed cheeks; roof of mouth feels numb; tongue feels as if burned or scalded; oppressed breathing unto suffocation on account of pulmonary stasis, must have fresh air; chilliness of back and limbs; stools dark and blood-streaked; great prostration, particularly during reconvalescence; no desire for mental or physical exertion; paralysis of organs of deglutition; aphonia.

Belladonna.—Only indicated in plethoric patients at the very onset of the disease; fauces, especially right side, highly inflamed, bright red and shining; **dryness of throat**; submaxillary glands swollen and tender to touch; stitches in throat and fauces with painful deglutition, particularly of fluids, every attempt to swallow causes tears to flow, $<$ by turning head or lying down; high sthenic fever, skin hot, urine scanty, blood-red, cerebral symptoms predominate.

Bromium.—Malignant forms of diphtheria, invading **larynx down respiratory organs,** leaving great weakness and lassitude; no fever, cool skin, sweating and spasm; husky tone of voice, rattling of mucus in larynx when coughing, cough has a croupy sound, with strangling rattling mucus in breathing; face ashy-gray, cheeks sunken, stiffness of neck, prostration. Suits children with fair hair and skin, blue eyes, etc., and Teste affirms that milk neutralizes the action of Brom. and Iod. (Kali bi., no spasm).

Bryonia.—Quickly prostrated, shuns all motion, on motion pain everywhere; white tongue; feeling of dryness in mouth, without thirst, or with desire for large quantities, especially warm drinks; spasmodic cough after drinking.

Cantharis.—Great constriction of throat and larynx, amounting almost to suffocation on an attempt to swallow water, even the urinary symptoms < by water; burning pain and soreness with scraping burning sensation in throat and expectoration of blood; marked disturbance of micturition. Albuminuria; extreme prostration, face wrinkled, pale, yellow, with expression of suffering.

Capsicum.—Sensation of contraction in throat, continuing between the acts of deglutition; burning and soreness in fauces and throat, which are partially covered with a diphtheritic deposit; sense of suffocation; burning blisters in roof of mouth with odor like that of carrion; chilliness in back; beating and throbbing in head; vertigo, rapid pulse, epistaxis; prostration; **gangrene of throat.**

Carbolic acid.—**Low adynamic fever, absence of pain**; great accumulation of depositis, spreading a most offensive stench; glands of neck swollen; aphonia and croupy cough; fetid discharge from nose, liquids, when being swallowed, return by the nose; excessive prostration with violent fever, headache, dizziness, pale face, nausea, weak and thready pulse.

Carbo veg.—Sepsis and decomposition of the blood; hæmorrhages of a low type; dark, rather fluid blood, flows persistently for hours and days.

Chininum ars.—Diphtheritic membranes on tonsils and fauces; nose stopped up with bloody and purulent matter; swelling of maxillary glands; fetid breath; confused feeling in head and great prostration, even during convalescence.

Chlorum.—Corroding, watery nasal discharge; fauces, red, sore and covered with membranes, foul breath; cervical glands swollen with engorgement of the surrounding cellular tissue; paroxysms of suffocation from constriction of the air-tubes; throat sore from uvula to bronchi; inability to swallow or to speak from aphonia; frequent but not strong pulse; great prostration.

Crotalus.—**Persistent hæmorrhage.** blood oozes from nose and mouth, not merely from posterior nares, but escaping from the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity; fauces much swollen and dark-red; pulse small and weak; skin hot and perspiring; frightful headache; difficult swallowing, vomiting and diarrhœa; great thirst; prostration excessive, can hardly raise himself up in bed (Carb. v.); gangrene of fauces and tonsils.

Helonias.—Profuse debility following an attack of true diphtheria; pale, earthy face, loss of memory and dizziness; great emaciation; sense of profound debility is lessened by some exercise.

Hepar.—Diphtheritic croup with enormous swelling of the glands of the neck; great dyspnœa; croupy cough with some rattling.

Ignatia.—Pricking sensation in throat; **soreness of throat < between the acts of deglutition** (Caps.); stitches extending from throat into ears; glands of neck swollen; craving for ice and ice-water; much sneezing and

coryza; offensive odor from throat; disease commences on right side, extending to both sides; irritable, whining, nervous; deliria at night characterized by fear and dread; pain in occiput, nucha and sometimes in ears; putrid sore throat, seldom painful; greenish patches, green vomiting and green stools; stiffness in nape of neck and painless glandular swellings around neck.

Iodum.—Children with dark skin, hair and eyes; much pain in throat; painful swallowing; salivation; strong fetor oris; disposition to attack the larynx; thick, grayish-white exudation over velum and tonsils; thick, grayish-white crouplike exudation in mouth and fauces; swelling of glands of neck and of tonsils; difficulty of breathing; cough and alteration of voice; disinclination for food; early stage of disease.

Kali bichrom.—Diphtheritic depositis in nose, pharynx, larynx, vulva and vagina; membrane greenish-gray, brownish-yellow, like wash-leather, with increased redness and sensitiveness of the still healthy parts of the mucous membrane of mouth and fauces; swelling of tonsils and submaxillary gland; œdematous swelling of the uvula; tongue, cheeks, gums smelling like decayed meat. Disease spreading upward into nostrils and down into larynx and trachea, all throat symptoms worse by putting out tongue; shrill, croupy cough or whistling and wheezing, with difficulty of breathing as though the lungs were stuffed with cotton, expectoration of viscid, tough mucus which may be drawn out in long strings, frequently streaked with blood; hoarseness; tongue red or covered with a thick, yellow layer; exudation tough and deeply adhering (Carbol. ac., loosely adhering); deep-eating ulcers in fauces, throat purple with numerous isolated patches of greenish-yellow exudation; pains extending to the ears when swallowing; nasal discharge yellow, excoriating; cachectic look; swollen glands; thirst and desire for beer; measly-like eruptions.

Kali mur.—Numerous gray ulcers in mouth and throat; excessive secretion of tough, stringy mucus; epistaxis; ravenous hunger followed by total anorexia; dryness and pain in throat with difficult swallowing; excessive micturition, hæmaturia; albuminuria; hoarse voice; incessant cough with difficult respiration and oppression of chest; watery froth exuding from mouth; sputa white as milk.

Kali permangan.—**Odor of breath unbearable**; whole throat covered with black, foul exudation; submucous tissue dark and dry; face purple; throat swollen inside and outside; thin sanious discharge from nose, excoriating upper lip; fluids taken by mouth returned through nose: great dyspnœa; general and excessive prostration; dark-colored offensive diarrhœa.

Kali phos—Diphtheria with marked **putrid gangrenous condition** and fearful stench from mouth; easy bleeding of gums, and fauces look as if spread over with black liquid mustard; gangrenous ulcers in mouth and cheeks; watery diarrhœa, like rice-water or stools of pure blood; paralysis following diphtheria.

Kreosotum.—Putrid odor from mouth; **malignant diphtheria, when confined to fauces**, especially in scrofulous and lymphatic patients; black softening and decomposition of mucous membrane with atony and extension of softening to œsophagus; fever, vomiting, loss of appetite, restless sleep; swelling of glands.

Lac caninum.—Diphtheria begins on left side and spreads to right; migratory condition, **membranes leave one side and go to the other repeatedly**, pains also constantly flying from one side to another; ulcers on tonsils, and fauces covered with a yellowish-gray curdy deposit, glistening

as if varnished; pricking sensation in throat as if full of sticks (Nitr.ac.); stinking breath; constant inclination to swallow; profuse salivation saturating the pillow; tongue, fauces and tonsils swollen and covered with a dirty coating; dry exudation diffused like the lid of a pepper-box; pricking and cutting pain when swallowing, shooting up into the ears; aversion to liquids, especially water. **Diphtheria beginning in larynx and spreading upward**; breathing hoarse and croupy; often snoring and only possible through the mouth, one nostril stuffed, the other free and discharging thin mucus or thin blood; tenderness on pressure of larynx, more right side; great bodily restlessness, must be carried from place to place, hot palms of hands; corners of mouth sore.

Lachesis.—**Asthenia from the start.** Membrane commences on the left side with tendency to spread to the right; purple livid color of inflamed parts, with dull, dry appearance and little swelling; **intense pain accompanies an apparently small amount of inflammation**; deep redness of fauces and tongue; constant attempt to put the tongue out of his mouth, which vibrates and trembles like a snake's tongue; discharge from nose and mouth fetid, thin, sanious and excoriating; swelling of the glands of the neck and of the cellular tissue; **excessive perspiration and cardiac debility,** even before the exudation, cold clammy perspiration; cool extremities, somnolency, delirium. Diphtheritic croup, the child awakes from sleep smothering, has croupy cough, especially after a nap in daytime; liquids pain more when swallowing than solid food, < **from swallowing saliva, from hot drinks,** > **from cold drinks** (Lyc. the reverse); spitting large quantities of ropy mucus; peculiar hard aching all over, so that position is constantly changed; constitutional symptoms greater than local manifestations; paralysis of throat and other parts after diphtheria; presbyopic during convalescence.

Lachnanthes.—Sore throat with short cough, itching in spot when swallowing; **neck stiff, head drawn to one side**; pain in nape as if dislocated, when turning neck or bending head backward.

Lycopodium.—**Diphtheria of right side and nose and spreading to left side; desire for warm drinks which are grateful to the throat**; children are cross and naughty when awaking from their nap; yellow, thick, acrid discharge from nose; fauces brownish-red, dry tongue, and inability to breathe through nostrils; tonsils, tongue and fauces swollen, with spasms on swallowing; he is forced to keep his mouth open to get breath; parotid swellings; projecting tongue and silly expression; perfect stupor, every symptom hinting to cerebral paralysis, drooping of lower jaw; rapid, rattling breathing, snoring, unconsciousness; grinding of teeth, even when fully awake.

Mancinella.—Post-diphtheritic affections; pains all over body, mostly chest, with a dry cough; continual choking sensation rising from stomach, like from pressure of wind, with weakness and palpitation of heart.

Mercurius cor.—Although the mercurials are deficient in the rapid prostration as found in severe diphtheritic cases, still in some cases this preparation may be useful where the exudation covers the entire fauces and extends into the nose, from which a profuse discharge flows; pricking in throat as from needles. Rapid necrotic destruction of the parts

Mercurius cyanatus.—**Adynamic fever from the start Putrid diphtheria**; fetor oris and tenderness of the salivary glands without much swelling, or glands swollen and cellular tissue of neck infiltrated; nasal cavities, mouth, fauces, pharynx and larynx covered by a dark-gray or green thick, leathery exudation and ulceration; **profuse epistaxis and incessant salivation**;

very free perspiration from the least motion; excoriating discharge from nostrils; excessive prostration with burning skin; blue face, cold extremities, filiform pulse; aversion to all food; heart weak so that the least change of position causes fainting.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Diphtheritic membrane yellow, < **on right side**, from warm drinks or from empty deglutition; great thirst for cold water, can swallow only in little sips, as throat is so full; constant disposition to hawk, caused by excessive secretion of mucus, very difficult to dislodge; considerable salivation which makes the chin sore; posterior wall of pharynx red, irritated, inflamed and dotted with patches looking like small ulcerated spots; nose obstructed with thick yellow scabs and membranes, all worse on right side; tongue yellow, with tip and edges clear and red; fetid discharge from fauces and nares; œdema of neck and throat; glands swollen and infiltrated; deposit of limited extent, transparent, pellicular, albuminous and easily detached; urine scanty and high-colored; craves acid drinks.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Swallowing painful, both of solids and fluids; patches mostly on **left tonsil**, velum elongated; must hawk and swallow from the collection of saliva or mucus or from feeling of a lump in throat; livid patches; exudation limited, transparent, easily detached; discharge thin and offensive; enlarged glands; wants his food well salted, but drinks little.

Muriatic acid.—Grayish-white membrane on fauces, with choking on swallowing; parts appear dark-bluish, are raw and smart; dark, fetid nasal discharge; weak, empty feeling in stomach with loss of appetite; nosebleed; weak, drowsy; pulse intermittent; **typhoid condition with most intense prostration**; involuntary stool and urine; mouth studded with ulcers having a dark or black base and dipping deep in with tendency to perforate; blood dark and putrid.

Naja tripudians.—**Suffocating spells on lying down**, particularly when lying in bed; suffocative spells of cough after every sleep, however short; the cough is deep, hoarse; respiration wheezing, rasping, very tight and difficult, > from daylight till noon; retention of urine; yellow, watery stools. **Impending paralysis of heart**, patient blue or pale, awakens from sleep gasping, pulse filiform, intermittent.

Natrum ars.—**Not much pain despite the dark purplish hue** of the throat, the great swelling and the great prostration. Uvula hangs down like a sack of water; fauces and pharynx look red and glassy; throat painful on empty swallowing, but no soreness on swallowing food or drink; tough, yellowish mucus in posterior nares and upper part of pharynx, with considerable hawking to free the throat: neck feels stiff (Lachn.) and sore, troubled sleep; cold, clammy sweat; heart oppressed from least exertion; pulse irregular, variable, slower than usual.

Natrum mur.—Swelling of submaxillary glands and lymphatics; map tongue; burning in throat; after cauterization with lunar caustic; post-diphtheritic paralysis of the muscles of throat. Craves salt.

Nitric acid.—**Nasal diphtheria**; discharge from nose watery and very offensive, excoriating every part it touches (Arum), with white deposits in nares; ulcers in mouth with stinging in them as if from splinters (Lac can.); difficult and painful deglutition; excessive salivation; fauces and glands swollen; fetor oris; chilliness and still aversion to heat; nosebleed; distress and uneasiness in stomach with total rejection of all food; great uneasiness; excessive prostration; deep-seated local affection; intermittent pulse.

Nux vomica.—Patient feels better after a little sleep.

Opium.—**Suffocative attacks during sleep**; cough, with dyspnœa and blue face; profuse perspiration over whole body (Lach. after sleep, Naja when lying down); painful attacks of coughing and strangling.

Phytolacca.—Creeping chills and backache in the beginning; **throat feels as if it were a large empty cavern**; feeling as if a hot ball were lodged in fauces, and sensation as after swallowing choke-pears; **pains in head, back and limbs**, < on least touch of neck; pains shoot into ears when swallowing; great prostration and restlessness: livid exudation upon tonsils and fauces; tonsils, soft palate and fauces highly inflamed and swollen, sore and sensitive, < on taking hot fluids; breath offensive; cannot stand, when rising up in bed faint and dizzy; high fever and albuminuria.

Plumbum met. and **iod.**—Gangrenous destruction of mucous membrane; scabs with foul-smelling ichor, most horrid tendency to sloughing; paralytic weakness of extremities; hands and feet cold; excessive prostration.

Psorinum.—Excessive debility after diphtheria, patient hopeless, despairs of recovery, > lying down, < from slightest exertion, in the evening and before midnight; profuse sweats, especially in palms of hands and face.

Rhus tox.—Child restless, wants to be carried about, wakes up now and then complaining of its throat; bloody saliva runs out of its mouth during sleep, sticking, stinging pain in tonsils; right tonsil covered with yellow exudation, < when beginning to swallow; parotid swollen; transparent, jellylike stools; typhoid symptoms.

Sanguinaria.—Ulcerated sore throat; intense heat and dryness of throat, amounting to burning; choking feeling when swallowing, > inspiring cold air; pearly coating on fauces and tonsils, < right side.

Sulphur.—Large, yellow deposits all around the posterior wall of the pharynx, which is ulcerated and sloughing, with very little swelling; intense dark redness of fauces, very painful, empty swallowing, more painful than that of liquids; dryness of throat; flashes of heat, frequent sinking spells; constant desire to urinate; fever with sharply circumscribed redness of cheeks; burning of feet, puts them out of bed; eruption, when present, itches when becoming warm; slowly progressing cases in psoric patients.

Sulphuric acid.—Ulceration of throat with large exudations; thick, grayish or lemon-colored, sticky and tenacious; tonsils bright red; swallowing difficult; liquids run out of the nose; speech and breathing difficult from accumulated exudation in fauces; excessive salivation; foul breath; apathy; excessive paleness; much debility with sensation of trembling all over body without real trembling.

Tarantula Cubana.—Entire fauces red, tonsils covered by membrane; foul breath; high fever, pungent heat of the skin; drowsy with starting in sleep, head hot, face fiery red; tendency to gangrene and sepsis.

Paralysis following diphtheria: Arg. nit., Arn., Bar., Caust., Cocc., Cupr., Gels., Helon., Lach., Phos., Phys , Plumb., Rhus, Sulph., Thuj., Zinc.; **of lungs**: Ant. tart., Camph., Musk; **of vision**: Gels., Kali phos., Lach., Phys., *Apis:* numbness of extremities; *Arg. met.:* anæsthesia of roof of mouth and fauces (Kali br.); *Arn.:* paralysis of right side; *Ars.:* paralysis of lower extremities; *Caust.:* paralysis of one arm and muscles of deglutition; *Gels.:* local tingling and incipient paralysis or anæsthesia; *Lach.:* paralysis of left side; *Nux v.:* hemiplegia, left side; *Phos.:* numbness of fingers and feet, with great weakness; *Sec.:* numbness of extremities, palsy of some parts; painful tingling of tongue; *Zinc. phos.:* post-scarlatinal and diphtheritic pharyngeal paralysis.

Dropsical affections: Ars., Bry., Chin., Chin. ars., Helleb., etc.

Adjuncts: Spray atomizer or pencilling with Alcohol, solution of Kali permangan., Kali chlor., hot water.

DIPLOPIA.

Agar , Alum., Arg. nit., Arn., Aur., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cimicif., Cupr., Cycl., Euphr., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Nux v., Petr , Phos., Seneg., Spig., Stram., Titan.; Rhus, when of a rheumatic nature; Aur., Kali iod., Merc., from syphilitic cause.

Objects appear multiplied: Antero-posteriorly: Euphor.; horizontally: Ant. tart., Nitr. ac., Olean., Seneg., Stram.; vertically: Bell., Kali bi., Seneg., Stram.; left image highest: Stram.; right one: Seneg.; the two images alternately approach and recede from each other: Con.; left image seen with right eye: Natr. mur.; perpendicular half-sight: Bov.; or

Aconite.—Partial paralysis from exposure to cold winds or draughts.

Agaricus.—Diplopia from overwork at the desk.

Argentum nit.—Paralysis of internal rectus, sight fails for near objects, everything appears blurred or indistinct.

Aurum met.—Diplopia or half-sight from overwork with the eyes or working in hot places; sensation in eyes as if they were being pushed out, with tension in them.

Belladonna.—Triplopia; sees a second dim representation of the object on each side of it; when reading lines appear crooked; sees things right side up.

Causticum.—Paralysis of the muscles resulting from exposure to cold, particularly of external rectus; general peripheral paralysis of any of the ocular muscles.

Chelidonium.—Paralysis of right external rectus.

Euphrasia.—Paralysis of branches of third nerve from exposure to cold and wet.

Gelsemium.—Paralysis following diphtheria, especially of external rectus; often associated with paralysis of muscles of throat.

Nux vomica.—Paralysis of ocular muscles, accompanying gastric disturbances, < by tobacco and stimulants.

Phosphorus.—Paralysis of the muscles from excesses, accompanied by general loss of muscular tone.

Senega.—Loss of power of left superior rectus and other branches of oculo-motorius, paralysis of superior oblique.

DISTENSION OF THE ABDOMEN AND FLATULENCE.

The best remedies are: 1, Asa., Chin., Gentian, Granat., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Æsc. hip., Ar. tri., Bell., Cact., Carb. v., Cist., Cham., Cocc., Colch.; or, 3, Asclep., Agn., Bapt., Calc. phos., Caps., Caul., Collins., Coloc., Fer., Gels., Graph., Iris, Lach., Lyc., Mgt. arc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos., Phyt., Rum., Sang., Veratr., Zinc.

If arising from the use of **flatulent food,** give: 1, Chin.; 2, Bry., Cepa, Lyc., Petr.; 3, Aloe, Calc., Kalm., Mill., Puls., Sep., Veratr.; after **taking a drink:** 1, Nux v.; 2, Chin., Cocc., Fer., Veratr.; after using **pork or fat:** 1, Chin., Colch., Puls.; 2, Carb. v., Colch., Natr. m.

In particular, give:

For **copious flatulency:** Æsc. hip., Agar., Arg. nit., *Carb. v.*, *Chin.*, Cist., Collins., *Corn.*, Diosc., Fel tauris, Fel vulpis, Gels., Gnaphal., Graph., Kalm.,

Lach., Lyc., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.* Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sang., Staph., Sulph.; **distress from flatulence** Apoc., Arg. nit., Asclep., Caps., *Carb. v.*, *Chin.*, Chinin., Lach., Nux m., *Nux v* *Phos.*, Puls., Sulph.; **incarcerated flatulence:** Carb an., Carb. v., Caust., *Cepa*, *Chin.*, *Cistus*, Con., Graph., Hep., Iod., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Sil., Sulph.; for pains occurring **early in the morning:** Alum., Asa., Bar., Cact., Carb. an., Caust., Cham., Gnaphal., Mgt. arc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos.; **rumbling:** Agar., Ant., Arn., Bry., Cact., Canth., Carb. v., Caul., Caust., Chin., Comocl., Gels., Helleb., Ign., Iris, Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Puls., Sars., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; **copious discharge of flatulence:** Æsc. hip., Agar., Canth., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Cist., Collins., Corn., Diosc., Gels., Gnaphal., Graph., Helleb., Kalm., Lac. vac., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Nitr. ac., Olean., Phos., Plumb., Sang., Veratr.; **inodorous flatulence:** Amb., Arg. nit., Bell., Comocl., Carb. v., Lyc.; **fetid flatulence:** Arn., Ars., Asa., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Corn., Graph., Iris, Jug., Phytol., Plumb., Psor., Puls., Sang., Sil., Sulph.; **foul-smelling flatulence:** Arn., Ars., Carb. v., Corn., Ign., Iris, Olean., Puls., Sulph.; **flatulence smelling like rotten eggs:** Ant. tart., Arn., Cham., Coff., Sulph., Teucr.; **warm humid flatulence:** Carb. v., Chin.; **hot flatulence:** Acon., Aloe, Cham., Phos., Staph., Zinc.; **cold:** Con.; **smelling like garlic:** Agar., Asa., Mosch., Phos.; **smelling sour:** Arn., Calc., Cham., Graph., Diosc., Hep., Magn. c., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Rheum, Sep., Sulph.; **noisy flatulence:** Caust., Lach., Lac. vac., Merc., Squil., Teucr., Zinc.

Aletris far.—Flatulent colic in weak, emaciated persons; least food distresses the stomach; obstinate dyspepsia, constipation.

Ammonium carb.—Abdomen painfully distended, rumbling and pain in bowels; great flatulency, especially evening, very fetid flatus.

Argentum nit.—Stomach seems as if it would burst with wind, accompanied with great desire to belch, which is accomplished with difficulty, when the air rushes out with great violence; a small spot, very sensitive to pressure, between xiphoid process and navel, and pains spreading from there all over; very noisy discharge of flatus downward.

Arnica.—Stomach distended with wind, pressure on præcordia, oppression of chest, foul belching, < from pressure; pinching, spasmodic griping in stomach; offensive flatus, smelling like rotten eggs; gastralgia < after eating. After blows on stomach.

Arsenicum iod.—Abdomen hard and distended with flatus, which is constantly discharged; severe cutting in abdomen as if he would have a stool, but only large quantities of wind escape.

Asafœtida.—**Flatus passes upward, none downward**; meteorism of stomach when feeling of tension is great and eructating difficult; colic, with distension and a rising-up feeling, as if the peristaltic action were reversed, > from external pressure; causes fainting.

Calcarea carb.—Flatulency with gurgling in right side of abdomen; incarcerated flatus with distension and colicky pains; emaciated everywhere except abdomen; mesenteric glands hard and swollen.

Capsicum.—Excessive distension of abdomen about two hours after a meal (Lyc., immediately); flatulence and wind colic; suffocative arrest of breathing.

Carbo veg.—Gastralgia, especially when there is much flatus with a burning ache; stomach feels tense and full; abdomen full to bursting, pain < about bladder or left of epigastrium; > from passing wind or hard stool; flatus hot, moist, offensive; feces escape with flatus; consequences of high living.

Carbolic acid.—Constant belching up of wind from stomach; acid eructations and formation of gas, > by pressing hand on stomach; rumbling and rolling in abdomen, with a sense of distension; **flatulence of old age, dependent on imperfect digestion; colic of nursing infants**; fetid flatus and stool.

Chamomilla.—Sour or empty eructations; abdomen swollen like a drum, flatus passes away constantly, but in small and insufficient quantities; flatulent colic; the flatus seems to collect in several spots in the abdomen, as if incarcerated, and stitches shoot through chest.

Chelidonium.—Bitter eructations which afford relief, with heartburn and discharge of flatus; abdomen distended with gas in spite of many eructations.

China.—Distension of abdomen; oppression of stomach; eructations taste of the food, or are bitter, especially after eating; sour rising from stomach; great fermentation in bowels; abdomen as if packed full, not relieved by eructations or flatus (Lyc.); spasmodic constrictive pains from incarcerated flatulence, especially after new or sour beer and fruit; flatulence from tea-drinking.

Coca.—**Eructation of enormous quantities of gas** without odor and without relief; it is astonishing where all the gas resided without producing more tension. Violent beating of heart from incarcerated flatus, which sometimes rises with such force that it seems as if œsophagus would be rent by it; violent colic, with tympanitic distension of abdomen, > by frequent discharge of inodorous flatus, or flatus from bowels smells like burnt gunpowder. Constipation from inactivity of the bowels.

Cocculus.—Rumbling in abdomen, great distension, incarceration of flatulence; severe flatulent colic at night; constricting pain, with pressure towards genitals and qualmishness in epigastrium; fulness in groin, with sensation as if all would give way there; small, frequent stools, each accompanied by flatus.

Colchicum.—Abdomen distended, hard and tense, > only by being doubled up, < by stretching out legs or standing erect; rumbling in abdomen with griping colic and urging to stool; much forcible, offensive or inodorous flatus; frequent copious eructations of tasteless gas, with burning in stomach, < after eating even light food.

Colocynthis.—Flatulent colic from decomposition of the gastric juices and a vicious bilious secretion, with bitter taste, green vomiting, constipation; violent, inodorous eructations after eating and drinking; tympanitic distension of abdomen, borborygmi like the croaking of frogs; incarcerated flatus; colic preceded by discharge of flatus; noisy emission of large quantities of wind.

Conium.—Loud eructations, tasting of ingesta; frequent and sour, with hardness and distension of abdomen; sour belching, < at night; rumbling and grunting in abdomen; incarcerated flatus; emission of fetid or cold flatulence; < during night, > by day.

Copaiva.—Distension and flatus after eating; **spitting up ingesta** with large quantities of mucus; borborygmi, rumbling in abdomen so loud that it is heard by others; abdomen distended as if it would burst; colic with flatulency, indigestion and diarrhœa; nettlerash.

Dioscorea.—Flatulence after meals, distension of stomach; tasteless eructations, which after long attacks may become sour; inordinate belching of gas, tasteless, sour, bitter or like rotten eggs, with only partial relief of pain.

Graphites.—Gastralgia, disagreeable taste in the morning, < from all

meats, > by eating; abdomen distended with flatus and rush of blood to head; wakes up at night gasping for breath; sudden dyspnœa, temporarily > by eating; constipation; flatus incarcerated in various parts of abdomen, and pressing towards abdominal ring before discharge of flatus; **slow and imperfect digestion.**

Kali bichrom.—Fetid eructations, relieving an uneasiness as from pent-up wind, in great curvature of stomach, abdomen feels bloated, followed by eructations.

Kali carb.—Belching putrid gas like rotten eggs; pit of stomach swollen, hard, sensitive to touch, feels as if it would burst.

Kreosotum.—Frequent and violent eructations, empty, sour; > after dinner, when sitting up or being carried.

Lachesis.—Eructations afford relief; pit of stomach painful to touch; abdomen painfully distended with flatus, cannot bear any pressure, with sensation as if the parts were too small; incarcerated flatulence.

Lycopodium.—Frequent belching without relief; heartburn, water-brash; feeling as though a cord were tied around the waist; constant rumbling and gurgling of wind in bowels, more in left hypochondrium; incarcerated flatus; pressing upward to chest and downward to rectum and bladder; abdomen distended, feet cold; least food fills him up to throat; mental weakness, confusion and distraction of mind.

Magnesia carb.—Sour eructations; constrictive pain in stomach; cutting about navel, > by flatus; great heaviness of the bloated abdomen; frequent ineffectual urging, with small stools or only flatus.

Magnesia phos.—Nervous flatulency, with loud discharges, preventing patient from going into any society.

Mancinella.—**Hot eructations during expiration**, with an oppressed feeling; burning in stomach and throat with nausea; distension of abdomen, fulness in rectum with hollow feeling in stomach; increased emission of flatus.

Momordica bals.—Accumulation of flatus in the splenic flexure of the colon; flatulence upward and downward.

Natrum carb.—Sour-smelling and fetid flatus, feces escape; hard, bloated, swollen abdomen; flatus change place and cause pain; swellings here and there as from incarcerated flatus; frequent ineffectual urging to stool, alternately with liquid stools; weak digestion; palpitation, dyspnœa and shortness of breath, > by motion, pressing and rubbing.

Natrum mur.—Violent hiccough; sour eructations and malaise after eating; fermentation and incarceration of flatus; wants to pass wind, but fears feces might escape; foul flatus.

Natrum sulph.—Belching after eating, eructations tasteless or sour; rumbling in ascending colon; much wind is passed with the stools, especially forenoon.

Nux moschata.—Excessive distension of abdomen; cutting and pinching pain about navel; wind in the womb (Lyc.); great dryness of mouth and throat, no thirst, appetite capricious; great bloating of stomach, oppressing heart and lungs with pain behind sternum, often caused by **unpleasant mental emotions**; constant desire for highly seasoned food.

Nux vomica.—Pressure towards head and chest; oppression of chest; sour or bitter eructations; putrid in the morning; pressure under short ribs, as from incarcerated flatulence, < mornings and after meals.

Oleander.—Violent empty eructations while eating; sinking in pit of stomach, suddenly, with nausea and vomiting, wants brandy which relieves; ineffectual urging to stool, **every time they pass wind they soil**

their linen; rolling and rumbling in abdomen, with emission of great quantities of fetid flatus.

Oxalic acid.—Pain between hypochondria and navel more on left side, with violent efforts to pass flatus and sensation as if parts would burst; rumbling in bowels with pressing downward, > from passing wind.

Phosphorus.—Great distension in abdomen notwithstanding frequent discharge of flatus; pinching and pressing sensation in both hypochondria; rumbling, gurgling and rolling in distended abdomen, with sensation of coldness in it.

Platina.—Flatulence from diminished activity of the intestinal muscular fibre; retention of intestinal gas with distension of stomach and abdomen, especially in isolated parts of abdomen, with cutting, gnawing, wrenching pains and constipation, > from hard pressure.

Pothos fœtida (Symplocarpus fœt.)—Inflation and tension in abdomen; **bellyache here and there in single spots**; on walking feeling as if the bowels shook, without pain.

Psorinum.—Eructations tasting like rotten eggs; sour, rancid; colicky pains, > passing fetid flatus: normal stool, but passed in a great hurry, with quantity of flatus; pain in abdomen while riding.

Pulsatilla.—Flatulent colic, evening after dinner and at night; oppressive flatulence in upper abdomen and hypochondria; shifting of flatus; gnawing distress when stomach is empty.

Raphanus sat.—**Tympanitis, cannot pass any flatus, though bowels move.**

Sanguinaria.—**Flatus upward and downward relieve the cough**; flatulent distension of abdomen in evening, with escape of flatus from vagina.

Sepia.—Flatulence after eating ever so little; eructations sour, tasting like rotten eggs; painful sensation of emptiness in stomach and abdomen, rumbling in abdomen, especially after eating; profuse emission of fetid flatus upward and downward, but eructations afford no relief.

Staphisagria.—**Hot and fetid flatus**, smelling like rotten eggs; stool retarded, but soft, escapes with the flatus; a feeling of weakness in abdomen, as if it would drop, wants to hold it up.

Sulphate of Anilin.—**Excessive flatulence**; loathing, disagreeable taste, costiveness; flatulent digestion from pears, fruit, cabbage, etc.

Sulphur.—Flatulence, with distension of abdomen; constant rumbling in bowels; with relief by passing wind upward or downward; accumulation of flatus in sigmoid flexure; after eating but little feels fulness in stomach (Chin., Carb. v., Lyc.); empty eructations as soon as he presses on stomach; suppressed skin eruptions.

Zincum met.—Flatulent colic, especially evenings; with sensation of pressure and tension in abdomen; expulsion of hot, fetid flatus; violent itching, tingling at the anus.

DREAD OF AIR.

Extreme sensitiveness to the open air. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it points principally to the following remedies: 1, Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Cham., Cocc., Coff., Ign., Kalm., Mez., Natr., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Sil.: 2, Amm., Bell,, Bry., Chin., Con., Guaiac., Hep., Lyc., Mgt. aus., Merc., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; 3, Ars., Cin., Fer., Ipec., Lach., Phos. ac., Ruta, Staph., Thuj.

DROPSY.

The best remedies are: 1, *Apis*, *Apoc. c.*, *Ars.*, Chin., *Colch.*, *Dulc.*, Helleb., Iris, Kalm., Led., *Lyc.*, Merc., Sulph.; 2, Asclep., *Bry.*, Camph., Canth., Chimaph., Fer., *Fluor. ac.*, Hep., Lach., Lact., Phos., *Prun.*, Rhus, Samb., Sol. nigr., *Squil.*; 3, Acet. ac., Ampelop., Ant., *Aur.*, Bar., Carb. v., Chel., Con., Erig., Hyosc., Leptan., Ran. bulb., Rhus gl., Sabad., Sabin., *Tereb.*, Tart., Veratr. vir.

Dropsy in consequence of **suppression of exanthemata**: 1, *Apis*, Apoc. can., *Ars.*, Asclep., Dig., *Helleb.*, Sulph.; 2, Aur., Bry., Colch., Dulc., Lach., Merc., Tereb., Veratr. vir.; **suppression of intermittent fevers**: *Ars.*, Chimaph., Dulc., *Fer.*, Merc., Sol. nig., *Sulph.*; **loss of blood or animal fluids**: Acet. ac., Apoc. can., *Chin.*, *Fer.*, Helon., Lyc., Merc., Sulph.; **of drunkards**: Ars., Calc. ars., Carduus, Chin., Fluor. ac., Helon., Lyc., Led., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph.; **abuse of mercury**: Chin., Dulc., Helleb., Phyt., Sulph.; **diseases of the liver and spleen**: *Aur.*, Carduus, *Chimaph.*, *Chin.*, Cupr., *Fluor. ac.*, Iris, Lach., Lept., *Lyc.*, Merc., Merc. sulph., **catching cold**: *Apis*, Apoc., Ars., Dulc., Tart.; **irregularity of the menses**: Apis, Ars., Helon., Calc. carb., Graph., Merc., Senec.; **diseases of the heart**: 1, Apis, *Ars.*, Aur., Bry., Cact., Carb., *Colch.*, Dig., Fluor. ac., Helleb., *Lyc.*, Squil., Tereb.; 2, Cann., Crot.; from **hypertrophy of heart**: Ars., Dig., Lyc.; from a **diseased right heart**: Merc. sulph., Phos., Phos. ac.

Acetic acid.—Skin pale and waxen; great thirst, **gastric symptoms prevail**; anasarca, sour belching, waterbrash and diarrhœa; great emaciation; ascites, abdomen and limbs swollen.

Antimonium tart.—Hydrothorax, with much coarse rattling in chest and expectoration not in proportion to the secretion; drowsiness; cyanotic symptoms.

Apis mell.—Waxen hue of skin; urine scanty, dark and highly albuminous, containing casts of the uriniferous tubes; swelling about the eyelids; eruption here and there resembling nettlerash, red pimples or an erysipelatous rosy appearance of the anasarcous limbs; absence of thirst or desire to moisten the dry fauces and throat; stinging burning pains in different parts of the body; dropsy of **cardiac origin**; feet œdematous, especially after walking; feeling of dyspnœa with mental anguish as if he could not draw another breath and as if he were going to die. **Dropsy of chest** with dyspnœa and great restlessness, **ascites** with great soreness of abdominal walls, cannot get breath except when sitting up, even leaning backward causes suffocative feeling; complication with scarlatina, with uterine tumors and inflammatory processes of bowels. **Dropsy of renal origin**; anguish of mind without fear of death.

Apocynum can.—It acts better in **dropsies from heart disease** than in renal dropsy; bewilderment and heaviness of head, drowsiness and debility; disturbed, restless sleep; all functions sluggish, pulse slow; constipation; kidneys torpid or urine copious and nearly involuntary from relaxed sphincters; sense of oppression in epigastrium and chest, must inspire deeply and frequently; fluttering of heart, dartings and weak feeling in cardiac region; pulse irregular, intermittent, sometimes feeble and slow. In **ascites**: sinking, gone feeling at pit of stomach; irritable condition of stomach, which cannot retain even a draught of water or any food whatever; muddy urine, diarrhœa; bloatedness of face after lying down, passing off when sitting up. **Hydrothorax**: inability to speak; catching of breath, suppression of urine, great thirst; post-scarlatinal dropsy, or in reconvalescence

from severe zymotic affections. **Hydropericardium**: great dyspnœa, wheezing breathing; heart's action scarcely perceptible; face bloated and anxious looking; small weak pulse; finger-nails bluish; cannot lie down, must be supported in a sitting posture; lower limbs, pudenda, abdomen swollen. It sometimes acts better in an infusion than in dilution from an alcoholic tincture, and whenever it acts well the usually dry skin becomes moist before the secretion of urine becomes more abundant.

Arsenicum.—**Dropsy of old topers**, eating and drinking cause vomiting; urine looks like dark dung-water with abundant renal casts; œdema of lower extremities; face or the whole skin looks pale, sallow, greenish; great debility and prostration, faint feeling from slightest motion; dyspnœa with great anxiety and restlessness, < when patient tries to lie down, in the evening and again rousing him after midnight, > by expectoration of mucus; tongue dry, but can only take sips; rapid respiration; skin cool, burning heat inside; eating and drinking cause vomiting.

Asclepias syr.—Post-scarlatinal dropsy, or from suppressed perspiration, from renal or cardiac affections. Congestive headaches with dulness and stupidity, scanty urine during headache, profuse after.

Asclepias tub.—**Effusion into pleural cavities**; urine scanty, high-colored, looks as if mixed with blood; necessity to inspire hurriedly, followed by a sensation of oppression, < by loud speaking or singing; dry and harsh cough, causing pain in head and abdomen, > by bending forward; restless and sleepless at night.

Asparagus.—**Old people with heart disease**; weak action of heart; when urinating the last drops, constricting pain in cardiac region, turns blue in face, urine has an unpleasant odor; must sit up in bed to relieve dyspnœa. Hydrothorax in senility on a gouty diathesis.

Aurum.—**Ascites from hepatic affections** (cirrhosis, syphilis), from granular and waxy forms of morbus Brightii. Hypochondriasis with longing for death, feels stupid and dazed in head: face pale or cyanotic; tongue dry and coated, foul breath; albuminuria in consequence of cardiac or hepatic troubles; urine scanty, greenish-brown; fatty degeneration of heart.

Bryonia.—**Anasarca** and œdema of the feet; the swelling increasing in daytime and lessening at night; **hydrothorax**; pain in the side; cough, with contraction of the diaphragm; vomiting and splitting pain in the head, excited by any motion; retarded stool and frequent desire to pass water, but only a few drops at a time. **Ascites**; congestion of the head; giddiness after stooping; loss of breath when moving in the least; lower eyelids œdematous; lips bluish; great thirst and scanty urine; obstinate constipation. After scarlet fever.

Cactus grand.—Œdema of the hands, especially the left; œdema of the lower extremities; the skin is shining, and pressure with the fingers leaves an impression for a long time; heart disease.

Cantharis.—Dropsy from atony of the urinary organs, with ischuria; dropsical swellings of hands and feet, cold extremities; great emaciation; pain in limbs; pale, wretched or death-like look.

Chimaphila.—**Anasarca and ascites following intermittents and organic liver affections**; vesical irritability, scanty urine with muco-purulent sediment, which disappears during its use. Dropsy from renal affections in broken-down constitutions and intemperate subjects. Advanced stages of albuminuria.

China.—**Anasarca and ascites in organic disturbances of the liver and spleen**; after loss of blood and other weakening discharges; in old persons or people prematurely aged by excesses, and in drunkards, after excessive

depletion. Skin waxy pale or yellow, cold and blue; face hollow, pale or livid; disinclination to mental or physical exertion; constipation; urine turbid, dark, scanty, with brickdust or pinkish sediment.

Colchicum.—**Dropsy after scarlatina**, with suppression of urine, or urine black, containing albumen and destroyed blood-corpuscles; acute dropsy with renal affections, constant urging to urinate, but only a little is voided and that with great pain, as from spasm in the bladder. **Dropsy of cavities and internal organs**, especially hydropericardium, hydrothorax, hydrometra, ascites. Lower limbs œdematous and cold; skin dry and pale; emaciated sensitive persons, disposed to rheumatism and catarrh, always < when it is damp, in spring and fall; gout with nervous weakness and oversensitiveness.

Convolvulus arvensis.—Œdema, dropsy with constipation, abdominal disturbances; weakness; appetite good, he would eat more if there were more room, the abdomen being filled with water; urine almost entirely suppressed.

Digitalis.—**Dropsy from cardiac debility**; irregularly acting and weakened heart; suffocative constricting feeling as if the internal parts of the chest had grown together; sinking and faintness at the pit of the stomach, as if life were becoming extinct; cyanotic symptoms; doughy swelling, which easily yields to the pressure of the finger; pale face, bluish hue under pale skin; constant urging to urinate, with scanty discharge; **dropsy with suppression of urine.** Nephritis scarlatinosa after desquamation, with anasarca and œdema of lungs; infiltration of the tissues of scrotum and penis.

Dulcamara.—General œdema from intermittent fever, with bloated face, swelling of abdomen and limbs; great uneasiness at night on account of heat; scanty emission of badly smelling urine; constipation; weak appetite, thirst, empty eructations and great failing of strength. **Sudden anasarca from previous overheating and subsequent exposure to damp cold** while in a state of perspiration. Anasarca after previous rheumatic fever.

Eupatorium purp.—Polyuria; albuminuria; dropsy due to renal disease; a suppression of urine with severe dyspnœa and œdema all over the body; a weak, tired, wearied, faint feeling accompanies symptoms of urinary organs, urine loaded with mucus (Chim. umb.), high-colored and scanty.

Fluoric acid.—**Ascites from enlarged and indurated liver**, in consequence of abuse of whisky, etc. Mental weakness and ill humor; feeling of fulness and pressure in epigastrium; skin pale, dry; emaciation and great weakness; anorexia; scanty, dark-red urine; **genitals terribly swollen**; dry cough with frothy expectoration; dyspnœa, can only lie in an elevated position; longing for refreshing drinks; great œdema of lower limbs, from feet to abdomen.

Graphites.—Ascites in conjunction with moist tetter and glutinous exudation; steadily increasing ascites and great œdema of lower extremities; profuse and constant watery exudation from skin below knees; exfoliation of epidermis; œdema of external abdomen.

Helleborus.—Acute dropsies, as after scarlatina, with great debility. Mental stupor (Ars., nervous erethism), slow in answering questions; pale face; griping pains in bowels, with diarrhœa of a jellylike slime; **patient breathes easier while lying down** (Ars., Lach., while sitting up); suppression of urine or urine highly albuminous with fibrinous casts; scanty, dark, with floating dark specks, like coffee-grounds.

Helonias.—Anasarca with general debility, albuminuria and an atonic condition in the sexual sphere, such as chlorosis, amenorrhœa; dropsy from uterine hæmorrhage.

Hepar.—Anasarca from so-called light cases of scarlatina, where even during efflorescence already the urine becomes scanty, tinged with blood and showing albumin, fibrinous casts.

Kali carb.—Hydrothorax with wheezing breathing; œdematous swelling between eyebrows and lids; insufficiency of mitral valves; great dryness of skin, < 3 A. M.; ascites in complication with cardiac and hepatic troubles, especially of old people.

Kalmia.—Rheumatic affections of heart with albuminuria; anxious expression of face, pains in lower limbs; oppressed and short-breathed, so that he breathes quickly; weariness in all muscles; dry skin.

Lachesis—**Dropsy of drunkards, after scarlatina.** Hydrothorax, with suffocative fits, waking from sleep, with throwing the arms about; skin over the œdematous parts cyanotic; black urine; offensive smell of feces; complications with heart, liver and spleen troubles.

Lactuca virosa.—Hydrothorax with anasarca; unable to lie down or sleep; fear of suffocation; fulness of chest as of a heavy weight; fluids choke him; violent palpitations; anguish and internal uneasiness. Ascites with induration of liver and asthma.

Ledum.—Gout, constant chilliness, only at midnight sense of suffocation, patient throwing off all covering and becoming restless and cross; dry skin, want of perspiration. Ailments, as dropsy, from abuse of alcoholic drinks.

Leptandra.—Ascites and anasarca from obstructed circulation in the portal system.

Lycopodium.—Hydrops siccus from hypertrophy of the heart; hydrothorax; dyspnœa worse when lying on back and by motion; constipation; rumbling in left iliac region; red sand in urine; very cross after getting awake. **Ascites from liver affections, abuse of alcoholic drinks**; after venesections, intermittent fever; oozing out of water from sore places in the lower extremities, without formation of pus; urine scanty with red sediment; upper portion of the body emaciated, lower enormously swollen; one foot cold, the other hot; restless sleep; sad and sensitive, complaining; small, weak pulse.

Manganum oxyd.—Ascites from intermittent fever; cachexia; strong, irregular, trembling palpitation of the heart, without abnormal sounds.

Mercurius sol.—Acute and chronic anasarca; ascites, in consequence of organic lesions of the liver and other abdominal viscera; the swelling of the abdomen is tense and hard; not much thirst. After scarlatina, with oppression of chest, general heat and sweat, which does not relieve; constant short and racking cough, anguish, etc.

Mercurius sulph.—Hydrothorax, dyspnœa, breathing quick and short, has to sit, cannot lie down; swollen extremities; great relief from profuse watery stools, causing severe burning and soreness at anus; burning in chest, especially when caused from cardiac or hepatic troubles.

Muriatic acid.—Last stages of dropsy from cirrhosed liver; drowsiness, emaciation; dry mouth; aphthæ; stool watery and involuntary, stomach weak and irritable, cannot retain food.

Rhus tox.—Dropsy of lower extremities with constant profuse oozing of water from the ulcerated spots which do not form pus.

Scilla.—Hydrothorax with strong urging to urinate, with scanty and dark urine; continuous cough with thin mucous expectoration; œdematous swelling of body; excoriations in bends of limbs. Dropsy after scarlatina.

Senecio.—Ascites. Abdomen very tense, lower extremities œdematous, urine scanty and high-colored, or profuse and watery discharge; pain in

lumbar region and ovaries. Sleepless, hysterical, nervous and irritable patients.

Senega.—Hydrothorax, with loose, faint, hacking cough and expectoration of a little phlegm.

Spigelia.—Hydrothorax; dyspnœa during motion in bed; can only lie on the right side, and with trunk raised; danger of suffocation when making the least motion or raising the arms, with anxiety and palpitation of the heart.

Sulphur.—**Hydrothorax,** with sudden arrest of breathing at night in bed when turning to the other side, going off when sitting; constipation or morning diarrhœa; dropsy after suppressed eruptions, rough skin, bluish spots; sleep, with moaning, quick pulse, cold feet; easily sweating, especially in the face; painless diarrhœa; drawing together of the fingers; inclination to sit still or to lie down; very forgetful.

Terebinthina.—Dropsy with kidney affections; < from living in damp dwellings; urine scanty, dark, turbid, epithelial sediment; albuminious; uræmia.

DROPSY OF THE JOINTS, Hydrarthrus.

Is frequently cured by Sulphur, or by: Ant., Ars., Bry., Calc., Iod., Kalm., Lyc., Puls., Rhus, Sil.

DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF.

Bœnninghausen recommends a few drops of tinctura Opii in a cup of coffee for habitual drunkenness, and Ant. crud. as the best antidote for the effects of sour wine. Lyons gives ten drops of tinctura Capsici for dipsomania shortly before meals, or whenever depression or craving for alcohol arises. It obviates the morning vomiting, removes the sinking at the pit of the stomach, the intense craving for stimulants, and promotes appetite and digestion. We consider them more reliable for that purpose than the fluid extracts of Avena sativa, or of Erythroxylon coca.

For consequences of **revelling and drinking**: Ant., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Coff., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sulph.; **chronic** sequelæ: Ars., Bell., Calc.,Chin., Coff., Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Natr., Nux v., Puls., Ran., Sep., Sulph.; for **albuminuria**: Ars ,Aur., Bell., Calc. ars., Chin., Cupr., Lach., Led., Sulph.; **delirium tremens**: Agar., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bism., Calc., Cann. ind., Caps., Cimicif., Coff., Dig., Gels., Hyosc., Kali br., Kali phos., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Ran , Stram., Sumb.; disposition to drink: Agar., Ars., Avena, Calc., Caps., Coca, Lach., Merc., Op., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Gallavardin of Lyons recommends: for convulsive forms of drunkenness with contusion of the extremities, the trunk and head: Bell., Nux v., jealousy: Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Staph.; mania for striking: Hep., Hyosc., Nux v., Veratr.; mania to destroy everything: Bell., Veratr.; mania to kill others: Bell., Hep., Hyosc.; tendency to suicide: Ars. (by poison, the dagger, hanging and throwing himself under a wagon or car), Nux v. (by dagger, shooting or drowning); Bell. (by poison, hanging and especially by throwing himself from a height) : excessive gayety : Op., Coff.; plays a comedy: Bell., Stram.; unusually intelligent: Calc. carb., Sulph.; sleep: Bell., Op.; impossible to awaken him: Coff., Nux v.; talks incessantly: Caust., Hep., Lach., Petr., Magn.carb.; crying: Caust., Hyosc., Ign., Stram.; insulting: Hep., Nux v., Petr.; snarling and fault-finding:

Caust., Hydr., Lach., Nux v.; disposition to go naked: Hyosc.; excessive genital excitement: Caust., Chin., Nux v., Phos.; doing and saying what he would not have done or said when sober: Bell., Lach., Sulph.

Absinthium.—Terrific hallucinations; stupor attended with dangerous violence; foolish look; tongue trembling; bloated around waist and abdomen with flatus; belching, nausea and vomiting in the morning; stomach feels cold and oppressed.

Aconite.—Wine drinking is followed by feverish heat, cerebral congestion, red face and eyes and even loss of reason; acute mania, with frightful visions and terrors; sleeplessness.

Agaricus (Amanita).—Delirium tremens, with great loquacity; restless and nervous excitement; horrible visions of mice or men running around the room; muscular tremblings; diplopia; chronic vomiting of drunkards; alternate constipation and diarrhœa of drunkards, stools watery and offensive; acne rosacea. It allays the cravings for wine and spirits.

Antimonium crud.—Antidotes the effects of sour wines; gastrosis in consequence of revelling, nausea, loathing, anorexia, etc., when Carb. v. is insufficient.

Antimonium tart.—Gastric disorders from drinking too much beer; dull headache as from a band compressing the forehead, stupid and sleepy; gastric and bilious vomiting with bitter taste in mouth; pit of stomach sensitive, with meteorism, nausea and vomiting; great desire for juicy fruits and sour things; more frequent urination.

Argentum nit.—Delirium tremens with visions of snakes and reptiles as soon as he closes his eyes or when dreaming of them; painful flatulency in epigastrium; buzzing in ears; stomach as if it would burst with wind, < by belching; lassitude of extremities with dizziness.

Arsenicum.—Morning vomiting of habitual drunkards; chronic gastric irritability; heartburn, as if epigastrium and stomach were being made raw by an acrid corroding substance; fruitless retching, or retching and vomiting; indescribable nausea, loathing and weakness; satiety of life and still fear of death, will not be alone; fear of ghosts, thieves, with desire to hide one's self, trembling of limbs. Is morally perfectly upset, what the Germans call so pointedly Katzenjammer; with cravings for acids and coffee, which relieve.

Asarum Europ.—Horrible sensation at the epigastrium when drunkards awake in the morning; unconquerable longing for alcohol; loathing of food without any gastric derangement; frequent empty or putrid eructations; laziness and sensation as if he lost his head.

Belladonna.—Loss of reason, delirium, visions of mice, rats, etc.; red and bloated face, tongue coated, aversion to meat, **sleeplessness**; stammering speech, with constant smile; dry feeling in the throat, with difficult deglutition; violent thirst paroxysms of violent fever, etc.

Baryta carb.—Diminution of sexual desire and great weakness of the genital organs in persons addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks; deficient memory; numbness of tongue and buccal cavity; tough mucus in fauces and larynx.

Cadmium sulph.—Horripilations and persistent nausea, gagging and vomiting, with intense burning in stomach; apprehension at approach of anybody; horror of solitude and work; trembling of jaw; symptoms < after getting drunk.

Calcarea carb.—As soon as he closes his eyes he sees visions compelling him to open them again in affright; delirium tremens with delirious talk about fire, rats, mice and murder; foul taste, like dung in mouth and pharynx, only cold water tastes good.

Cannabis Ind.—**Assists brain to labor again after a debauch.** During the spree horror of darkness; exaggeration of duration of time and extent of space, a few seconds seem ages, a few rods an immense distance; full of fun, mischief and laughter, followed by irritability, fear and nervousness; trembles at least source of agitation; desire for and dread of water; desire to sleep and inability to sleep.

Carduus mar.—Abuse of alcoholic drinks, especially beer (Ant. tart.), causes cirrhosis and dropsy; gastric catarrhs with frequent eructations, flatulency and loose clayey stools; intense nausea, painful retching and vomiting of sour greenish fluid.

Carbo veg.—Aching and throbbing pain in head in consequence of a debauch, > in open air; nausea with desire to vomit; liquid, thin stools.

China.—Dislike to all mental and physical exertion; brain feels bruised, < at night, on moving, even opening his eyes; from drinking wine and other liquors, from new beer; sour belching and frequent vomiting, belching affords no relief; passes quantities of fetid flatus without relief; cold hands and feet. Suitable for inveterate drunkards, especially when dropsy is setting in.

Cimicifuga.—No disposition to talk, cross and dissatisfied, very restless, cannot sit long in one place, as it makes him frantic; tongue brownish yellow and heavily coated; nausea and retching; dilated pupils; heavy pressing-out headache, trembling of limbs; **obstinate sleeplessness**; terrible fancies at night as if from some impending evil, talks incessantly, changing from one subject to another, quick pulse, wild look in his eyes; delirium tremens, imagines strange objects on the bed, as rats, mice, sheep, etc. General tremor hardly visible, but apparent to the touch, with sensation to the touch of others as if cool, clammy sweat would break out.

Coffea.—**Delirium tremens**; constantly running about, imagines he is not at home, **with trembling of hands**, with small, frequent pulse; sleeplessness; overexcited; talkative; full of fear; convulsive grinding of teeth; headache after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail were sticking in the brain; worse in the open air.

Crotalus hor.—Delirium tremens, nearly constant drowsiness, but with inability to sleep; trembling, numbness of extremities; imagines himself surrounded by enemies and hideous animals; **repeated attacks of delirium tremens in broken-down constitutions.**

Digitalis.—Delirium tremens, coming on slowly with gradually increasing pain in pit of stomach, continuous nausea, thirst, palpitation of heart, headache, vertigo and paleness of face; optical illusions; frequent startled awaking at night.

Eupatorium perf.—Indigestion from alcoholic drinks; vomiting of whatever is taken into the stomach, and of bile and mucus; thirst for cold water and for acid drinks.

Gelsemium.—Insomnia with or without delirium tremens following the abuse of alcoholic drinks; after hard drinking stomach rejects everything, even water; gnawing in stomach; diarrhœa bilious, fermented with much wind and great nervous weakness, more than the evacuations could cause.

Gratiola.—Delirium assumes the character of anger rather than that of anxiety, in subjects not yet greatly exhausted, often suffering from overweening pride.

Hyoscyamus.—**Epileptic convulsions in consequence of drinking**; delirium tremens, with chronic spasms; averse to light and company; visions as if persecuted; sleeplessness, with constant tossing about; vertigo, with

drunkenness and sudden falling with a shriek; apoplexy; sopor; involuntary stool and urine; tremor of the hands.

Illicium anisat.—Catarrh of stomach in old drunkards; tough, viscid phlegm from lungs and stomach; nausea with gagging and inclination to vomit; < evening, > morning, after coughing feeling of emptiness.

Kali brom.—Flushed face, horrid delusions, imagines he is the devil, fears to be alone; sleeplessness from fear and excitement; first or irritative stage.

Lac caninum.—**Sensation as if surrounded by snakes**, fears to put feet on floor lest he would tread upon them; sees most horrible sights; nervous and irritable, with headache and sensation of confusion and pressure through temples and forehead; small floating disks before the eyes; burning flushings of face; tongue dirty, deeply coated near back and centre, edges bright red; putrid taste and desire for highly seasoned food; restless sleep with confused dreams.

Lachesis.—Delirium tremens with visions of snakes (Lac can.) and other hideous objects, believes he is not at home, fears robbers in the house, undertakes many things and perseveres in nothing, sensation in throat as if choking, and springing out of sleep suddenly as if from a dream; cannot bear pressure around throat or waist; loquacious with mocking jealousy. Inclination to vomit, with sensation of illness arousing him from a sound sleep, vomits ingesta, bile, mucus, especially mornings. **Diarrhœa of drunkards**, with languor and exhaustion, very excessive in hot weather, and with large hæmorrhoidal tumors which protrude after each pappy, offensive stool, with constriction of sphincter and continued desire to evacuate, or alternate constipation with ineffectual desire for stool and pulsating headache. Enlarged liver with tendency to formation of hepatic abscess; spleen diseased. Ascites, urine blackish, œdematous parts dark, bluish-black; craves brandy and > by coffee.

Ledum.—**Tubercles, pimples and boils on forehead of drunkards**; bloated face; offensive breath; sleepy in daytime as from intoxication, sleepless and restless at night from fantastic illusions as soon as he closes eyes. Ascites and œdematous swellings of whole body. Ailments from abuse of alcoholic drinks.

Mephitis.—Adynamia of drunkards. Bloatedness; nausea with emptiness in stomach and sensation as if the head were distended, wants every dish very much salted.

Natrum carb.—Bad effects from drinking wine, which causes dizziness, head feels too large; bloated face; yellow blotches on forehead and upper lip.

Natrum mur.—Delirium tremens; vomiting of transparent mucus or water; tongue coated with clear mucus; constipation; cholera in drunkards.

Natrum sulph.—Debility and dyspepsia of drunkards; **satiety of life**, must use all self-control to prevent shooting himself; dulness and muddled feeling in head; squeamishness in stomach and constant uneasiness in bowels.

Nux moschata.—Tendency to faint, and intense nervous excitement after continued drinking; delirium tremens; slowness of senses; imaginary fancies; awakens and knows not where he is; laughter, with stupid expression; reeling in the open air; limbs numb and weak; skin cool and dry; takes cold easily and wants to stay in the house.

Nux vomica.—Delirium tremens, with oversensitiveness; nervous excitability and malicious vehemence; every little noise frightens; anxious and beside himself; stupefaction as from nightly revelling; intoxica-

tion from drunkenness of the previous day, with vanishing of sight and hearing; worse after dinner and in the sun; hemicrania after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail had been driven into the brain; gastric derangement; constipation or diarrhœa; tremor of the limbs; debility; convulsions from indigestion; at night springs up delirious; has frightful visions.

Opium.—Mania à potu, with dulness of the senses, and at intervals sopor, with snoring; sees animals; affrighted expression of the face; delirious talking; eyes wide open; face red, puffed up; fear; desire to escape, or dreams from which the patient wakes as soon as he is spoken to in a loud voice; dry, tickling, paroxysmal cough, with spasm of lungs and blue face when drinking; troublesome breathing; general sweat; **epileptic convulsions**; trembling of the extremities; lockjaw; twitching of the muscles of the face and mouth; staring look: want of vital reaction in old sinners whose many excesses destroyed their constitution.

Phosphorus.—Irritable, nervous weakness, caused by intemperance; alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver.

Ranunculus bulb.—**One of our most effective agents for the removal of bad effects from the abuse of alcoholic beverages**; at the beginning of delirium tremens, with talkative mania; unusual exertion and powerful efforts to escape from the bed; convulsions of the facial and cervical muscles; risus sardonicus; stitches in the liver; long-lasting gastralgia; burning, changing to a dull pressure, with nausea; vertigo, with danger of falling when going from warm room into the open air; confusion of the head as if intoxicated.

Selenium. — **Irresistible desire for ardent drinks**, has to get beastly drunk, and feels afterwards morally and physically distressed, most pronounced at the menstrual period, catamenia copious and dark; irresistible desire to lie down and sleep, as if all strength were gone; symptoms < after sleep

Stramonium.—**Suitable to habitual drunkards**; delirium tremens, with frightful hallucinations; sees strangers and imagines animals are jumping sideways out of the ground or running at him; shy, hides himself, tries to escape; talks incessantly, absurdly; laughs, alternately merry or dejected; epileptic convulsions; red, hot and bloated face; eyes wide open and staring; lockjaw after convulsions; **cough of drunkards**; convulsive motions of upper extremities, the arms reaching forward and upward with an uncertain, tremulous motion, while the lower extremities feel nearly paralyzed.

Sulphur.—Dropsy and other affections of drunkards, especially when they indulge in the abuse of coffee; longing for alcoholic drinks; fulness in stomach after eating or drinking ever so little; cannot digest milk and vomits it up immediately, mixed with half-digested, sour food.

Sulphuric acid.—Pyrosis, morning vomiting, inappetency, trembling, especially mornings. Drunkard on his last legs looks pale, shrivelled and cold, stomach will not tolerate any food, he cannot even take a sip of water unless it contains whisky; liver enlarged, with dry stomach-cough; hæmorrhoids; offensive watery diarrhœa; cross and irritable.

Zincum sulph.—Abuse of alcohol with chronic diarrhœa.

DUODENITIS AND DUODENAL CATARRH.

Arg. nit., Ars., Bell., Chin., Iod., Iris, Kali bi., Lyc., Merc., Pod., Puls. nut., Uran. nit.

Argentum nit.—Great pain in epigastrium, extending around to the

cardiac region and left shoulder-blade; stitches dart through abdomen like electric shocks, < when changing from rest to motion.

Arsenicum.—Great restlessness and anxiety; ulceration of duodenum, involving pancreas, following burns or malignant diseases; neuralgia of cœliac plexus.

Belladonna.—Inflammation of upper part of duodenum.

Hydrastis.—Gastro-duodenal catarrh with sense of sinking and prostration at epigastrium and violent, continuous palpitations; jaundice; stools loose, soft, light-colored, with flatus.

Iodum.—Great emaciation, hungry, anxious when he cannot get food at the appointed time; eats enormously, yet grows thin; soapy taste; fat in the stools; glands enlarged or atrophied; lungs affected.

Iris vers.—**Burning distress in pancreatic region**; vomiting of sweetish water; saliva has a greasy taste; green, watery diarrhœa, < about 2 or 3 A. M.; offensive flatus, smelling like copper; stools contain undigested fat; bilious vomiting; sick-headache returns periodically every week, dull throbbing or shooting over one eye, particularly over the right one, with dim vision, nausea and vomiting.

Kali bichrom.—Duodenitis following burns. **Duodenal dyspepsia,** bitter taste of mouth, thickly yellow-coated tongue, vomiting of pinkish glairy fluid, of yellow, purulent mucus; dull pain or stitches in right hypochondrium; clay-colored stools; confusion of head.

Kali sulph.—Gastro-duodenal catarrh, with yellow-coated tongue and jaundice; indigestion with sensation of pressure as from a load, fulness at pit of stomach and befogged feeling in head; habitual constipation; hæmorrhoids.

Lycopodium.—Chronic duodenitis; **pancreatic stones**; jaundice; dyspepsia, canine hunger, the more he eats the more he craves, or constant feeling of satiety, a few mouthfuls fill him up; frequent belching without relief; emaciation and debility, upper parts wasted, lower limbs swollen.

Phosphorus.—Tuberculosis; distressing, burning pain in cœliac axis; stools undigested, containing particles of fat: pale, yellow face; anæmia; atrophy of pancreas with glycosuria.

Podophyllum.—Catarrhal process extending along biliary ducts and causing jaundice.

Uranium nit.—Ulceration of duodenum and pyloric end of stomach; vomiting of a white fluid; putrid eructations, pains < from fasting; urine contains albumen, phosphates and lithic acid in excess. Glycosuria.

Keep your patient on an animal diet, no farinaceous food.

DYSENTERY.

Enforce recumbent position in bed, even for a stool; keep towel under patient and let mucous or bloody passages fall on toilet paper and keep your patient clean, lying on back or left side.

Aconite.—**When the days are warm and the nights cool.** Scanty, loose, frequent stools with tenesmus; small, brown, painful, at last bloody, or pure blood passes without feces; rheumatic pains in head, nape of neck and shoulders, or violent chill, heat and unquenchable thirst; fear and restlessness.

Aloe.—Aggravation by acids; **shooting or boring** pains in the region of the navel, **increased by pressure**; the lower part of the abdomen swollen and sensitive to pressure; the distension and movements in the abdomen are more in the **left side** and along the track of the colon, **increased after food**;

fainting whilst at stool or after; frequent stools of bloody water; bloody, jelly-like mucus; involuntary while passing flatus; great repugnance to fresh air which, notwithstanding, ameliorates the suffering; hunger during the stool; cutting and pinching pains in the rectum and loins, heaviness, weariness and numbness in the thighs; with the stools escape large quantities of flatus; when urinating urging to stool; sickness of stomach and great prostration; constant headache and some nausea; dryness of the mouth; thirst; discharge of a few drops of foul-smelling, bloody mucus, with violent tenesmus, which may continue after the dysentery.

Alstonia const.—Dysentery complicated with symptoms of malaria or caused by **drinking swamp-water impregnated with decaying vegetable matter.**

Alumen.—**Putrid dysentery**; violent pains going from rectum down the thighs; during stool dyspnœa, pains in rectum, tenesmus; after stool scarcely endurable pain (scirrhus in rectum).

Apis mell.—Chronic dysentery, frequent discharge of gelatinous mucus with slight tenesmus; general soreness of abdomen, especially over transverse and descending colon; more urging than actual pain; throbbing in rectum with sensation in anus as if it were stuffed full; rawness of anus; tongue dry, shining, white; urine frequent, profuse, or strangury; skin hot, dry, yet little thirst; disturbed sleep, with muttering. Infantile dysentery with frequent, painless, bloody stools, < mornings; prolapsus ani.

Argentum nit.—Dysenteric stools, consisting of masses of epithelial substance, connected by muco-lymph, red or green, shreddy, frequent, with severe bearing down in the hypogastrium; **cramp of the rectum**; thin, unshapely strips pass in masses, with burning, constriction and soreness in left side of the abdomen; advanced cases of dysentery, with suspected ulceration.

Arnica.—**Long intervals between the stools**, from four to six hours; copious discharge of dark venous blood at intervals of several hours, greatly relieving the pain in abdomen for an hour or two; frequent urging to stool, with severe pressure at anus, tenesmus being very severe during stool; dark, bloody, mucous stools, with sore, bruised feeling in abdomen; excessive pain and discharge of pure blood and mucus; dysentery with ischuria, or tenesmus of neck of bladder with fruitless urging; pain in anus as if it were bruised; offensive flatulence, like bad eggs; putrid breath; nausea with constant sense of fulness and satiety in stomach; hard swelling of right side of abdomen, with pain as if cutting into a wound when touched, > by escape of flatus; chill on back and front of thighs.

Arsenicum.—Watery stools at the beginning of the disease very offensive, later discharges of blood and mucus far less offensive; involuntary discharges from bowels of a **fetid foul smell, like foul ulcers, with great prostration**; stools containing more or less pus, sometimes fluid fecal matter, nearly always fluid or coagulated blood; evacuation of dark blood preceded by violent screaming; sensation as if the abdomen would burst, before stool; sensation of contraction just above the anus, during stool; tenesmus and burning in rectum, with trembling of limbs, after stool. Great exhaustion after stool; face sunken, pale and features distorted; burning thirst and yet intolerance of water; fetid, greenish urine; sticky perspiration.

Baptisia.—Adynamic dysenteria, **prostration much more profound than the loss of blood or pain would justify**; brown tongue, low fever, rigors, pain in limbs and small of back; stools small, all blood, not very dark, but

thick; tenesmus; violent colicky pain in hypogastric region; ulcerative inflammation of lower part of bowels in hot weather or in the fall; rejects all solid food.

Baryta carb.—Stools of a jellylike appearance, with blood and **no pain** whatever; discharges every 15 or 20 minutes; round and pinworms pass with the stool; dysentery after suppression of humid tetters; paleness and emaciation.

Belladonna.—**Tenesmus** so severe as to cause shuddering; cutting, tearing pains; burning of anus; tongue dry, very red at the tip, or two white stripes on a red ground; urine profuse or suppressed; dry, hot skin or hot sweat; thirst, yet averse to drink; starts in sleep; stupor; sensitiveness of the abdomen; constant pressure to the anus and genitals, as if everything would be pushed out; pains of a constricting character, relieved by bending forward and by pressure.

Bryonia.—Often after Acon., especially during hot summer and from taking cold drinks; the least motion of the body, raising the arms, or even bending the toes, produces a disposition to stool.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic dysentery; pressure or straining in rectum; constant desire for stool; heaviness and burning in lower portion of rectum; discharge of blood or bloody mucus from rectum.

Cantharis.—Colic, urging and pinching before stool; pressing outward pain in intestines and anus, extorting cries, with cutting and burning in anus during stool; tenesmus after stool, but alleviation of colic; passage of white or pale-red tough mucus with stool, like scraping from intestines, with streaks of blood; passage of pure blood from anus and urethra; chilliness as though water were poured over one, with internal warmth; dryness of lips and thirst during pains and yet loathing of drinks; vesicles and cankers in mouth and throat; collapse, small pulse, coldness of hands and feet. **Tenesmus associated with dysuria** (Merc. cor.).

Capsicum.—**Dysentery in moist weather,** < from any current of air, even when warm; violent tenesmus of rectum and bladder at the same time (Merc. cor.); bloody, mucous, shaggy stools, > at night. Cutting, flatulent colic, twisting pains about navel, before stool; cutting and twisting, tenesmus, during stool; tenesmus, burning at anus; drawing pains in back, after stool. Thirst, but drinking causes shuddering, stool after drinking; suits stout, flabby persons best.

Carbo veg.—Frequently involuntary stools of **putrid cadaverous odor;** burning pains deep in abdomen, usually in one or the other bend of the colon; abdomen tympanitic with much putrid flatus; feces escape with flatus; collapse; pulse weak and intermittent, cold breath.

Carbolic acid.—Bloody and mucous discharge, appearing like scraping of mucous membrane (Canth.); tenesmus; tenderness over transverse colon; tongue dry and coated with thick, yellow fur; great thirst and high fever.

Chamomilla.—After Acon. Mental symptoms decide.

China.—**Dysentery in marshy districts,** with intermittent symptoms or when Ars and Carb. v. fail to remove the putrid symptoms, stools become gradually more and more watery, pale, pinkish, with rapid emaciation, < after eating and drinking, at night; cold hands and feet.

Cistus Canad.—**Chronic dysentery;** desire for acid food and fruit, but they cause pain and cold feeling in stomach, with increase of stools.

Colchicum.—Very painful urging to stool, at first only a little feces pass, afterwards transparent, gelatinous and very membranous mucus, with

some relief of pain in abdomen; watery, jellylike mucus passes from anus with violent spasm in sphincter; bloody stools, with scrapings from intestines and protrusion of anus; forcing, pressing pain in rectum with frequent scanty discharge; long-lasting agonizing pain in rectum and anus after stool, causing screams and crying; **bloody stool with deathly nausea from smelling cooking**; great weakness and exhaustion as after exertion, cannot move head from pillow without help, keeps legs bent on abdomen to avoid distress when straightening them out; frequent shuddering down the back; cramps in calves of legs; burning or icy coldness of stomach. **Autumnal dysentery.**

Colocynthis.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, < after least food or drink, with compressive, griping pains, commencing at navel and passing down to rectum; stools bloody, full of mucus, passing every half hour, with great straining and burning of anus, **temporarily ceasing after stool and by warmth in bed**; weakness, paleness and prostration after stool; colicky cutting and squeezing pains > by bending forward and accompanied by disposition to stool; burning along urethra during stool; chills proceeding from abdomen.

Conium.—**Chronic dysentery,** slime mixed with greenish substances and containing bloody specks; stools small, offensive, with tenesmus and discharge of flatus during the passage, followed by weak, trembling feeling; no pain; < at night; appetite poor, craving for salt things.

Cornus circinata.—Dysentery with **inactivity of the liver**; stools dark, bilious, very offensive, bearing down pains in rectum and bowels, with urgent desire to go to stool; ulceration of mucous membrane of rectum.

Crotalus.—Dysentery of septic origin, from foul water, food, etc., excessive flow of dark fluid blood or involuntary evacuations; great debility and faintness.

Cubeba.—Discharges colorless, transparent mucus mixed with bright blood and **plentifully interspersed with shining white bodies the shape of rice kernels**; before stool severe griping in bowels with backache, during stool the same urging to stool and to micturate, after stool long-lasting tenesmus, followed by relief of pains, except heavy, dull pain in back and bowels; tongue flabby, white, furred; throat dry, little thirst; < from food or drink.

Cuprum—Severe retching with the stool; cramps in abdomen, upper and lower extremities, fingers and toes; paralytic sensations in arms and feet; sweet taste in mouth with sweet stringy saliva; hard abdomen, sensitive to pressure; hiccough, comatose sleep after vomiting; stools watery, bloody, frequent, but not very copious; urine scanty or suppressed; excessive thirst for cold water which relieves.

Dioscorea.—Just before and during stool severe pain in sacral region and bowels, of a writhing drawing character; the pains radiate upward and downward, until the whole body and extremities, even the fingers and toes, become involved with spasms, eliciting shrieks from the patient; spasmodic pains in the bowels, with unusually severe tenesmus; stools like albumen, but lumpy, with straining and burning in rectum, and **sensation as if the feces were hot**; during the stool nearly fainting.

Dulcamara.—Dysentery from cold damp weather; increased flow of saliva; burning itching of rectum; heat of skin; thirst; retention of urine; strangury from a cold, or from cold drinks; great straining at stool; violent cutting around navel; rectum protrudes; stools very slimy.

Erigeron.—Dysentery, with burning in any part of the alimentary canal. Extreme tenesmus, with frequent small stools, streaked with blood, or bloody, and great irritation of the urinary organs; **urination painful or suppressed.**

Ferrum phos.—Stools pure blood, bloody mucus, bloody scum; yellowish, whitish, brown stools, with blood; like bloody fish brine; green, watery or green mucus, with blood; **no pain**; blood dark or light; dysentery from checked perspiration in hot weather.

Gamboge (Gummi Gutt.).—Chill and pain in back; bitter taste in the mouth; burning of the tongue; soreness all over; watery stools attended with colic or green mixed mucus, with burning tenesmus and prolapsus ani; offensive, frequent and copious stools, **coming out all at once**, giving great relief (Thromb., no relief).

Hamamelis.—When the amount of blood in the stools is unusually large in quantity, amounting to an **actual hæmorrhage**; blood dark, in small clots or patches, scattered through the mucus.

Ipecacuanha.—Suitable for fall dysenteries. with violent colic and tenesmus; tongue moist, yellowish or white; stools dark, almost black, and fermented like frothy molasses, worse in the evening; tenesmus after stool; constant nausea and vomiting.

Iris vers.—Dysentery, when the patient is cold, skin blue, vomiting with prostration; bilious dysentery; stools of bloody mucus passed with great straining; pains in the umbilical region and loud rumbling in the bowels; burning in anus and rectum after stool

Kali bichrom.—Blackish, watery, bloody, jellylike, stringy discharges, with urgent pressure to stool, driving one out of bed in the morning; tenesmus during and after stool, with much debility and desire to lie down; dryness of mouth and lips; **tongue dry. red, smooth and cracked**; much thirst; vomiting of bitter, sour. glairy fluids. Periodical return of **dysentery in spring or early part of summer.** (After Canth.)

Kali mur.—Intense pain in abdomen, cutting as if from knives; calls to stool every few minutes, with tenesmus, extorting cries, stool consisting only of a small quantity of blood, or much blood passing with the slimy sanious stools.

Kreosotum.—Putrid stools and fetid urine, accompanied by vomiting; burning pain in bowels; palpitations with anxiety, small pulse, dry tongue; humming in ears, nosebleed, etc.

Lachesis.—Dark, chocolate-colored, **cadaverous-smelling stools of decomposed blood**, looking like charred straw; stools of mixed blood and slime; stools passed with painful straining and burning in the anus; cramplike pain in the abdomen, which feels very hot; coldness; thirst; tongue red and cracked at the tip, or black and bloody.

Leptandra.—Black, tarry, bilious, undigested stools, followed by great distress in the liver; mushy, with weak feeling in bowels: of mixed mucus, flocculent and watery, with yellow bile and blood; stools of pure blood; pain in bowels after stool, but no tenesmus, $<$ morning, as soon as he moves.

Lilium.—Bloody mucous stools every half hour: constant urging to stool and much backache; after stool a feeling as if more would pass, $<$ from slightest motion: constant thirst for water; frequent desire to urinate; tenderness over left ovary; prolapsus uteri.

Lycopodium.—Chronic dysentery; stools shaggy, of reddish mucus, putrid; much flatulence; constant and distressing pressure in **rectum**; urgent straining, with shuddering and sense of insufficient evacuation.

Lyssin (Hydrophobinum).—Tenesmus during and after stool, renewed as soon as **he hears or sees the water run**; stools $<$ at night, consisting of bloody mucus, followed by terrible pain in rectum and small of back, which forces the patient to walk about in spite of great weakness.

Magnesia carb.—Bloody mucus mixed with the green watery stool,

sinking to the bottom of the vessel and adhering; before stool cutting and pinching in abdomen, during stool urging and tenesmus, after stool tenesmus and burning at anus. Desire for fruit and acid drinks; milk causes pain in stomach.

Magnesia phos.—Terrible pains in rectum with every stool, as if from a prolonged spasm of the muscles employed in defecation, micturition, or in both.

Mercurius.—Excoriating discharges; cuttings in the lower part of the abdomen, at night; the abdomen is externally cold to the touch; cutting stitch in the lower abdomen, from right to left, and aggravated by walking; fecal putrid taste in the mouth; nausea, with vertigo, obscured vision, and flashes of heat; offensive perspiration; the pains are increased **before** the stool and **during** the stool, with violent tenesmus; the **pains are rather increased after a stool,** and sometimes they extend to the back; during the stool hot sweat on the forehead, which soon becomes cold and sticky; frequent discharge of pure blood or bloody green mucus, like stirred eggs, screams during stool (in children). Aggravation during night till about 3 A. M.

Mercurius cor.—Almost constant cutting pains in abdomen and intolerable, almost ineffectual pressing, straining and tenesmus; only frequent scanty discharges of bloody slime, day and night; **severe pains in rectum, continue after stool,** with pressing downward in front of abdomen below the navel (Opunt.); faintness, weakness and shuddering, limbs feel bruised and trembling; cold face and hands, with small and feeble pulse; < in fall, hot days and cool nights, after midnight; burning and tenesmus conjointly of rectum and bladder; suppression of secretion or retention of urine.

Muriatic acid.—Dysenteric stools; **blood and slime separated.** As soon as he begins to move strong urging compels haste, stools profuse, dark-brown, gelatinous; pressing, drawing tired pain in lumbar region; prostration and drowsiness, wants to lie down all day.

Nitric acid.—**Diphtheritic dysentery;** burning in rectum towards perineum, with ineffectual urging; straining without stool; stools bloody, with tenesmus; putrid, mucous, after which the tenesmus continues, followed by headache; dryness of throat; violent thirst; intermittent pulse; anxiety and general uneasiness, exhaustion.

Nux vomica—Stools small, slimy, bloody, with urging, **tenesmus ceasing after stool;** like pitch, with blood; pressing pains in loins and upper part of sacral region, with sensation as if broken; longing for brandy; milk sours on stomach; great debility with oversensitiveness of all the senses; hypochondriac mood.

Opuntia vulg.—Excoriating sick feeling in **lower part of abdomen,** with sensation as if all the bowels settled down in lower part of abdomen; bowels move oftener than natural with urgent desire for stool.

Petroleum.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, consisting of bloody mucus, followed by much pressing, as if large quantities were yet to be expelled; weak and dizzy after stool; < mornings from urgent desire for stool (Teste).

Phosphorus.—**Painless** discharges of blood and mucus, the anus remaining open; desire for stool as often as she turns on her left side (Arn.).

Plumbum.—Burning in anus during stool and long-lasting, severe tenesmus afterwards; frequent and almost fruitless efforts to stool, which is bloody, watery, offensive; cutting pains with violent screaming, anus feels as if drawn upward; retraction of abdomen.

Podophyllum.—Severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatulence; mucous stools, with spots and streaks of blood; great thirst,

but no appetite; stools yellow, green, brownish, watery; mucus streaked with blood, with heat in rectum, flashes of heat running up the back, painful tenesmus and descent of rectum; great sensation of weakness in rectum.

Pulsatilla.—Discharges white, slimy; whitish-coated tongue; pappy, sticky taste, without thirst; great difficulty in breathing; all worse at night; dysenteric stools of clear yellow, red or green slime; pain in back, straining; tenesmus from anus up along sacrum; dysentery during cholera times; discharge of blood and mucus during stool; face pallid; fainting; dysuria; frequent stools of mucus only after dysentery.

Rhododendron.—Dysentery in summer, during thunderstorm; stool tardy, papescent, requiring much urging.

Rhus tox.—Stools watery, mucous and bloody, with nausea, tearing down the thighs and much tenesmus; like the washings of meat; tenesmus vesicæ; jellylike discharges; tenesmus and urging before stool, with remission after stool; changes position often to get relief from tearing pains down thighs; < at night, after getting wet.

Staphisagria.—Cutting pain before and after stool; tenesmus in rectum and bladder during stool, < after eating, and drinking cold water.

Sulphur.—Dysenteric stools at night, with colic and violent tenesmus; blood in mucus in thready streaks; frequent unsuccessful desire for stool; **with the stool tenesmus ceases, but mucus and blood are still being discharged**; prolapsus ani at night; cutting pains while urging at stool, > by dry heat; chills on lower part of body and lassitude.

Thrombidium.—Abdominal pains begin while eating, are not relieved by stools, which are unceasing, occurring every half-hour, accompanied by tenesmus; flatus give no relief; brown fluid stools, with or without bloody streaks; discharge of mucus, soft feces or pus, or blood and mucus with violent colic, causing the patient to scream; prolapsus ani; skin dry, tongue coated, thirst moderate.

Zincum (Zinc. sulph.).—Chronic dysentery; stools frequent, small, pitchlike or thin, with pale blood; involuntary; extreme emaciation; great desire for food, which fails to be assimilated; twitching of muscles, jerking of muscles during sleep.

DYSPEPSIA, Weakness of Stomach.

Abies nigra.—Total loss of appetite in the morning, craving for food at noon, and exceedingly hungry and wakeful at night; pain after a hearty meal, but abstinence from any particular food does not relieve the dyspepsia; belching and acid eructations, frequent vomiting; **sensation as if some indigestible substance had stuck in the cardiac end of the stomach** (Lact. ac.: sensation as if all food lodged under upper end of stomach); continual distressing constriction just above the pit of stomach, as if everything were knotted up, or as if a hard lump of undigested food remained there, < whenever his vital energy is below par; hypochondriasis; constipation.

Abrotanum.—**Chlorosis.** Disturbed digestion; weak, sinking feeling in bowels; food passes undigested; distended abdomen; great weakness and prostration; gnawing hunger, craves bread boiled in milk.

Æsculus hip.—**Hæmorrhoidal** patients; heartburn, waterbrash, empty eructations; burning pain in stomach after eating, lasting from one meal to another; nausea, vomiturition, or vomiting; empty eructations or bringing up thick phlegm; **pricking in hepatic region**, with pains between shoulders and whole length of spine; bloatedness of abdomen; colic around navel,

and incisive pain around navel; incessant desire to defecate, provoked by pressure behind, with pruritus and sensation of ulceration of anus; bilious temperament, lassitude, confusion of ideas; hypochondriasis.

Æthusa cyn.—Violent vomiting of a frothy white substance, **regurgitation of food an hour or so after eating**, or painful contraction of stomach of such severity as to prevent vomiting; tearing, rending pains in pit of stomach, extending to œsophagus; soreness and painfulness in both hypochondria; weakness and drowsiness, speech impeded, slow; breath short, interrupted by hiccough; pustules in throat, making patient nearly frantic, with burning in throat and dysphagia; sensation as if stomach were turned upside down, with burning feeling in chest.

Agaricus musc.—Epigastric pain, commencing to be felt about three hours after eating, and daily renewing itself about the same time after a meal; burning, changing to a sensation of deep pressure, with nausea, vomiting and feeling of obstruction in throat; stitches in hypochondria and around navel; borborygmi, colic, constipation; during the paroxysm, convulsive motions of face and extremities; lips cyanosed; nervous persons, vertigo, with pale face and tendency to fall forward; nearly amaurotic weakness, with muscæ volitantes; very drowsy after meals.

Aletris far.—**Dyspepsia from general debility**; nausea, disgust for all food, the least food causes distress in stomach; frequent attacks of fainting, with vertigo; slow digestion; flatulence, constipation, sleepiness.

Allium sativum.—Long-standing dyspepsia, especially in old fleshy people whose bowels are disturbed by the slightest deviation from the regular diet; copious flow of saliva after eating; belching or heartburn after every change of diet; weight in epigastrium immediately after a meal; cough, which seems to come from the stomach; dry cough after eating; **gluttony, complaints of those who eat to excess**; pressure as from a stone in stomach, > by bending and pressure with hands.

Alstonia constr.—**Atonic dyspepsia**, with loss of appetite, great debility and prostration, when recovering from severe acute affections or from malaria. (Compare Chin.)

Alumen.—Sinking sensation at epigastrium, < after eating; nervous exhaustion with inactive bowels and tremulousness of lower extremities; pulsation at the pit of stomach, sensation of constriction as of a cord; sudden violent pains with nausea, deathly faintness and prostration; cold sweat.

Alumina.—**Dryness**, hence deficiency of gastric juice in stomach; irregular or excessive appetite; derangement of stomach and œsophagus, so that even small portions of food are swallowed with difficulty; tingling itching at tongue, loss of taste, heartburn; potatoes disagree; acrid, salty taste of all food; saliva salty, mouth feels dry; aversion to meat and craving for indigestible things: chronic indurated engorgement of glands; **stubborn constipation from inertia and dryness of rectum**; **pruritus ani.**

Ambra.—Sour eructations; aching in a small spot on right side of abdomen, in hepatic region; sensation as of a spoiled stomach and regurgitation of acid substances, as high up as the larynx, like heartburn; distension of stomach after every meal; incarcerated flatus; flatulent colic after midnight; frequent tenesmus, but no stool, with considerable anxiety; wants nobody around her, she must lie down on account of giddiness and sensation of weakness of stomach, < from warm drinks, especially warm milk; uneasy sleep, must get up; **mental worry.**

Ammonium carb.—Pressure in stomach after eating and at night, the clothes feel oppressive; burning and heat in stomach, vomits all his food,

afterwards sour taste in mouth; continual thirst, no appetite, except for bread and cold food, < from warm food; cannot eat dinner without drinking; inclination to stretch limbs. Suitable to old stout women who lead a sedentary life.

Ammonium mur.—Lymphatic subjects without energy; **all mucous secretions increased and retained**; bitter eructations, thirst for acids; **regurgitation of food**, hawking up of sour mucus; nausea after a meal; heat and fulness in stomach; epigastric pain sets in **immediately** after eating; heaviness of liver, bloatedness of abdomen; stools soft, glairy, or hard followed by tenesmus, and always covered with mucus; burning and smarting of anus after every stool; lassitude increased by the least exercise; no sleep after 3 A.M.; constipation alternating with diarrhœa.

Anacardium.—**Flatulent dyspepsia. Prostration of nervous system and functional languor of stomach**, often from excessive mental labor, exhaustion of nerve force, hence **constant desire to eat**, which gives ease momentarily, but the hunger is never assuaged, and pain and distress may be again relieved by eating; he has to get up at night to eat something; flatulence from emptiness; tasteless or sour eructations.

Angustura vera.—**Particular aversion to meat and great longing for coffee**; desires one thing or another and is disgusted with everything brought to her; bitter taste in mouth; bread tastes sour; bilious eructations and loss of appetite; often slight desire for stool. Craves warm drinks (Cascar., Cedr., Hyper.).

Antimonium crud.—Overloading the stomach and **gastric derangement in children, women and old people**; thickly coated white tongue, with anorexia, slow digestion and fetid eructations, often followed by diarrhœa, particularly after acid wines or new beer; habitual sensation in stomach as if overloaded, excessive crossness, even hypochondriasis with suicidal tendencies; dryness of mouth with great thirst, < at night; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; helminthiasis; caused by overeating, hot weather, bathing, during measles; metastasis of gout and rheumatism.

Antimonium tart.—Disgust for food, frequent nausea and relief by vomiting; aversion to milk, whiskey or tobacco, desire for apples, fruit, acid, or for any cold drink; violent hiccough, without vomiting, belching relieves; pressure in pit of stomach, dulness of head and anxious, difficult breathing; great præcordial anxiety with vomiting of mucus and bile; violent cough after eating, causing vomiting of food; bitter taste in mouth, like rotten eggs, < at night (Arn. and Graph. only in the morning).

Argentum nit.—**Nervous dyspepsia**; sharp stinging pains soon after taking food, with copious tasteless eructations; the stomach seems as if it would burst with wind, with great desire to belch, which is accomplished with difficulty, when the air rushes out with great violence, or vomiting of stringy, glairy mucus; after taking any fluid, it appears as if it were running straight through the intestinal canal, without stopping; loud rumbling in bowels; time seems to pass very slowly; moral and nervous disturbance, especially after dinner; < from anything cold, from candy, sugar, or sweetmeats; child cries with pain during eructation.

Arnica.—After a meal sensation of impending apoplectic congestion of brain, with throbbing headache and drowsiness; sensation of lassitude and of fatigue; restlessness and agitation after a meal; burning heat in pit of stomach; frequent eructations, smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen, especially in the morning; bad taste when waking up; sour taste constantly in mouth, all that he eats tastes sour; thick brown tongue; repugnance to milk, meat, fat soup, wishes only for vinegar; complete loss

of appetite; after eating, nausea or vomiting: fulness of stomach and pressure as from a stone; cramps, stitches, burning; tendency to diarrhœa or lienteria; heat in head and coldness of other parts of body; fulness in epigastrium, with flatulence and distension of abdomen after a meal; feeling of indolence in the extremities, restlessness and disturbed sleep, cannot find a soft place or an easy position to sleep; dulness of head, especially forehead, and over the eyes; obscurity of sight, especially when moving head or walking; furunculosis

Arsenicum.—Dyspepsia, with heartburn, and belching up of acid burning fluid, which seems to excoriate the throat; red and irritated tongue, which feels heated and rough to patient, as if scalded; burning heat in stomach and abdomen; epigastric swelling, with painfulness to pressure and even to contact; sensation as if stomach were full of water; nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa especially after drinking cold or acidulated water; **relief from hot drinks**; sensation of emptiness in stomach, so that he wants food, and still does not feel like eating when set before him; disgust for animal food; sensation of faintness, excessive sudden weakness, cold extremities, cold skin. Dyspepsia from immoderate use of ice, vinegar, acid or fermented liquors, from abuse of tobacco, from ice-cream or ice-water in hot weather.

Asafœtida.—Enormous meteorismus of stomach, and great difficulty of bringing up wind (Arg. nit.); rancid eructations, flatus passing upward, none down; profuse salivation with greasy taste; burning in stomach and œsophagus; pulsations in pit of stomach, with faint feeling; pressing, cutting-stitching pains in spells, not regular; great disgust for food, appetite for wine; watery offensive diarrhœa or obstinate constipation; physical and mental oversensitiveness; hysteria.

Aurum.—Hypochondriasis, with thoughts of suicide; immoderate appetite and thirst (Anac.), with qualmishness in stomach; relishes his meal, but appetite not appeased; aversion to meat, wants milk, wine, coffee; burning and pressure in stomach, with hot risings; pressure in hypochondria as from flatulence, worse after food, drink and motion; eructations of gas relieve attacks of palpitation; piles.

Baptisia.—Great sinking at the epigastrium, with frequent fainting; irritation of stomach showing itself by violent pains at short intervals over the whole cardiac region, with anguish and a burning sensation; **tongue brown in center and red at edges**; nausea, with want of appetite and constant desire for water; frequent small diarrhœic stools, but excessively fetid; pain in liver. Excessive prostration of strength, after typhoid fever, with general debility, trembling; weak, soft pulse; atony of all functions and undefinable malaise.

Baryta carb.—Nausea early in the morning; sourish eructations daily a few hours after dinner; pain and pressure at the stomach as from a stone, relieved by eructations; even when fasting a soreness is felt at the stomach; gnawing pains in stomach not aggravated by pressure; the passage of food into the stomach is painful, as if it passed over a sore spot; sensation of weakness in stomach, disappearing after eating.

Belladonna.—Face flushed or very pale; eyes red; putrid taste in fauces, also while eating and drinking, although food tastes natural; nausea in throat; painless throbbing and beating at pit of stomach; feeling of emptiness in stomach, hard pressure in stomach after eating.

Berberis.—Offensive metallic odor from mouth; mouth and fauces dry and sticky, especially in the morning, relieved by eating; before dinner chilliness; after eating solids belching for hours, and soreness, continuing

all night; heartburn; pressure in stomach as if it would burst, pit of stomach puffed up (Calc.); great thirst or aversion to drink; < after alcoholic drinks.

Bismuth.—Headache alternating with or attended by gastralgia. Sweetish and metallic taste; copious and continuous secretion of a thick saliva, brown and of a metallic taste; sensation of excoriation in mouth; swelling and sensitiveness of gums; burning heat in throat, great thirst for cold beverages; **he vomits the smallest quantity of water, although the stomach retains everything else; cough when stomach is empty**; soon after eating, burning and pressure in stomach, circumscribed on a narrow point and forcing patient to bend backward; nausea; eructations of a bad odor; vomiturition and vomiting; loud borborygmi and flatulency; malaise in lower abdomen; constipation, or watery, foul-smelling diarrhœa; urine abundant and limpid. Distress extends from stomach through to spine, with burning in spine opposite epigastrium.

Bovista.—Nausea in the morning, vomiting of a watery fluid, relieved by eating breakfast; **sensation of a lump of ice in the stomach**; pressure and fulness in pit of stomach; tension in temples, mental anguish.

Bryonia.—**Dyspeptic ailments during summer heat**, especially moist heat (Ant. crud.); acute, recent cases, caused by high living, or where fruits produce painful bloating of stomach; dry mouth and throat; yellow coat on tongue; aphthæ; empty or bitter belching; everything tastes bitter, hence desire for stimulants; **great sensitiveness of epigastrium to touch**; pressure of clothing produces pain, but not always oppression of breathing; nausea and faintness on rising from a recumbent position; distension in intestines rather than in stomach; after a meal, sensation of fulness in stomach or as if a stone lay there, < moving; waterbrash; icteric tint of the skin and eyes; congestive headaches; obstinate constipation, differing from Nux by the absence of desire, without result; intolerance of vegetable food, < in summer.

Cactus grand.—**Cardiac dyspepsia**; indigestion; constrictive feeling at scrobiculus cordis extending to hypochondria, impeding breathing; palpitations, felt even in temples, < ascending and walking; rumbling in stomach precedes palpitations.

Cadmium sulph.—Extreme tenderness of pit of stomach; spots of burning soreness in stomach and abdomen; saltish, rancid belching, cold sweat on face; cutting in stomach; nausea and vomiting of yellowish or black matter.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic dyspepsia, with sensation of pressure and contraction, worse during night and after sleeping; strumous dyspepsia, with its difficulty of assimilating fats (Eryngium); **disgust and repugnance for meat and to warm or cooked food, desire for cold victuals**; no appetite, continual thirst, thirst at night for cold water, but it disagrees; taste acid, bitter or putrid; tongue covered with a thick whitish-yellow coating; salivation, which eases stomach; after a meal general heat, palpitation of heart, fulness and bloatedness of stomach, which is sensitive to touch; eructations, without amelioration; oppression, debility and somnolence; obstinate constipation, or scanty, hard, dry stool in lumps every three or four days, or diarrhœa in scrofulous persons; urine muddy and smarting when passing; hemicrania in the morning when waking up; damp cold feet; sweats easily and nearly always cold; ill-humor and anger.

Caladium.—Throbbing and beating in epigastrium, with debility and languor, obliging the patient to lie down, and fainting sensation when getting up; **fluttering as from a bird in the stomach causes nausea**; burning in

stomach, not relieved by drink; frequent eructations of very little wind, as if the stomach were full of dry food; acrid sour vomit, making teeth feel too long; aversion to cold drinks; **wants only warm beverages** (Ars.); restless and starting in sleep.

Capsicum.—**Dipsomania**; morning vomiting, sinking at stomach; stomach icy cold or burning in it; dyspepsia from torpor, particularly in old people; flatulence and wind colic; heartburn, waterbrash; food tastes sour, bitter while eating, worse afterwards; water causes shuddering; purging, tenesmus and thin stools; anxiety and fear of dying; peevish, irritable, angry; foul breath; hæmorrhoids, lack of reaction; **very offensive breath when coughing**.

Carbo veg.—**Patient physically below par**; dyspepsia after abuse of mercury, or from too high living (Nux v.); **excessive flatulency with tendency to diarrhœa**; dyspeptic sufferings come on most severely after breakfast; sensation as if he would burst open after eating or drinking; nausea every morning from 10 until 11; gastric troubles after drinking wine or ardent spirits to excess; sensation of trembling and weight in the stomach; the thought of taking food causes nausea and disgust; violent spasmodic contraction in epigastric region, better by eructations, which are rancid, sour or putrid, and flatus per anus offensive, moist and burning, worse in warm sultry weather, at night or by fright, chagrin, cold or taking food; **gastralgia of nursing women**, the whole mouth seems bitter, bitter eructations; milk is insupportable, turns sour; repugnance to meat and especially to fat, to fish, oysters, vinegar; hiccough; heaviness and dulness of head; cannot bear any pressure around the waist; sensation of pressure and fulness along the edges of the false ribs in both hypochondria, the diaphragm being pushed out of its place by the accumulated gas, with painful respiration; vertigo and faintness during and after meals; **chronic dyspepsia of old people**; incarcerated flatulence; > leaning back with a pillow under part complained of.

Carduus mar.—**Gastric ailments from abuse of alcoholic drinks and especially of beer**; gastric catarrh with loss of appetite, frequent eructations, flatulency; burning in stomach, as from acidity; bitter taste, intense nausea, painful retching and vomiting of sour, greenish fluid; pressure in stomach with eructations of air, at night on awakening, lasting all day; hepatic region sensitive to pressure; pasty diarrhœa. "Bergsucht," phthisis of miners, a complex of symptoms of stomach, spleen and kidneys with insomnia, inappetency, mental irritability, languor and general weakness.

Causticum.—Dyspepsia of arthritic, rheumatic, hæmorrhoidal patients; phlegm in throat, but inability to hawk it up; sensation of lime being burned in stomach, with rising of air; dryness of mouth, with desire to be constantly swallowing; gums sensitive and easily bleeding; paroxysmal violent pains in pit of stomach, extending into the lower abdomen and radiating into the chest, back, bones of the pelvis; food immediately causes heaviness and cramps; abdomen soft, only bloated by gas; constipation; vertigo when going to stool, which is hard, brown, scanty or glairy; white diarrhœa at night, with tenesmus; swollen, painful hæmorrhoids, with pruritus ani, relieved by cold water and pressure; worse from eating fresh meat, smoked meat agrees; bread causes pressure in stomach, fat food causes offensive belching, acids cause inconvenience; watery vomiting; > when stomach is empty and by lying down.

Cedron—Bitter eructations before rising in the morning, with a dull pain in temples; sensation as of a stone in stomach, of heat and fulness in

stomach; distension and disposition to nausea, < by rest, > by walking and eating; great sensitiveness of præcordial region; pulse small and hard, dryness of mouth and fauces; depressed spirits and restlessness, **relieved by food and drink.**

Chamomilla.—Great thirst, with dry red tongue; bitterness of mouth, with rising of bile and acrid eructations aggravating all pains; fulness after a meal, and afterwards nausea, vomiting of bitter green masses; heat and pain in head, red face; sensation of burning in eyes; agitated sleep, with great irritation; bloated abdomen, colic, with green diarrhœic stools; embarrassed respiration.

Chelidonium.—Tongue dry and white, sometimes streaky, of narrow and pointed shape; great longing for wine, which does not cause congestion or heat in head as formerly; aching gnawing pain in stomach, with a sense of constriction, aggravated by pressure, but **relieved by eating** or during the early hours of digestion; great desire for milk, which when in health caused flatus, now ameliorates all her symptoms when drinking it; **preference for hot drinks and for hot food**; gurgling in abdomen, colic, retraction of navel, with nausea; incisive intestinal pains; constipation; icterus; morose disposition; constant pain under lower inner angle of right scapula, extending up into chest and down to liver.

China.—Dyspepsia from loss of animal fluids, from noxious miasmata; face pale or sallow, tongue foul, white or yellow; **continual sensation of satiety**, of coldness in stomach, and desire for pungent, spiced, sour, refreshing things, for coffee-beans and for stimulants; extreme slowness of digestion; pressure and cramps of stomach after eating; malaise, drowsiness, fulness, distension; eructations, tasting after the food, and even vomiting the ingesta; desire to lie down; sense of sinking at the epigastrium, relieved by eating, but speedily returning; aggravation from farinaceous food; obstructed respiration; liquid lienteric stools immediately after eating; urine dark-colored and heavy; sleep frequently disturbed; ill-humor and indisposition to do anything; fruits induce diarrhœa with abdominal fermentation, but little or no relief from belching; **diarrhœa with good**, or even increasing appetite, especially after meals (Ant. crud., diarrhœa with total inappetency); aversion to fat, to warm food and drinks, which disagree with the stomach; < every other night.

Chininum sulph.—**Excessive repugnance to all food**; swelling and sensitiveness of epigastrium; oppression after eating, nausea, desire to sleep; visceral obstructions, especially engorgement of spleen; loss of all energy; somnolence in daytime.

Chionanthus.—**Bilious dyspepsia**; hypochondriasis, wants to be let alone; tongue of a dirty, greenish-yellow color and very dry, though usual quantity of saliva; complete loss of appetite and food nauseates; hot, bitter, sour eructations, setting teeth on edge; stomach feels weak and empty, > by eating; foul flatus.

Cina.—Desires many and different things; great hunger soon after eating; on drinking wine she shudders as though it were vinegar; hiccough during sleep; gnawing sensation in stomach, as from hunger; pressure in stomach at night, causing restlessness; diarrhœa after drinking; vomiting of mucus, with weak, hollow, empty feeling in head; grinding of teeth.

Cocculus.—Chronic dyspepsia, from abuse of stimulants or from too long studies; confused feeling in head after eating or drinking;

nausea, with vertigo and afflux of saliva; morning nausea and vomiting of food and mucus, especially at night, with sleeplessness, headache and constipation; absolute loss of appetite: burning in œsophagus extending into the fauces, with taste of sulphur in mouth; acid taste in mouth, with aversion to acids; after eating, pains of contusion, of pressure, of grinding and squeezing in the pit of stomach; lower extremities seem nearly paralyzed; **extreme aversion to food, even the smell of food sickens, although he feels hungry,**

Colchicum. — Appetite for different things, but as soon as he sees them or still more smells them, he shudders from nausea and is unable to eat anything (*Cocc.*, extreme aversion to food, even the smell of food nauseates, although feeling hungry); the smell of fish, eggs or fat meat makes him faint; frequent copious eructations of tasteless gas; on assuming an upright position qualmishness in stomach and inclination to vomit; violent retching, followed by copious and forcible vomiting of food and then of bile, renewed by every motion; burning sensation in stomach more frequently than an icy coldness, accompanied by great pains and debility. (Retrocession of gout.)

Collinsonia.—Hæmorrhoidal dyspepsia and headache; tongue yellow along centre of base, with bitter taste; cramplike pains in stomach, with nausea; flatulence and spasms of stomach; chronic constipation, with much flatulence and hæmorrhoids.

Colocynthis.—Violent cutting-tearing pains which, from different parts of chest and abdomen, concentrate in pit of stomach; better from hard pressure and bending double; **brought on by vexation and indignation**; bitter taste of food or drink; scalded sensation of tongue; vomiting of bitter-tasting yellow fluid; diarrhœa after the least food or drink.

Conium.—Violent pains in stomach always **two or three hours after eating,** but also at night; better in knee-elbow position; violent vomiting of **black masses like coffee-grounds,** sour and acrid; sour rising from stomach after eating; swelling in region of pylorus; pressing, burning, squeezing pain, extending from pit of stomach into the back and shoulders (Bism.); hypochondriasis.

Cornus circ.—Nausea, with bitter taste and aversion to all kinds of food; empty feeling in stomach, with tasteless eructations; desire for sour drinks; smarting and burning in mouth, throat and stomach, with desire for stool; sensation of faintness in stomach and abdomen.

Cuprum—Deathly feeling, with pain behind the ensiform cartilage; expression of prostration in face; sweet or coppery taste; tongue dry and rough; papillæ enlarged; loss of appetite; **great desire for cooling drinks**; a swallow of cold water relieves cough and vomiting; hiccough; constant eructations; nausea and **vomiting with brain affections,** from suppression of menses; sensation as if clothing were lying too hard on pit of stomach.

Cyclamen.—Complete inappetency, feeling of satiety after a few mouthfuls of food; great pain in pit of stomach, > after throwing up the food; disgust for meat; pork disagrees; aversion to coffee and desire for inedible things; sleepiness; hiccough during and after eating; rumbling in bowels; chlorosis, with great dread of fresh air.

Cypripedium.—Dyspepsia, the result of mental overexertion, anxiety or grief.

Digitalis.—After eating a weakness in stomach as if the stomach were sinking away or as if life would vanish; deathly nausea, not > by vomiting; appetite for food, but as soon as he eats **he commences to spit it up by mouthfuls, sourer than any vinegar**; after stomach is emptied, terrible pain

and uneasiness for one or two hours; discomfort after eating even a small quantity of light food; extreme lassitude and trembling; quick, intermitting or very slow pulse; bowels confined; urine dark and scanty; feeling of great emptiness of stomach just before going to sleep; sleep uneasy and unrefreshing; surface and extremities cold and blue.

Dioscorea.—Pain and spasm arise from the umbilical region and radiate all over abdomen, extending into stomach, pelvic organs and even extremities; sharp cramping pains in pit of stomach, followed by raising, belching and gulping enormous quantities of tasteless wind, followed by hiccough and discharge of flatus downward, with sensation as if both temples were in a vise; must unfasten clothing; dull, heavy, weary pain in stomach, worse after eating, relieved by copious eructations of air; burning-jerking pains in stomach, with faintness; hæmorrhoids.

Dulcamara.—Flat, soapy taste with loss of appetite; natural taste, with good appetite but soon satiated; frequent pinching and distension of abdomen; copious eructations with scraping in œsophagus and heartburn; qualmishness and nausea; vomiting of tenacious mucus with warm rising in œsophagus in the morning; pressive pain in epigastrium, as from a blow, < on pressure; sensation of soreness in spinal cord and occiput; indigestion with chilliness, < every cool change of weather.

Elaps coral.—**Stomach intolerant of anything cold**; fruits, ice-cream and other cold things lie like cold lumps of ice on the stomach and cause cold feeling in chest; acidity of stomach with nausea and faint feeling, > by lying on abdomen; desire for sweetened buttermilk; sudden pain in stomach as if she would sink down, < while sitting, > walking about.

Eupatorium perf.—Insipid taste; disgust for food; desire for ice-cream; **anorexia of drunkards**; belching of tasteless wind, with a feeling of obstruction at the pit of stomach; shuddering proceeding from stomach; qualmishness from odors, smell of food, cooking, etc.

Fel bovis.—Dry tongue, eructations; borborygmi in epigastrium and abdomen; flatulent dyspepsia; incomplete digestion of food; constipation of soft stool, when nearly done he can still press out some fecal lumps; **dyspepsia of convalescents from severe acute diseases** (Kreos.).

Fel vulpis.—Dyspepsia, based on lassitude of the whole intestinal canal, hence flatulency, constipation; foul lienteric stools from decomposition of food.

Ferrum met.—Increase of the watery elements of the blood and decrease of solids; relaxation and debility after an excitation which might be mistaken for exuberance of life; unbearable taste of blood, of rotten eggs; loathing of sour things, of meat, which disagrees, of hot things (Calc. carb.); solid food is dry and insipid while masticating; appetite good and bad alternately: nausea, with headache; nightly diarrhœa; **vomiting immediately after eating**; heavy pressure in pit of stomach after every meal; painless and involuntary diarrhœa, with undigested food, or constipation from intestinal atony. Wind dyspepsia.

Ferrum phos.—Anorexia, aversion to milk, < from meat and sour things; nausea and vomiting after eating; vomited matter so sour that it sets teeth on edge; hammering pains in forehead and temples; chronic diarrhœa or costiveness; sleep restless and dreamy, great depression in the morning.

Fluoric acid.—Chronic irritation of mucous membranes; disagreeable mood; dull, heavy headache; hunger and thirst, especially for wine; complaints worse from sweets; bilious vomiting after slight errors in diet, with increased alvine discharges, preceded by tormina; feeling of weight

in stomach between meals; fulness and pressure in epigastrium; bilious diarrhœa soon after drinking, especially warm drinks.

Graphites.—Salty, sour, foul taste in mouth; aversion to food, especially to meat and salt food; unpleasant sensations before eating; during a meal immediate unpleasant effects, especially abdominal distension, borborygmi; after eating burning, sticking, cramps, singultus, nausea, must loosen the clothing; rotten odor from mouth and gums, especially after rising, lessened by washing out the mouth; canine hunger with acidity of stomach or none with fulness of stomach; **sweet things are disgusting and nauseous; hot things disagree**; rancid heartburn, particularly after eating; excessive discharge of foul flatus downward; obstinate constipation with very hard stools, expelled only after great efforts, or pappy, half-digested, brown stool of a most atrocious odor; large protruding hæmorrhoidal tumors; humid or crusty eruptions; unhealthy rough and harsh skin; breath smells like urine; flabby obesity; $<$ mornings and from cold; suffocative spells arousing from sleep, must jump out of bed and eat something.

Gratiola.—Great distension of abdomen after meals; pressure at the pit of stomach as from a stone rolling from side to side with cramplike drawing which mounts into the chest, frequent urging to eructate and to vomit; great lassitude and somnolence after meals; **appetite for nothing but bread**; aversion to smoking; cold feeling in stomach, as if full of water; cramps in stomach.

Helonias.—Great prostration of nervous system; anæmia; pulse small and feeble: paleness and icteric color of skin: loss of appetite, bitter taste; constricting, pressing pain in stomach; empty eructations; vomiting, borborygmi and sensation as if diarrhœa would set in, but stools are regular; tongue red at tip and borders, white in centre; albuminuria, diabetes, sorrowfulness and melancholy; patient excitable and wishes to be let alone; renal and uterine troubles.

Hepar sulph.—**Atonic dyspepsia.** Hunger, a gnawing, empty feeling in stomach during forenoon, relieved by eating, but food causes feeling of fulness, he cannot bear any pressure upon epigastrium; desire for acid food and drinks, for condiments and wine; flatulence, but without much soreness; burning sensation in scrubiculo cordis: considerable epigastric swelling, even after eating but little; **liability to derangement of stomach in spite of the most careful diet**; fetid eructations, with sensation of burning in throat; nausea mornings, perhaps with sour, bilious or slimy vomiting; accumulation of mucus in throat; aversion to fat; great thirst; constipation with ineffectual urging to stool, feces not being hard; slightly colored or white diarrhœa. Antidotes mercurial abuse.

Hydrastis.—**Atonic dyspepsia**; cancerous diathesis. Great lassitude, debility, exhaustion; obstinate constipation, and its attendant dull headache in the forehead; urging to urinate, and sensation as if bowels would move, but only wind passes; large, flabby, slimy-looking tongue; sour eructations; cannot digest bread and vegetables; empty, **aching, gone feeling in stomach**, aggravated by eating; **weakness of digestion, with heavy, dull. hard, thumping fulness of chest and dyspnœa,** palpitation of heart; even light pressure of hand reveals strong pulsations in pit of stomach; faintings from exhaustion; eructations of a bitter fluid; pyrosis; burning pains in umbilical region, with stitches in epigastrium, extending to testicles, appearing after stool and accompanied by great weakness; constipation, feces hard, knotty, stool followed by pain and weakness; hæmorrhoids; sympathetic sore throat; chronic mucous discharges; like Nux v. after abuse of drugs.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Vomiting, acidity, waterbrash (pancreatic digestion at fault?) pain immediately above the navel, two or three hours after eating, with sensitiveness to pressure at that spot, it feels as if some resisting body lay there; vomiting, especially in the evening and at night, bilious or of the ingesta; burning pain above the navel, extending upward to œsophagus; loss of appetite; colicky attacks; white-coated tongue, emaciation. < evenings and at night; dyspepsia dependent upon chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels.

Ignatia.—**Dyspepsia with great nervous prostration,** caused by mental depression; excessive sweat during a meal; copious salivation; feeling of weakness and sinking at the epigastrium, > momentarily by eating, but soon returning; mouth full of mucus, taste flat; food has a bitter, repulsive taste; fanciful aversion to special articles of food, or craving for a particular article, and after a small portion has been enjoyed, sudden and great aversion to it; frequent regurgitation of food and of bitter liquid; **empty retching relieved by eating**; painful bloating after a meal, with hiccough after eating and drinking; great emptiness with qualmishness and weakness in region of stomach, patient vomits at night the food taken in the evening; with flat taste in mouth; periodical paroxysms of cramps in stomach; stitching and lancinating in the sides of abdomen; flatulent colic, especially at night; hard stools, he tries often, but in vain, to defecate; prolapsus recti while defecating; pruritus and tingling in ano; difficult respiration as if the chest were compressed; at night palpitations; aversion to tobacco, meat, warm food and spirituous drinks.

Iodum.—Fasting causes pain in chest and heartburn after heavy food; aching pain in forehead, followed by canine hunger, and this by discharge of thin feces; tension in stomach and bowels, renewed by eating; intense thirst, < from milk; headaches after dinner; large, full pulse and cerebral congestions.

Ipecacuanha.—Gastric symptoms from and after indulgence in rich mixed food, as pastry, pork, fruits, sweets, ice-cream; bursting headache with deathly nausea, tongue clean or only slightly coated; stools green, yellow, liquid and covered with mucus and blood; stomach feels relaxed, as if hanging down; attacks of clutching pains, going from left to right, as from a hand, each finger seemingly pressing sharply into intestines, > during rest, < from motion.

Iris vers.—Nausea and vomiting of watery and extremely sour fluid, especially during early morn; **constant and profuse flow of ropy saliva,** hanging in a string from the mouth to the vessel on the floor; great burning distress in epigastrium; shocks of pain from umbilical region up to epigastrium, before each spell of vomiting or purging; vomiting of food an hour after eating, of bile with great heat and sweat; yellow, watery, corrosive stool, with burning in rectum and anus after it.

Kali bichrom.—**Alternation of gastric catarrh with rheumatism**; supraorbital neuralgia induced by gastric derangement; obscuration of sight followed by headache, < from light or noise, blindness diminishing as the headache increases; patient unable to digest any starchy food; immediately during or after a meal sensation as if digestion were impeded and the food rested in stomach like a heavy weight (not a pain); patient wakes at night with great uneasiness in stomach and soreness and tenderness in a small spot to the left of the xiphoid process; feeling of sinking in stomach before breakfast; feeling of emptiness in stomach, though he has no appetite and feels worse after eating; hot risings from stomach, especially after taking oily food, champagne, beer or malt liquors; flatulency; dislike

to water and meat, which derange the stomach, < at night after lying down, with sensation of wind forming in stomach; coppery taste, with sour eructations; florid-red complexion, blotchy appearance and heavy skin; mucous membrane of digestive and respiratory organs simultaneously affected, with excessive secretion of both. **Chronic effects of excessive indulgence in beer and ale.**

Kali brom.—Anorexia, foul breath, white tongue, involving the edges as well as the dorsum, and not necessarily furred; great languor; violent headache; loathing; vomiturition or vomiting of mucus, with saltish taste in mouth; vomiting of drunkards after a debauch; troublesome pressure at stomach after dinner.

Kali carb.—**Dyspepsia of aged persons** rather inclined to obesity, or after great loss of vitality; repugnance to all food; constant chilliness, cold hands and feet; no perspiration however great the heat is; face pale, eyes sunken, œdema of upper eyelid, dryness of mouth, dull taste, tongue yellowish-white; lips dry, thirst; great desire for sugar and sweets, for acids; aversion to rye bread; epigastrium swollen, hard, sensitive to touch; painful sensation of emptiness in stomach, and, after eating ever so little, great feeling of fulness and pressure, which soon gives way to a sensation of goneness accompanied by bloatedness and eructations, especially after soup and coffee; burning after eating, and rising from stomach to throat; great pain in the cul-de-sac of stomach, radiating to chest and spreading all over body to back and extremities; pulsation in epigastrium; nausea, eructations, vomiting of food and mucus; bloatedness of abdomen, which is painful to touch; constipation, as from inertia of rectum; stools dry, rare, difficult to discharge, feels badly before stool, bloody hæmorrhoids; frequent desire to urinate during night; pale-red, muddy urine passes slowly and burns; **right ear hot, left ear pale and cold**; vertigo from least motion, especially riding in carriage; respiration difficult, anxious; sleepiness or restless sleep after 3 A. M.; great irritability and sadness.

Kali mur.—Violent hunger between regular periods of eating, > after drinking water; white or grayish coating of tongue; pain or heavy feeling in hepatic region; fatty food disagrees; portal congestion; gagging and gulping up white mucus; vomiting of slime or blood.

Kreosotum.—**Deep and lasting disgust for food in convalescents** from severe diseases, as the least quantity of food or drink fatigues them equally; after several hours the food is thrown up undigested; great and constant nausea and inclination to vomit, but without actual sickness; cold feeling at the epigastrium internally, as if cold water or ice were there; tension over the stomach and scrobiculum; cannot bear tight clothing; painful hard spots at or near the left of stomach; water tastes bitter, worse from cold, better from warm food; constipation, stool hard and expelled only after great effort; debility, weariness from a slight exertion, better after sleeping.

Lachesis.—**Weak digestion from vicious habits; vomiting of drunkards;** everything tastes sour; food becomes violently acid as soon at it reaches the stomach; great weakness of digestion with many eructations, scarcely any sort of food agrees; constant desire to swallow and when swallowing sensation as if he had a foreign body in throat which cannot be moved upward or downward; stomach hard and distended, with flatulent colic; gnawing in the stomach relieved by eating, but returning in a few hours as soon as stomach is empty; nausea, vomiting of food, bile or mucus, especially after eating; immoderate desire for wine; craving for milk and oysters which often disagree; pale, sunken face, vertigo; constipation with

hard and difficult stool at night; fruit and acids easily cause diarrhœa; cannot bear the pressure of clothing around the waist.

Leptandra.—Nausea, with deathly faintness upon rising in the night; painful distress in stomach, with rising of food, very sour; canine hunger; sharp cutting pains in the lower part of epigastrium and upper portion of umbilical region; weak sinking in pit of stomach; great distress in stomach and liver, worse from drinking water; stools black, tarry, bilious, undigested, followed by griping, but no straining.

Lithium carb.—Pain in left temple; great lassitude and debility; gnawing in stomach the whole morning, going off after eating, but appetite is soon satisfied; after eating acidity and heaviness in stomach; great thirst without fever; fulness in pit of stomach, cannot endure the least pressure, he must loosen his clothing; diarrhœa after fruit and chocolate; the pain in head, which ceased while eating, returns, to be again relieved by eating. Constant desire to urinate, with some difficulty in urinating, and a pressing in cardiac region, > by urinating, though violent tenesmus afterwards, < at night; pain in sacrum and lower limbs.

Lobelia infl.—Sense of weakness and oppression of epigastrium and simultaneous oppression of chest, with or without heartburn, constant dyspnœa, < from slightest exertion; pain in forehead from one temple to another; sensation of a lump in pit of throat, impeding respiration and deglutition; no appetite; fulness and pressure in epigastrium, < after eating; difficulty of breathing from faintness and sinking at the stomach; acidity, heartburn; lateritious urine. After each vomiting sweat all over, followed by sensation as if lots of needles were piercing the skin from within outward; faintness at pit of stomach from abuse of tea or tobacco.

Lycopodium.—Atonic dyspepsia of weakly persons; **intestinal flatulent dyspepsia** (**Carb. v., gastric**), from heavy farinaceous food, from fresh vegetables or leguminosa. **Constant sleepiness, but sleep does not refresh;** desire for food (which has its natural flavor) from a sensation of weakness in stomach but appetite is quickly satisfied on account of pressure on the stomach, as soon as he begins to eat; sour taste, and in the morning bitter taste; epigastric pain not increased by external pressure, eructations relieve the sense of repletion, but not the feeling of illness; empty and sour eructations, with sour taste of everything, even sweets, < from cold drinks, > from warm drinks, **as hot as mouth and throat can bear them**; incarcerated flatus, causing bloating and distension and asthmatic symptoms, with pains shooting across from right to left, < 4 to 8 P.M.; palpitation of heart during digestion; sensitiveness of gastric region to pressure only after a meal (Lach., all the time); **chronic catarrh of stomach from enlarged liver,** jaundiced or sallow complexion, with œdema pedum; great mental depression; lithic acid gravel in urine; constipation or slow stool, the discharges always incomplete.

Magnesia carb.—**Acid dyspepsia.** Extreme bloatedness of stomach, without eructations or flatulence, or with sour eructations and pyrosis after having eaten **cabbage, potatoes and other gross food**; dryness of mouth; burning in throat and palate; frequent rising of mucus in the throat; violent thirst for water; nausea and vertigo while eating, followed by retching and vomiting of a bitter salt water; constrictive pain in stomach.

Magnesia mur.—Continual rising of white froth into the mouth; eructations tasting like onions; fainting nausea succeeded by coldness and weakness of stomach and gulping up of water; hunger, but knows not for what, followed by nausea; violent thirst towards morning;

throbbing in pit of stomach; eroding pains in stomach, going off after eating and coming on again at the end of digestion; stools in hard, large lumps, crumbling at the verge of the anus, knotty, like sheep's dung, exhaustion after sea-bathing.

Mancinella.—Very bitter taste, with burning and prickling in mouth; whole mouth and tongue covered with small vesicles; offensive breath; heat in pharynx and down œsophagus, without thirst; can only take liquid food on account of soreness of mouth; thirst for cold water, but is prevented from drinking by the choking sensation rising from stomach; excessive nausea; **sour, greasy vomit,** with aversion to water; on the vomited matter floats a white mass like coagulated fat; sensation as of flames rising from stomach, or as if stomach grew together in a lump and then suddenly opened again; fulness in rectum, with a hollow feeling in stomach; diarrhœa in alternation with constipation.

Mercurius sol.—Foul, sweetish or bitter taste, especially early in the morning; loss of appetite, or voracious, with speedy repletion after eating; aversion to solid food, meat, warm food, with desire for refreshing things, milk, cold drinks, wine or brandy; peculiar deadly faintness caused by pressure in epigastrium; eructations, heartburn, nausea, desire to vomit; painful sensitiveness, fulness, pressure, tension in gastric region; flatulence; constipation, often with ineffectual urging to stool and tenesmus; sadness, hypochondriasis, suspicious and vehement mood, patient cannot lie on right side.

Mercurius cor.—**Repugnance to hot food and great desire for cold food;** putrid taste in morning, increased saliva, bad breath; bilious taint, the liver rises above the ribs; oppression after eating; distension and painful sensitiveness of stomach, eructations, nausea; tendency to diarrhœa, with tenesmus; copious excessive perspiration, without relief.

Mezereum.—**Canine hunger noon and evening;** burning and uneasiness in stomach, relieved by eating; wants ham, fat, coffee and wine; beer tastes bitter and causes vomiting; abdomen distended by flatulence, the food is obstructed in its passage through the œsophagus by the flatulence; the blood seems to leave her extremities and make her feel weak and giddy, with inability to speak; abundant fetid flatus before stool, consisting of dark-brown, hard balls.

Momordica balsam.—When flatus becomes incarcerated in the splenic flexure of colon, and Lyc. fails to give relief.

Moschus.—Persistent troubles of digestive functions in susceptible hysterical persons, with palpitation of heart, dyspnœa and prostration; is afraid to lie down for fear of death.

Muriatic acid.—**Habitual difficult digestion; everything tastes sweet;** acrid and putrid taste, like rotten eggs, with ptyalism; excessive hunger and thirst, morbid longing for alcoholic drinks, aversion to meat; bitter, putrid eructations; vomiting, with belching, coughing; involuntary swallowing, gulping of contents of stomach into œsophagus, which sometimes go down again; empty sensation in stomach, extending through the whole abdomen; weak feeling in stomach, but no hunger; stool difficult, as from inactivity of bowels; prostration and drowsiness all day, wants to lie about; peevishness.

Natrum carb.—**Hypochondriasis during digestion;** dyspepsia > by eating soda biscuits; tongue red, mucous surface smooth and shining; burning pain and tension from pit of stomach through to between scapulæ; sense of contraction of the pit of stomach, often with colicky pain soon after eating, with mucous relaxation of the bowels; sour eructations, waterbrash, retch-

ing in the morning with spasmodic contraction of both œsophagus and stomach, with nothing coming up, but copious salivation; stitches in liver and spleen; abundant expulsion of fetid flatus; constipation alternating with soft or liquid stools; vegetable and starchy food is badly digested (Magn. carb.); weariness of life.

Natrum mur.—Disgust for food, especially for what he formerly preferred; only fluids can be swallowed, solids reach a certain point and are then violently ejected; sensation as of a foreign body sticking in cardiac orifice (Ign., Zinc.); distress in pit of stomach, **better by tightening clothing** (Fluor. ac.); feeling of great hunger, as if the stomach were empty, but no desire for food and, if taken, has no taste; sensation of coldness in stomach, chilliness all over; farinaceous food disagrees, craving for oysters, fish, salty food or for bitter things; dryness of mouth, irritable mucous membrane, often with sore tongue and slight ulcerations; acid eructations and malaise or heartburn after eating; obstinate constipation, with great straining; general lassitude and sensation of soreness all over; the mind of the patient varies with the degree of constipation; somnolence in daytime, unrefreshing sleep at night; intermittent palpitations with anguish and faintishness.

Natrum sulph. — Thick, tenacious white mucus constantly in the mouth, welling up from the stomach; belching up mucus which is always foul and slimy; distension of and weight in the stomach with vomiting of bitter or sour mucus; great flatulence and cutting pains in abdomen, cannot bear clothing tight around waist; burning pinching in stomach and bowels, difficult breathing evening in bed; cough with all-gone, empty sensation in chest; no urging to stool, but difficult expulsion even of a soft stool; < in protracted damp, cloudy weather; diarrhœa every morning, after rising and moving about, accompanied by discharge of much fetid flatus.

Nitric acid. — Intestinal dyspepsia based upon mercurial or syphilitic cachexia; cadaverous smell from mouth; ulcers on tongue, with tough, ropy mucus; saliva fetid, acrid, corroding lips; longing for fat, herrings, chalk, lime, aversion to meat and drink; milk disagrees; nausea better from moving about or carriage-riding; bitter and sour vomiting, with much eructation; pain in cardiac orifice on swallowing food; abdomen distended with flatulence, very tender; painless constipation for several days, stools hard, preceded by great pressure and followed by mucous discharges; **lancinating pains in rectum after stool**, following even a soft stool; painful hæmorrhoids, prolapsing with every stool, with loss of blood.

Nux moschata.—Dyspepsia of hysterical women, given to sleepiness, fainting or laughing hysteria, with feelings as though the food formed itself into small hard lumps, with hard surfaces and angles, which produce soreness of stomach; dyspeptic symptoms come on at once, while patient is still at the table; she eats with appetite, but a few mouthfuls satisfy her; turning in stomach with some nausea; mouth and throat dry, no thirst, saliva like cotton; chalky taste; vomiting of digested food, with tough mucus of somewhat bitter or sour taste (Nux v.); immediately after eating or while person is still at table there is enormous abdominal distension with sensation as if food in the stomach had formed into hard lumps; heartburn; distended condition of stomach and abdomen, with sensation of warmth not only after a meal, but also from least contradiction, showing its nervous character; retrocession of gout to stomach, < from cool moisture, > by external warmth; syncope from nervous weakness.

Nux vomica.—**Atony of the ganglionic system of nerves**; first half of

tongue is nearly clean, sometimes red and shining, but the posterior half is coated with a deep fur; food and drink have their nominal taste, but immediately after eating ever so little fulness and swelling of epigastrium, which is sensitive to pressure; pyrosis, acid eructations, borborygmi, squeezing around the waist, lassitude, nausea, with or without vomiting; head dull and painful, confusion of ideas; after a meal, pain in epigastrium, with sensation as if he had stones in stomach, pain limited to small spot; vomiting of food and bile; vomiting of glairy mucus; taste insipid, sour, bitter, especially mornings, with little or no appetite; bread, acids, milk disagree, but all food aggravates; taste in the morning sour, bitter or putrid after raising mucus from throat; marked aggravation two hours after eating (duodenal digestion ?); mental and physical overimpressionability; constipation with frequent and useless desire to defecate, with sensation as if anus were closed. Gourmands et gourmets! Abuse of alcoholic drinks.

Oleander.—**Extreme debility of digestive power**; vomiting of food just as taken many hours after a meal, food has a weak, insipid taste; ravenous hunger, with trembling of hands, and hasty eating, without appetite; violent empty eructations while eating; vomiting of food and bitter greenish water; after vomiting ravenous hunger and thirst; sudden sinking in pit of stomach, with nausea or vomiting; wants brandy, which relieves; pulsation in pit of stomach as if beats of heart were felt through whole thorax; lienteria, burning at anus before and after stool.

Pepsin.—Dyspepsia of infants and convalescents, especially where they lost a great deal of blood and have been otherwise weakened; lienteria; pot-belliedness of children (Calc. c.).

Petroleum.—**Dyspepsia always relieved by taking food** (Chel.); **atonic dyspepsia**, with tendency to diarrhœa and vomiting; pain and tenderness in epigastrium; occasional pyrosis; chilly cold abdomen; severe pains in stomach, radiating to chest, with sweat and nausea; aversion to meat, fat and to all warm, cooked food; violent thirst for beer; after eating, gastralgia better, but food causes giddiness, heat in face and cutting in abdomen; diarrhœa during daytime, never at night, with colic before defecation and hunger immediately after stool.

Phosphorus.—**Rumination**; acute and chronic dyspepsia: great weakness; cardiac anguish at night with nausea and a peculiar craving for food, relieved by eating; very weak, empty, gone feeling felt in the whole abdominal cavity, often accompanied by a sensation of heat in back between shoulder-blades; burning in stomach, with desire for very cold water which relieves momentarily, but is soon thrown up again as it gets warm in the stomach; dryness of throat at night, it fairly glistens; desire for cold food and drink, ice-cream; aversion to sweets and to meat; **regurgitation of food by mouthfuls, without nausea**; food scarcely swallowed comes up again from spasm of œsophagus at cardiac end; tympanitis, especially in cæcum and colon transversum; loud borborygmi, tiring one out by their noise; momentary relief by passing flatus; sensation of coldness in abdomen; soft, watery, painless stools; beating of heart; congestion to head; hectic fever; night sweats.

Phosphoric acid.—Excessive moral and somatic debility, frequently from old inward affections, or from loss of vivifying fluids; loss of appetite, the little food taken comes up with acid eructations, half an hour after eating, with crampy distress in stomach; desire for warm food, for something refreshing and juicy, for beer and milk, aversion to coffee or spirits; pressing in stomach as from a heavy load; sensation as if the stomach were be-

ing balanced up and down; watery diarrhœa, with borborygmi; lienteria; milky urine; copious sweating, mornings.

Plantago.—Frequent empty eructations, sometimes with the taste of sulphur; heaviness of stomach even after a light meal; sensation of heat in the præcordia, with fulness in abdomen while walking in the fresh air, better when sitting down; faint and tremulous feeling, with nausea; slight appetite and speedy satiety, food tasteless; rumbling in abdomen after eating; loud and copious flatulency; diarrhœa with loose frequent stools and flatulence; hæmorrhoids.

Plumbum.—Lead dyspepsia in persons suffering already with numbness of the extremities; intolerable pain in stomach, pressing, burning, stitching, tearing; sour, greenish, blackish vomiting; copious vomiting of a thick, white fluid, which falls in a trembling mass, like the white of an egg; hot and fetid eructations; tongue yellow, coated, or dry, brown and fissured; lips excoriated; total loss of appetite alternating with bulimy, even after taking a meal; beating and burning in stomach; pains of constriction in stomach, which meet around the navel; abdominal walls hard, contracted; umbilicus sunken in; stubborn constipation, with constant desire to go to stool without any result; stools voluminous, hard, expelled only with great force, commonly environed with mucus, or sanguinolent, yellow diarrhœa, of very bad odor; emaciation.

Podophyllum.—Changeable appetite; avidity for acids; putrid taste, foul breath, dryness of mouth and throat, tongue dry and white; after eating, pyrosis, sour eructations, regurgitation of food and vomiting, followed immediately by great desire for food; constipation, with headache, fulness of head; prolapsus recti after every effort of defecation; morning diarrhœa, and then no more stool during the day; after the stools extreme weakness; colic before the stools; abdominal pains, relieved by pressure; physical and moral depression.

Psorinum.—Flat, sticky taste, the whole dinner tastes oily; tough mucus in mouth of a foul nauseous taste, the teeth stick together as if glued; good appetite, but easily satisfied; thirst, especially for beer, mouth feels so dry; perfect disgust for pork; rancid eructations or tasting like rotten eggs; constant nausea during day, with inclination to vomit; vomiting of sour mucus in the morning, before eating; stitching pain in pit of stomach; cutting pains in intestines; when lying down waterbrash, removed by getting up; colic removed by eating; involuntary stools at night, with much flatulency; perfect aversion to an embrace.

Ptelea trif.—Indigestion and gastric debility from hepatic troubles; mental and bodily languor; gastric headache with nausea; disgust for meat; stool in small, hard balls; nettlerash; stitches in various parts < moving, speaking, breathing; longing for acids; hepatic and gastric symptoms < soon after meals, feels the effect of food at once; rectal torpor.

Pulsatilla.—Slow digestion, **food vomited may be that eaten even several days** before, taste of food remaining in the mouth long after eating; food tastes as if too salty, pasty or of spoiled meat, with accumulation of thick mucus in mouth; bitter taste while eating or drinking or only after swallowing food or drink; bitter or sour eructations, with sour, salty or bilious vomiting; sensation like a stone in stomach, with difficulty of breathing, especially after a meal or early on awaking; no thirst, < from cold water; heartburn, more rarely waterbrash; frequent hiccough; feeling of tightness after a meal, and flatulence, > by loosening clothing; bread disagrees; diarrhœa or loose stool with colicky rumbling pains in abdomen; < after ice-cream, pastry, doughnuts or anything that is fat or greasy; erratic pains in chest with gastric symptoms.

Ratanhia.—**Atonic dyspepsia**; accumulation of tasteless water in mouth; flat taste; no appetite, but constant desire to eat; eructations after dinner, empty or tasting after the ingesta; vomiting of water, preceded by loathing; bloatedness of stomach, relieved by the emission of flatulence; constrictive pain in stomach, and cutting in abdomen, going off by eructations; ineffectual urging to stool; hard stool with straining; yellow diarrhœic stools, with burning before and during stool; languor and prostration, with weariness of the whole body.

Rhus tox.—(Compare with Chin.) **Atonic dyspepsia**, with pain along the greater curvature of the stomach and sensation of weakness, > by exercise; somnolence, lassitude and nausea after a meal; bloatedness of the stomach, empty eructations; no appetite, as if one had eaten enough, with aversion to bread and meat, or desire for dainties; liquids, bread and beer disagree; frequent violent and painful eructations; tongue dry and thirst at night; great agitation, all his troubles are worse at night; stools preceded by colic and nearly always diarrhœic, resembling jelly, or containing mucus and blood; hypochondriasis, melancholy, despondency, dread of the future.

Robinia.—Food, soon after eating, turns sour; constant feeling of weight in stomach, with fulness and tension; eructations, accompanied by a sour liquid, with vomiting, at times, of portions of the ingesta; burning pain in stomach and between scapulæ; thirst; constant frontal headache; water taken before retiring at night would be returned in the morning green and sour; worse at night, preventing sleep; **excessive acidity of stomach**, vomiting of intensely sour fluid, setting the teeth on edge; great distension of stomach and bowels with flatulence; sour vomiting of infants, the whole child smells sour (Rheum); desire for stool, but only flatulence passes off; constipation; constant dull headache, < by motion; low spirits.

Rumex.—Dryness of mouth and tongue during night; sensation of excoriation and of burning of the brown tongue; large quantities of dried-up mucus in pharynx; bitter taste in the morning; heaviness in the stomach, soon after eating; tasteless eructations, nausea; lancinating pains in the hollow of stomach, radiating to different points, especially forward and to left chest; morning diarrhœa.

Ruta.—After raising heavy weights eructations after every meal accompanied by headache; pruritus of whole body; **pruritus of stomach and intestines**, showing itself by pricking, gnawing pains; unquenchable desire for cold water, he drinks much and often without being incommoded by it; appetite normal, but as soon as he begins to eat aversion to everything; sudden nausea while eating, with vomiting of ingesta; difficult expulsion of the large-sized feces, as if from want of peristaltic motion in rectum; falling of rectum.

Sabadilla.—No relish for food till the first mouthful is taken, when he makes a good meal; heartburn, commencing in abdomen and extending clear up to mouth; horrid burning in stomach; empty eructations, with feeling of shuddering over body; qualmish, uncomfortable, cold sensation in stomach; nausea and desire to vomit; vomiting of ascarides; thirstlessness.

Salicylic acid. — **Flatulent dyspepsia**; extreme distension of stomach after eating, with belching up of putrid flatus, accompanied by collapse of stomach and temporary relief; vomiting characterized by the same **putrid fermentation**; acidity of stomach; great irritability with despondency; anæmia.

Sanguinaria. — **Recurring sick-headaches**; flushing at the climaxis;

fetid breath, clammy mouth, sticky teeth (Psor.); burning in throat, especially after sweet things; wants piquant articles, feels empty soon after eating, with waterbrash; lassitude almost to fainting; intense nausea in paroxysms, craves food to quiet the nausea; vomiting of sour, acrid fluids, of ingesta, of worms; soreness and pressure in epigastrium, aggravated by eating; goneness in stomach; gastro-asthenia with loss of appetite, heartburn and periodic vomiting; spasmodic constriction of cardia with gastric flatulence, exciting a feeling of tickling at the entrance of the trachea and a sympathetic dry cough; alternately constipation or diarrhœa.

Sanicula.—Digestion slow, can taste the food hours after eating; eructations sour, rancid, burning; fulness and bloating of stomach soon after eating, > by opening clothing and belching; nausea after eating, > after vomiting; constipation or diarrhœa, no two stools alike.

Sarsaparilla.—Loathing at the food taken; eating ever so little distends the stomach as if he had partaken of a large meal (Lyc.); feeling of emptiness, as if he had not eaten at all; much nausea; cutting and colicky pains; rumbling with sense of emptiness in abdomen; burning or cold feeling in abdomen; external abdomen very sensitive to touch; stool with much wind, colic and backache, also after any food, as bread, which disagrees; urine dribbles away when sitting, but passes freely when standing; sand in urine or on diaper (Lyc.).

Selenium.—Aversion to salted food; hungry during night; great longing for ardent spirits; violent beating of pulses all over body, worse in abdomen after eating, must lie down; hard, impacted stool, needing mechanical aid for its removal; irresistible desire to lie down and sleep.

Sepia.—**Atonic dyspepsia**, especially in women of dark complexion, suffering from portal stagnation, or incident to uterine diseases; headache, faceache; pain in stomach and abdomen after simple food; sweat of axillæ or of feet exhales a very strong odor; face full of pimples; painful sensation of emptiness in stomach, with nausea as soon as she thinks of any food; heartburn extending from stomach to throat; hawking up of mucus; tongue moist and slightly fissured; taste sour, putrid; disgust for food; aversion to meat and bacon, the latter causes diarrhœa. desire for wine, beer, vinegar; nausea and great sensitiveness to any odor from cooking (Cocc., Colch.); sensation of a ball in stomach; sensation as if the ribs were broken and the sharp points were sticking in the flesh; pressure in stomach as of a stone, < after eating, at night; pain in stomach after the simplest kind of food; acrid, sour, salty eructations, sometimes with vomiting; rumbling in abdomen after eating; sense of weight in anus, not relieved by evacuation; stool insufficient, retarded, like sheep's dung; urging to urinate from pressure on bladder, urine turbid and offensive; aversion to household duties, to society; < forenoon and evening; heartbeats irregular after meals; leucorrhœa.

Silicea.—Canine hunger, with nervous, irritable persons; averse to warm, cooked food, desires only cold things, disgust for meat; small quantities of wine cause ebullitions and thirst; loud, uncontrollable, sour eructations; nausea, with violent palpitations of heart; intense heartburn, sensation of a load in epigastrium, burning or throbbing in pit of stomach; morning nausea and vomiting of viscous matter; after eating, bitter taste, pressure in stomach as from a stone; flow of water in mouth; constipation, hard stools, difficult to discharge and crumbling during defecation. Habitual foot-sweat.

Sinapis alba.—Even the mildest food causes burning and smarting;

intense burning in mouth, extending into œsophagus and stomach; pit of stomach painful; ulcers on tongue, burning in œsophagus with accumulations of water in mouth, causing much spitting, < after a meal; violent heartburn; acute bruised pain, even on light pressure, in pit of stomach, just below ensiform cartilage.

Spongia.—Patient craves dainties, but after eating has dyspeptic distress and fulness in stomach; cannot endure tight clothing around body; better from warm drinks, particularly the colicky pains in abdomen.

Stannum.—Everything tastes bitter or offensive but water; irregular appetite, cannot eat enough; nausea after eating, followed by vomiting of bile or undigested food; cardialgia, pains gradually come and go, extend to navel and are better from hard pressure and walking about; sinking, gone feeling in epigastrium; rectum inactive, much urging even with soft stool; **helminthiasis**; smell of cooking causes vomiting.

Staphisagria.—Sensation as if **stomach were hanging down relaxed**; hunger shortly after a full and substantial meal; appetite for bread and milk, for soup, wine, brandy, tobacco; feeling in abdomen as if it would drop, wants to hold it up; hot flatus, smelling like rotten eggs; stools retarded, but soft, with escape of flatus; nervous weakness; **arthritis.**

Sulphur.—Sinking, empty, exhausted feeling at all times without the slightest desire for food; hot flushes to face and head; frequent fainting spells; heat on vertex, with a weight as of a ton on forehead and occiput; feet icy cold. Feeling of repletion after partaking of but a small quantity of food; disagreeable taste when first waking up in the morning; pain of pressure and heaviness in stomach after eating; suffocation, eructations, nausea, vomiting of food early in the morning—the **dyspepsia of drunkards**; **regurgitation of food**; swelling of epigastrium and abdomen; pyrosis, abundant secretion of limpid saliva; patient cannot digest farinaceous food, vomits milk at once; unusual hunger, with sunken and exhausted feeling at epigastrium, about 11 A.M.; very painful wind colic; constant borborygmi, fetid flatus; liver engorged; constipation with frequent ineffectual desire for stool, or constipation alternating with diarrhœa; hæmorrhoids; psoric diathesis; gastric ailments from **repercussion of acute (erysipelas) or chronic eruptions.**

Sulphuric acid.—Stomach rejects water, unless it is mixed with brandy; craving for alcoholic stimulants; **vomiting of drunkards, of cachectic persons, going into steady decline**; stomach feels relaxed and cold; excessive secretion of gastric mucosities rising up into the mouth, rendering teeth dull by their acidity; sour vomit, first water, then food; debilitating diarrhœa, yellow stringy stools, having a chopped appearance.

Tabacum.—**Cardiac dyspepsia**; **abuse of tobacco** causes dry skin; capricious appetite or none; constant desire for liquors; dull gray complexion, emaciation, hectic fever; nausea and vomiting on least motion; sticking in pit of stomach through to back; deathly nausea, with pallor, coldness; body cold, abdomen hot; paroxysms of suffocation; palpitations, intermittent beats of the heart; vertigo; irritability; great timidity; paralysis of rectum and bladder; extreme weakness of collapse.

Taraxacum.—Immoderate desire to sleep after eating; at night frightful or erotic dreams; bitter eructations for several days, returning after drinking; motions in abdomen as if bubbles were forming and bursting; hysterical tympany; debility and profuse sweat at night.

Thuja.—Food tastes as if it were not salt enough (Ars., Calc., Cocc.); bread tastes dry and bitter (Fer., Rhus); in the morning taste of rotten eggs in the mouth; constant eructations when eating (Nitr. ac.); fatty

vomiting; the fluid he drinks falls audibly into the stomach (Laur.); pit of stomach sensitive to pressure, a drawing inward of the epigastrium; soreness of the umbilicus; flatulence as if an animal were crying in abdomen; motions in abdomen as if it contained something alive.

Uranium nitr.—Vomiting of white fluid or of blood; great thirst, no appetite; tasteless or putrid eructations; paroxysmal attacks of gnawing-twisting pains, with sinking sensation in stomach, especially at cardia, without hunger, but relieved by food.

Veratrum alb.—Craves fruit, juicy food, or salt food; thirst for the coldest drinks, aversion to warm things; flat, sweetish or putrid taste in mouth; bitter eructations; heaviness after hot drinks; nausea, with sensation of fainting; violent vomiting; gastric catarrh; intestinal catarrh, especially in summer at night, with vomiting and purging, vomiting of froth, followed by vomiting of a yellow-green, sour-smelling mucus.

Vipera torva.—Nausea, vomiting, with vertigo and dyspnœa, syncope, icterus, colliquative diarrhœa, palpitations; numbness and general lassitude; dyspepsia of old people, or of persons prematurely senile, suffering from spasmodic affections of throat and chest; periodical attacks of dyspepsia.

Zincum.—Sweetish, metallic taste, dryness of throat; aching in pit of stomach, not much increased by pressure; terrible heartburn after taking sweets; much nausea, vomiting and fidgety feet; as soon as the first spoonful of food reaches the stomach it is ejected; great greediness when eating; cannot eat fast enough from canine hunger, sensation as if food lodged in œsophagus; eructations with pressure at the middle of the spine; subdued nausea with tremulous feeling; < from melons, from acids or wine.

Zingiber.—Vomiting of old drunkards; slimy, foul taste mornings as from disordered stomach, which feels heavy like a stone; slimy vomiting; belching and diarrhœa, cramps in soles; hot and painful hæmorrhoids.

DYSPEPSIA of children: Ant. crud., Bar., Calc., Hyosc., Iod., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Pepsin, Puls., Sulph.; of **hæmorrhoidal patients**: Æsc., Caust., Collins.; of **hypochondriacal patients**: Bry., Calc., Chin., Con., Lach., Natr., Nux, Staph., Sulph., Veratr.; of **hysterical patients**: Bell., Bry., Calc., Con., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Mosch., Mur., Nux m., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; of **old people**: All. sat., Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Bar., Carb. v , Chin., Cic., Kali carb., Nux m., Nux v., Vip.; of **pregnancy**: Acon., Ars., Con., Fer., Ipec., Kreos., Lach., Magn. m., Natr. m., Nux m., Petr., Phos., Puls., Sep.

CAUSED OR AGGRAVATED BY.—**Acid things**: Acon., Ant. crud., Ars., Carb. v., Fer., Hep., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Zinc.; **acute affections**: Alston., Bapt., Fel bovis, Pepsin, Phos. ac.; **animal fluids, loss of**: Calc., Carb.v., Chin., Lach., Nux v., Sulph.; **brandy**: Ars., Calc., Cocc., Hep., Ign., Lach., Led., Nux v., Op., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.; **bread**: Bar., Bry., Caust., Chin., Cin., Coff., Hydrast., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos , Puls., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Staph., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.; **buckwheat**: Ipec., Phos., Puls., Sep., Veratr.; **butter**: Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Hep., Lac. vac., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep.; **chocolate**: Bry., Caust., Lyc., Puls.; **coffee**: Canth., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Hep , Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ; **debility**: Alet., Kali carb.; **drinking**: Aur., Leptan., Rhus ; **acid drinks**: Ars.; **cold drinks**: Ars., Elaps, Lyc., Puls.; **fermented drinks** (beer): Alum., Ars., Asa., Bell., Carduus, Coloc., Fer., Kali bi., Mez., Mur. ac., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Veratr.; **warm drinks**: Amb.; **emotions, anger, chagrin, etc.**:

Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Coloc., Cypriped., Ign., Nux v., Phos. ac., Staph.; **eggs**: Colch., Fer., Puls.; **fish, spoiled**: Carb. v., Chin., Puls., Rhus; **oysters**: Lach.; **mussels, poisoned**: Bell., Carb. v., Coloc., Cop., Euphor., Lyc., Rhus; **food, all, disagrees**: Aur., Carb. v.; **cold food**: Arg. nit., Elaps, Kreos.; **farinaceous food**: Chin., Kali bi., Lyc., Natr. m., Sulph.; **fat food**: Ars., Bry., Carb.an., Carb.v., Colch., Cycl., Dros., Fer., Helleb., Magn.mur., Natr.m.,Nitr.ac.,Puls.,Sep.,Sulph.,Tarax.,Thuj.; **flatulent food**: Bry.,Carb. v., Chin., Cupr., Lyc., Petr., Puls., Sep., Veratr.; **warm food**: Amm. carb., Graph.; **fruit**: Ars., Bry., Elaps, Ipec., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr. c., Sel., Sep., Veratr.; **strawberries**: Bry., Fer., Sep.; **ice**: Ars., Carb. v., Puls.; **ice-cream**: Elaps, Ipec.; **lemonade**: Sel.; **meat**: Calc., Caust, Fer., Merc., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **melons**: Zinc.; **milk**: Æth., Amb., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Con., Cupr., Ign., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Magn. c., Natr. c., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ac.; **overloading stomach**: Ant. crud., Al. sat., Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Ipec., Nux v., Puls.; **overstudy**: Arn., Calc., Cocc., Cyprip., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Sulph., Veratr.; **pastry**: Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Ipec., Lyc., Kali carb., Puls., Sulph., Veratr.; **pepper**: Ars., Chin., Cin., Nux v.; **pork**: Carb. v., Colch., Dros., Natr. m., Puls., Sep.; **potatoes**: Alum., Amm. carb., Sep., Veratr.; **salt**: Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Dros., Lyc., Nitr. sp. d.; **sausage, spoiled**: Ars., Bell., Bry., Phos. ac., Rhus; **sedentary habits**: Amm. carb., Anac., Bry., Calc., Nux v., Sep., Sulph.; **sexual abuse**: Calc., Merc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Staph.; **spirits**: Ant. crud., Ars., Bell., Berb., Calc., Carb. v., Carduus, Chel., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Helleb., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Led., Lyc., Merc., Natr. c., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Puls., Rhus, Sel., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; **sweets**: Acon., Cham., Fluor. ac., Graph., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Sel., Zinc.; **tea**: Ars., Chin., Fer., Hep., Lach., Phos. ac., Sel., Spig., Veratr.; **tobacco**: Acon., Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Clem., Cocc., Coloc., Cupr., Euphr., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Natr. c., Natr. m., Phos., Plant., Puls., Spong., Staph., Veratr.; **veal**: Calc., Caust., Ipec., Nitr., Sep.; **vegetables**: Bry., Hydrast., Lyc., Magn. c.; **watching**: Arn., Carb. v., Cocc., Nux v., Puls., Veratr.; **water**: Ars., Caps., Cham., Chin., Fer., Merc., Natr. c., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ac., Veratr.; **weather, hot**: Ant. crud., Bry., Natr. c.; **wine**: Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Calc., Coff., Fluor. ac., Glon., Lach., Led., Natr. c., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Puls., Rhod., Sel., Sulph., Zinc.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ABDOMEN.—Burning in: Ars., Hydr. ac., Sarsap.; **coldness in**: Sarsap.; **distension of**: Abrot., Æsc., Amm. m., Arn., Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Dulc., Graph., Grat., Kali c., Lyc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Robin., Sulph.; **soreness to touch**: Hydr. ac., Kali carb., Sarsap.

AVERSION TO.—Acids: Cocc., Sulph.; **bread**: Agar., Con., Cycl., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux, Phos. ac., Puls, Rhus, Sulph.; **bread, rye**: Kali carb.; **coffee**: Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Coff., Fluor. ac., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Spig.; **drinking**: Berb., Calad., Nitr. ac.; **food**: Acon., Ant. crud., Arg., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Colch., Grat., Helleb., Ign., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali carb., Magn. sulph., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Oleand., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **food, salt**: Graph., Selen.; **food, warm**: Calc., Chin., Fer., Merc., Merc. cor., Petr., Sil., Veratr.; **meat**: Ang., Arn., Aur., Calc., Carb. v., Fer., Graph., Kali bi., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Ptel., Rhus, Sep., Sil.; **milk**: Alet., Amm. carb., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cina, Fer. phos., Guaiac., Ign., Natr. c., Nux, Puls., Sulph.; **sour things**: Bell., Fer., Ign., Nux, Phos. ac., Sabad., Sulph.; **spirits**: Ailanth., Ign., Merc., Rhus; **sweets**: Ars., Caust., Graph., Lac can., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sulph., Zinc.; **tobacco**: Ant. tart.,

Arn., Brom., Calc., Carb. an., Cocc., Ign., Lach., Lyc., **Nux v.**, **Puls.**, **Spig.**, Tarax.; **whisky**: Ant. tart., Phos. ac.

CONSTIPATION. Agar., Alet., Alumen, Alum., Asa., Bism., Bry., Calc., Chel.,Cocc.,Collins.,Graph., Hep., Hydr., Kali c., **Nux v.**, Plumb., Pod., Sil.

DESIRES.—**For acids**: Ant. crud., Ars., Hep., Kali carb., Phos., Pod., Ptel., Sec., Stram., Veratr.; **beer**: Acon., Aloe, Bry., Caust., Cocc., Kali bi., Lach., Nux v., Op., Phell., Phos. ac., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Stront., Sulph.; **bread**: Amm. carb., Ars., Grat., Natr. m., Plumb., Puls., Staph., Stront.; **bread boiled in milk**: Abrot.; **brandy**: Ars., Cubeb., Hep., Lach., Nux v., Olean., Op., Sel., Sep., Staph., Sulph., Therid.; **coffee**: Ang., Arg., Ars., Aur., Bry., Calc. phos., Caps., Carb. v., Chin., Colch., Lach., Lob., Nux m., Phos. ac., Sel.; **coffee beans**: Chin.; **dainties**: Calc., Chin., Cubeb., Ipec., Petr., Rhus, Sang., Spong.; **drinks, cold**: Amm. carb., Ang., Ant. tart., Ars., Bism., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cedr., Chin., Clem., Cupr., Led., Merc., Natr. m., Oleand., Onosmod., Phos., Phos. ac., Psor., Rhus, Sabad., Thuj., Veratr.; **drinks, sour**: Corn., Hep.; **drinks, warm**: Ang., Calad., Cascar., Cedr., Chelid., Hyper., Kreos.; **fish**: Natr. m.; **food, cold**: Amm. carb., Calc., Cupr., Merc. cor., Phos., Sil., Thuj., Veratr.; **food, salt**: Calc., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Caust., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sel., Thuj., Veratr.; **food, warm**: Ang., Chel., Cupr., Cycl., Fer., Phos. ac.; **fruits**: Alum., Aloe, Ant. tart., Chin., Cist., Ign., Hep., Magn. c., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac., Veratr.; **ham** (fat): Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux v.; **herrings**: Nitr. ac.; **ice-cream**: Eupat., Phos.; **lime**: Nitr. ac.; **lemonade**: Bell., Eup. purp., Cycl., Nitr. ac., Sabin., Sec.; **meat, smoked**: Caust.; **milk**: Ars., Aur., Bapt., Bry., Calc., Chel., Lach., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sabad., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **milk, cold**: Phell., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sabad., Staph.; **oysters**: Brom., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Rhus; **refreshing things**: Chin., Merc., Phos. ac., Sang., Veratr.; **spiced things**: Chin., Fluor. ac., Hep., Mephitis; **spirits**: Amm. carb., Arn., Crotal., Cupr., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Sel., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **sweets**: Amm. carb., Arg., Arg. nit., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Ipec., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Natr. c., Rheum, Rhus, Sulph.; **vinegar**: Arn., Sep.; **wine**: Acon , Arg., Bry., Chel., Chin., Fluor. ac., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Therid.

ERUCTATIONS: Alum., Amb., Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Bar., Berb., Calad., Carb. an., Carb. v., Carduus, Caust., Chin., Cupr., Diosc., Dulc., Fel bovis, Graph., Hep., Ign., Iris, Kali cy., Lach., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Mez., Mur. ac., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., **Nux**, Phos., Puls., Ratan., Robin., Sabad., Sep., Staph., Sulph., Tab., Thuj.; **bitter**: Aloe, Amb., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bapt., Berb., Bism., Calc., Chin., Diosc., Grat., Hep., Magn. mur., Merc., Nux, Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph. ac., Thuj , Uran., Veratr., Verbas.; **empty**: Acon., Æsc., Agar., Amm. m., Arg. nit., Ars., Asar., Bry., Calad., Caust., Colch., Coloc., Con., Diosc., Guaiac., Helon., Iris, Kali bi., Kali mur., Lac can., Lach , Lob., Lyc., Magn. sulph., Mez., Natr. m., Oleand., Phos., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Rum., Ruta, Sabad., Sabin., Sulph., Veratr., Verbas.; **fetid**: Bism., Plumb., Psor., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **rancid**: Asa., Carb. v., Merc., Ran. scel., Thuj., Val.; **salty**: Sep., Staph.; **sour**: Abies, Amb., Ars., Bar., Bry., Carb. v., Con., Hydrast., Kali bi., **Kali carb.**, Leptan., Lob., Lyc., Magn. c., Natr. c., Natr. m., **Nux**, **Phos.**, **Phos. ac.**, Pod., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Zinc.

HEARTBURN: Æsc., All. sat., Alum., Ambr., Amm. carb., Arg., Asar., Berb., Calc., Canth., Caps., Carb. v., Caust., Dulc., Graph., Iod., Lach., Lob., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., **Nux**, Phos., Puls., Sabad., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sinap., Sulph. ac., Zinc.

MOUTH.—Dryness of: Ant. crud., Berb., Bry., Caust., Cedr., Magn. c., Natr. m., Nux m., Pod., Rum.

NAUSEA: Æsc., Agar., Alet., Alum., Amm. m., Ant. tart., Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bar., Bism., Carduus, Cham., Cocc., Dulc., Eupat., Fer., Hep., Ipec., Iris, Kali c., Kreos., Lach., Lept., Magn. c., Merc., Nux, Petr., Psor., Rum., Ruta, Sang., Sep., Sil., Stann., Tab., Veratr.

REGURGITATION.—Of food: Æth., Amm. m., Bry., Graph., Ign., Natr. m., Nux, Phos., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Sulph. ac., Teucr.; **in mouthfuls:** Dig., Fer. sulph., Phos., Sulph. ac.; **sour:** Ars., Carb. v., Dig., Graph., Kali c., Lob., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux, Phos., Puls., Sarsap., Sulph., Thuj.

SALIVATION: Calc. c., Iris, Sulph.

STOMACH.—Burning in: Agar., Amm. c., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bapt., Bism., Calad., Caps., Carduus, Colch., Con., Corn., Diosc., Hep., Iris, Natr. c., Phos., Plumb., Robin., Sabad.; **coldness in:** Ars., Camph., Chin., Colch., Elaps, Kali bi., Lach., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Sabad., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Veratr.; **distension of:** Ambr., Arg. nit., Asa., Berb., Calc. c., Carb. v., Cedr., Ign., Lach., Magn. c., Merc. cor., Natr. sulph., Nux m., Nux, Robin., Salicyl. ac., Sarsap., Sulph.; **emptiness, sensation of:** Agar., Alum., Ambr., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Bapt., Bry., Bufo, Calad., Calc. phos., Carb. an., Croc., Crotal., Crot. tig., Dig., Gamb., Glon., Grat., Hydrast., Ign., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lac can., Lyc., Magn. mur., Mur. ac., Natr. c., Natr. m., Op., Phos., Pod., Ruta, Sang., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Teucr., Veratr., Verbas.; **fulness of:** Amm. m., Arn., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Chin. sulph., Fluor. ac., Hep., Kali carb., Lith., Lob., Merc., Nux, Robin., Spong.; **gnawing:** Bar., Chel., Cin., Hep., Lith.; **pressure** (includes **weight, heaviness**): Agar., All. sat., Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Arn., Aur., Bar., Bell., Berb., Bism., Bry., Carb. v., Carduus, Chin., Cocc., Dulc., Fer., Grat., Kali bi., Kali carb., Lob., Lyc., Merc., Natr. sulph., Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Plant., Plumb., Puls., Robin., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Zing.; **pulsation** (throbbing): Alumen, Asa., Bell., Calad., Hydrast., Kali carb., Magn. m., Oleand.; **relaxed** (hanging down): Ipec., Staph., Sulph. ac.; **sensitive to touch:** Bry., Calc., Chin. sulph., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Thuj.; **sinking sensation:** Alum., Bapt., Chin., Dig., Ign., Kali bi., Lept., Stann., Sulph., Uran.

TASTE.—Bitter: Acon., Amm. m., Ang., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Arn., Bar., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Carduus, Cham., Chel., Chin., Collins., Coloc., Dig., Graph., Grat., Helon., Hep., Ign., Iris, Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **bloody:** Alum., Bism., Fer., Ipec., Rhus, Sabin., Sil., Zinc.; **rotten eggs:** Ant. tart., Arn., Fer., Mur. ac., Thuj.; **foul:** Calc., Graph., Hep., Merc., Mur. ac., Pod., Puls., Sep., Uran., Veratr.; **metallic:** Bism., Chel., Cocc., Cupr., Hep., Kali bi., Lach., Merc., Rhus, Seneg., Zinc.; **salty:** Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Cupr., Graph., Kali bi., Merc., Natr. c., Nux, Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.; **soapy:** Cact., Dulc., Iod.; **sour:** Ars., Bar., Bell., Calc., Caps., Carb. an., Chin., Cocc., Graph., Hep., Kali bi., Kali carb., Lyc., Magn. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux, Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **sweetish:** Crot. tigl., Kali iod., Magn. sulph., Meny.

THIRST: Acon., Amm. carb., Anac., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Ars., Aur., Bapt., Berb., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Cocc., Hep., Iod., Laur., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux, Oleand., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sabad., Spig., Stram., Veratr.

VOMITING: Æsc., Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Ars., Bism., Bry., Calad., Calc., Caps., Dig., Fer., Graph., Hep., Hydr. ac., Ipec., Iris, Lach., Magn. carb., Nux v., Oleand., Pod., Puls., Sabad., Sulph., Tab., Veratr., Zing.

WATERBRASH: Æsc., Bry., Caps., Hydr. ac., Magn. carb., Natr. carb., Nux v., Petr., Pod., Psor., Robin., Sang., Sulph.

ECTHYMA.

Antimonium crud.—Yellowish or brownish scabs on face; apt to occur on fat people; the air which he inhales feels cold to the nose; bitter taste; longing for acids, inappetency; < from bathing; > in open air.

Antimonium tart.—Pustules with red areola, which leave large scars behind; brown crusts; eruption very painful; drowsiness with nausea; longing for acids, with aversion to milk; eructations taste like sulphur; does not like to be touched; < evenings, by sitting, standing, bending forward; > open air.

Arsenicum.—Pustules red with intense burning; severe ulceration; painful black pustules, gnawing, burning, itching; black eruption on scalp; < from cold; > from warmth.

Belladonna.—Pustules surrounded by a whitish areola, with an erysipelatous inflammation of the skin; burning and itching with sensitiveness even to slight touch.

Cicuta.—Burning suppurating eruption about the face, with yellowish crusts.

Croton tigl.—Confluent, oozing pustules, forming grayish-brown crusts, especially on abdomen; burning all over the surface of the body, < from eating, drinking, after stool; > after sleep.

Juglans ciner.—Eruption general and almost confluent; pustules large and thickly set, those upon face dry up, while those upon body and extremities become worse; can neither sit nor lie with any comfort; painful itching with irresistible desire to tear off the crusts.

Kali bichrom.—Pustules all over body, in the early stage having a small brown scab on the summit; pustules at the roots of nails, spreading over the hands; pustules resembling small-pox, with a hair in the centre; comes on especially in summer; in light-haired persons; pustules leaving after the scabs come off a small dry ulcer, which heals in a fortnight, leaving a colorless depressed cicatrix.

Kreosotum.—Large, fat, greasy pustules, with violent itching towards evening; sensation in skin as from ulceration, especially on face and chin; < during repose.

Mercurius.—Suppurating pustules, confluent, discharging an acrid humor, or which remain sore, become hollow and afterwards raised and cicatrized; pustules bleed easily and are painful to the touch.

Nitric acid.—When touching the pustules they feel as if a splinter were sticking in them.

Petroleum.—Itching and burning pustules; with great weakness on exertion; great lassitude; < fresh air, > from warmth and warm air.

Rhus tox.—Pustules upon a red base; black pustules, forming hard scabs, with burning and itching; < in cold weather.

Secale corn.—Cachectic females with rough skin; black pustules with tendency to gangrene; < in warmth, > in cold weather.

Silicea.—Pustules all over body, especially on back part of head, sensitive to contact; burning and soreness after scratching; aversion to warm food; < in cold; > from warmth.

Sulphur.—Dry, thick, yellowish scabs all over body, especially on scalp, with great itching and tenderness to touch; aversion to washing; < from warmth of bed.

Thuja.—Suppurating pustules, especially on lower extremities, > by gentle rubbing.

ECTROPIUM, Eversion of Eyelid.

Hardly amenable to medical treatment, but in the beginning we may try:

Apis.—When the swelling is very great.

Argentum nit.—Lids swollen, inflamed, everted; lachrymal points very red and prominent.

Hamamelis.—Internal and external application in dilution.

Nitric acid.—Syphilitic inflammation and swelling of eyelids, with copious lachrymation; Calc., Merc., Sulph., sometimes Lyc., are recommended by Hering.

ECZEMA.

ECZEMA CAPITIS—**Blotches** behind ears: Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Staph.; **dampness** behind ears: Amm. carb., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Graph., Kali carb., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Petr., Phos., Sil.; **eruptions** behind ears: Ant. crud., Bar., Calc., Canth., Chin., Cic., Graph., Hep., Mez., Oleand., Puls., Sabad., Sel., Sil., Staph.; **herpes** behind ears: Amm m., Graph., Oleand., Sep.; **itching** behind ears: Agar., Alum., Aur., Calc., Carb. v., Graph., Mosch., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sulph., Ther., Tilia, Verb.; **scurfs** behind ears: Graph., Hep., Lyc., Puls., Staph.; **soreness** behind ears: Anac., Cic., Graph., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Petr., Psor.; **swelling** behind ears: Bry., Calc., Caps., Carb. an., Tab.

ECZEMA with fever: Acon., Bell., Dulc., Petr., Phos.; **simplex et rubr.**: Acon., Alum., Amm. m., Anac., Apis, Bell., Bov., Calc., Canth., Carb. v., Crot. tigl., Dulc., Lyc , Mez., Rhus, Sulph.; **impetiginoides**: Ant. crud. and tart., Carb. v., Con., Graph., Hydrocot., Jugl. c., Kali bi., Hep., Oleand., Mez., Petr., Sarsap., Ust.; **chronic** (salt rheum): Ars., Aur., Bar., Clem., Eryng., Graph., Hep., Hydrocot., Led., Merc., Petr., Phos., Sarsap., Sulph.; **mercuriale**: Acon., Bell., Chin., Dig., Hep., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; **solare**: Acon., Bell., Camph., Canth., Clem., Hyosc., Natr. carb.; **infantilis**: 1, Ars., Calc., Crot. tigl., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Mez., Psor., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Bell., Bar., Brom., Calc. phos., Caust., Curare, Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Petr., Sarsap., Staph.

Aconite.—Acute cases in plethoric persons; fine prickings, as from needles, here and there; spots like flea-bites, itching unchanged by scratching; restlessness.

Æthusa cyn.—Tetters bleed easily in children during dentition; eruption, itching and burning in bed, during heat.

Alumina.—Humid scurf, scabby, sore, worse about temples, with gnawing, itching, bleeding when scratched, < evenings, on alternate days, from heat of bed, at new and full moon, from eating new potatoes; > in open air (Bar. c.); or hard crust upon scalp, nails brittle, **dry skin, even in hot weather**; every little bruise smarts. Skin feels as if white of egg had dried on its surface.

Ammonium carb.—Eczema on the bends of the extremities; excoriations between the thighs and about genitals, < from wet applications; violent itching, after scratching burning blisters appear. Scrofulous children who dislike washing.

Ammonium mur.—Useful in fat, bloated and lax persons who are indolent and sluggish; eruptions on hands, wrists and shoulders; skin peels off the fingers; blisters on fingers, especially on tips; skin intensely red, covered with a fine brownish exfoliation, > only by applying cold water day and night; anxious dreams with feelings of embarrassment; < during menses with vomiting and diarrhœa.

Anacardium.—Itching vesicles, rapidly becoming pustular, large, flat, later confluent, discharging a yellowish transparent fluid, hardening to a crust in the open air as the epidermis peels off, surface swollen, hyperæmic and suppurating, spreading from right to left and affecting chiefly fingers, eyelids, face and scrotum, chest and around neck; unbearable itching.

Antimonium crud.—Suppurating, yellow-crusted eruption, painful to touch and easily detached; a green sanious pus oozes out from beneath the thick, hard, yellow crusts, irritating the surrounding parts, itching violently; < from poultices, bathing, working in water, from alcoholic drinks and in the sun. Gastric derangement with violent thirst and map tongue; especially on face and genital organs; impetigo scroti.

Antimonium tart.—Impetiginous eczema; vesicles surrounded by a red areola, with itching, chiefly about nose, neck and shoulders and back of the ears; sleepiness with nausea; irritability; does not want to be touched; rattling cough.

Apis mell.—Eruptions sting and burn like bee-stings, sensitive to touch, chiefly in circumscribed spots all over body, causing itching and restlessness, < by heat and > by exposure to air; urine scanty, no thirst.

Arsenicum alb.—Chronic eczema; eruption upon scalp and face dry and scaly, or pimples and vesicles upon face with acrid, sometimes fetid, discharge and intense burning itching, the same on legs and genitals; < at night and in cold air, > from warmth. Branlike, scaly eruption, < on forehead, margin of hair, itching and burning, < by scratching, followed by bleeding; harsh, dry, rough skin on parts not affected by the eruption; emaciation from disturbances in the vegetative sphere; examination of urine shows deficiency of urea (Ars. iod. and Ars. brom.).

Asterias rubens.—Eczema on thighs, legs, ankles and instep, itching vesicles break and form small ulcers which spread superficially; scrofulous and sycotic constitutions.

Baryta carb.—Moist vesicular eruption, with formation of thick crusts, itching, burning, causes the hair to fall out: cervical glands hard, swollen; skin humid, sore; fat, dumpy children with swollen lymphatics, enlarged tonsils and take cold easily.

Belladonna.—Oversensitiveness; eruptions during dentition, with tendency to convulsions; diffused redness of skin; perspires only on uncovered parts, as face and neck, or general sweat suddenly occurring and suddenly disappearing; erratic pains.

Bovista.—Eczema of the back of hands (bakers' and grocers' itch), especially when the irritation is brought on by washing; moist vesicular eruption with formation of thick crusts, no relief from scratching; eruption about mouth and nostrils; general lassitude, especially about joints; flabby skin; foul perspiration.

Bromium.—Eczema covers entire scalp like a cap, dirty-looking, offensive discharge, scalp tender: mouth dry and parched; stony-hard swelling of glands, especially on lower jaw and throat; flatulence, profuse .moist eruption in armpits and perineum; high-colored urine.

Caladium.—Burning vesicular rash on chest, forearm and vulva, alternating with attacks of asthma; great disinclination to move; vertigo on going to sleep; low-spirited, feels best when perspiring.

Calcarea carb.—Thick, large, yellow scabs form on the occiput first and spread thence to face; eruption mostly dry, but thick, bland pus under the crusts; itching not very intense, but on awakening from sleep teething children are apt to scratch their head and make it bleed; moist eruption upon legs, about navel and flexure of extremities; no dread of

water, but eruptions are aggravated by water; chronic eruption with cold feet, as if there were damp stockings on them; chalky stools; skin inclined to ulcerate. Eczema scrofulosum.

Calcarea phos.—Scurfy and scabby eruptions in anæmic, rachitic, scrofulous constitutions; dry skin, moist on hands; itching, black scurfs; poor crop of hair or hair falling out; second dentition.

Calcarea sulph.—Eczema with greenish, brownish or yellowish scabs; yellow scab follows pimples on scalp.

Cantharis.—**Eczema solare with much burning and itching**; when touched burning and smarting; complications with urinary troubles; eruption begins in a small spot and spreads so as to involve a large surface, with a watery discharge underneath the scabs, > from lying down and in cool weather, < from warmth; scales form on scalp like enormous dandruff; hair falls out; perspiration smells urinous; eruption mostly on right side.

Causticum.—Pimples and crusts on tip of nose, burning, inflamed, swollen and scurfy; pustulous on nostrils and nape of neck; eruption around nipple, tending to ulceration; < evenings, in open air; > from warmth and heat in bed. Child is afraid in a dark room, will not go to bed alone.

Chelidonium.—Eczema of lower extremities from chronic affections of abdominal organs; red and painful pimples and pustules on various parts; great irritability of cutaneous nerves; vesicles on lips and alæ nasi, forming scabs; bright golden diarrhœa in children with capillary bronchitis.

Cicuta virosa.—Eczema capitis, **no itching**, whitish scurf on chin and upper lip, with oozing; long-lasting purulent eruptions, confluent, drying down to hard lemon-colored crust, like dried honey (Ant. crud.); burning soreness, no fever.

Clematis.—Eruption appears on back part of head and neck, sometimes extending over face, tingling and itching, drying into scabs; sticking sensation when touching the skin; vesicles break and tend to ulceration; **eruption moist during increasing moon, dry during waning moon**; after suppressed gonorrhœa.

Conium.—Glandular enlargements; moist vesicles, < by scratching, followed by pricking in skin; gluey, sticky discharge, forming hard crusts, about face, arms and mons veneris; eruptions of old people suffering from vertigo, < in bed; eruptions developed by being overheated.

Copaiva.—Eczema consisting of small vesicles, itching and pricking in skin; annoying itching with severe inflammation in parts denuded of epithelium; papular and pustular eruption occurring in groups, with pain in limbs and disordered stomach.

Croton tigl.—**Pure idiopathic eczema**, such as usually seen in children. Eczema on face and genitals, after Rhus poisoning. Eczema of the whole body to the soles of the feet, the small vesicles more prominent on face and eyelids, and the scrotum and genitals; swelling and redness with violent burning and itching, < after eating and by night, > by very gentle scratching, after sleep; painful swelling of glands.

Cundurango.—Chiefly when rhagades are present, oozing out a fetid fluid; cachectic or syphilitic dyscrasia.

Curare.—Moist eczema of face and behind ears in scrofulous children; patches in places, especially in right popliteal space and on scrotum, with bright redness and imperceptible serous exudation, forming squamous scabs, with intense itching, < evening and night.

Dulcamara.—Thick crusts form on the scalp, causing the hair to fall out; thick, brown or yellowish crusts on cheeks, forehead or chin; tettery

crusts over whole body, glandular enlargements; exudating vesicles on face and extremities; eruption of itching vesicles, which pass into suppuration and become covered with a crust, chiefly on lower limbs and posterior surface of body; the itching diminishes after crusts form, but remains sensitive to contact and bleeds after scratching.

Graphites.—Fat people; blonde complexion; women with scanty menses; **very dry skin, never perspires**; humid, spreading and scurfy eczema, painful to contact, starting behind ears, extending to vertex and down to cheeks; eczema of scalp, forming massive dirty crusts, which mat the hair together; violent itching and burning, > mornings, in-doors, from cold or draught of air, at night, with profuse serous exudations behind the ears, back of head, palms of hands, bends of limbs, around anus, surrounded by a raw surface with deep rhagades, gradually becoming sticky, gluey and finally offensive; perfectly **indifferent to external touch**; useful after Lyc.

Hepar.—Eczema of scalp, humid, very sore and sensitive to the touch, burning or sore on scratching, itching violently on rising in the morning, on genitals and upon folds on scrotum and thighs, emitting an offensive odor, spreading by means of new pimples appearing just beyond the old parts; **boils on head and neck,** very sensitive to contact (opposite to Graph.); pustules around the seat of the disease, hands and feet always cold. Often useful after application of salves and ointments; crusta lactea, tetters, rhagades, excoriations.

Hydrastis.—Eczema on margin of hair in front of head, < coming from cold into warm room, oozes after washing, itching when warm; scalp and face covered with thick crusts, which upon removal expose red, raw and infiltrated patches; poor digestion; constipation alternating with diarrhœa.

Juglans ciner.—**Eczema of hands and wrists,** one attack hardly subsiding before another sets in; ichor oozing out when using hands, with intolerable itching and soreness, depriving patient of sleep; dyspepsia with bronchial irritation and cough; scrofulous swellings of glands.

Kali arsen.—**Dry chronic eczema**; skin of arms thicker and rougher than natural, itching and tingling when getting warm, intensely fissured about joints, occasionally < with eruption of distinct vesicles.

Kali bichrom.—Eruption begins on ears and spreads over half the head; greenish crusts with oozing of whitish thick matter; painful small boils on back of head; hair thin and scattered or nearly falling off; rheumatism alternating with gastric symptoms, one appearing in the fall, the other in the spring; catarrhs alternating with rheumatism; suits persons of a blotchy red appearance with tendency to catarrhs of the mucous membranes.

Kali brom.—Eczema on sebaceous or sudoriferous glands, causing an abscess in each of them and developing a scaly eruption; moist eczema of legs with pityriasis of scalp.

Kali carb.—Persons inclined to pulmonary troubles; eruption dry at first, but when scratched exuding a moisture; great dryness of skin; yellow, scaly, violent itching spots over the body, especially on abdomen and around nipples.

Kali iod.—Eczema of thighs, pityriasis of scalp; small boils on neck, face, scalp, back, chest, suppurating and often leaving scars; suppuration and atrophy of glands, scrofulosis.

Kali mur.—**Eczema after vaccination,** with oozing from inflamed skin, whitish, opaque, muco-purulent discharge; eczema from suppressed or deranged uterine functions; barbers' itch; intertrigo of infants; discharges

of thick, white or yellowish slimy mucus from nose, ears or eyes or from any passage lined with mucous membrane.

Kali sulph.—**Effects of ivy poisoning**; copious peeling off of epithelium, leaving the base moist and sticky; discharge often decidedly yellow, slimy, sometimes sticky or watery matter; burning, itching, papular eruption, exuding the same puslike moisture.

Lappa major.—Moist, badly smelling, grayish-white crusts; most of hair gone and eruption extending to face.

Ledum pal.—**Eczema of drunkards**, eruption comes out after a spree; dry eruption; gnawing, itching of skin; sensation as if lice were crawling over the surface; unnatural dryness of skin, $<$ from heat, motion and at night; violent spasmodic cough from extension of eruption into the air-passages.

Lycopodium.—Eruption begins on back of head and extends to face, also on hands, crusts thick, easily bleeding, oozing a fetid moisture, full of deep rhagades (Graph.), breeding lice, itching violently; $<$ from 4 to 8 P. M., from getting heated, from poultices; $>$ from cold air or uncovering the parts; cervical glands swollen; sallow, constipated children, disposed to intertrigo.

Mercurius.—Humid fetid eruption; thick, yellow discharge or yellow crusts form on scalp, surrounded by an inflamed border; itching $<$ at night in bed, with pain from scratching and tendency to bleed (Sulph.); great tendency to clammy sweat over the body; nervous and sleepless; much salivation; greenish diarrhœa; $>$ in the morning after rising (Merc. pr. alb.).

Mezereum.—Eczema affects especially those parts of the skin that are normally deficient in fat. Vesicles full of clear serum on nose and back, skin under ruptured vesicles inflamed, formation of a brown scab, violently itching in almost all parts of the skin, compelling to scratch, and then changing location, $<$ evenings; large white scabs, with ichor under them, becoming offensive and breeding lice (Led.); scabs look chalky (Lappa) and spread to brows, nape and throat. Child scratches face incessantly, it is covered with blood, great fat pustules form after scratching; honey-like crusts about mouth and cheeks; $<$ when undressing, in bed, from touch; constant chilliness, general or partial, especially in extremities; intense thirst, but drinks only a little at a time; scrofulosis.

Muriatic acid.—Eczema solaris; red, itching pimples on forehead, cheeks and around mouth; whole face red.

Natrum carb.—**Eczema solaris**; skin dry, rough and chapped; itching like from fleas over whole body; eczema on dorsum of hands.

Natrum mur.—White, scaly scabs on the head from ear to ear; thick scabs oozing pus and matting the hair together, with rawness, soreness and smarting pain; eruption about mouth, bends of knees and folds of skin generally, borders and corners of eyelids raw and ulcerated, oozing a corroding, gluey fluid; $<$ forenoon about 10 to 11, from exercise or warmth, $>$ when lying down.

Natrum sulph.—Very moist eruptions, with much oozing of fluids, secretions more watery than sticky. Vesicular eczema, thin, watery, discharge exuding from the stiff, swollen fingers; palms of hands raw and sore, fine water-blisters here and there over the body; barbers' itch.

Nitric acid.—After abuse of mercurial ointments; eczema ani with long-lasting pain in rectum after stool and itching at night; humid, stinging eruption on vertex and temples, bleeding easily when scratched and feeling very sore when lain on, also in auditory meatus, on genitals, about the anus and

on hand (left); chronic swelling of tonsils; < nights, in open air, from change of weather and during sweat; > in cold air. Gouty inheritance; child likes sweats.

Nux juglans.—Burning, itching vesicles upon a cracked surface with a greenish discharge which stiffens the linen; large blood-boils on shoulders and in hepatic region, very painful. **Tinea favosa.**

Oleander.—Vesicular eruption about the head of children, with smooth, shining surface, with drops of serum standing out here and there and scabs turning brown when dry; humid scaly eruption on back part of head and behind ears, with biting and itching, as if from lice; skin gets raw by the rubbing of the clothing; gnawing itching while undressing, skin sensitive and sore; absence of mind; fainting, marked weakness of lower limbs; gloomy and irritable.

Oxalic acid.—Exceedingly sensitive skin, with vesicular eruption; suffers from use of sugar and sweets.

Petroleum.—Yellowish-green, thick crusts on face and neck, moist or dry and amber-colored, discharge profuse, irritating the margins, pain on denuded surfaces like that of a slight burn, < on occiput, scrotum, perineum and thighs. Itching, moist sore places or deep cracks in skin (Graph., Lyc.), chiefly on dorsa of hands (Natr. carb.); eruption between toes with foul sweat; all < mornings and in open air and cold weather; inflamed skin heals with difficulty; rhagades in winter, when the hands chap, crack, burn and itch intolerably.

Phytolacca.—Erythematous blotches slightly elevated, passing over into vesicles, itching, but too sore to allow any scratching, or made worse by scratching; skin hot and dry; ringworm; barbers' itch; glands inflamed and swollen.

Psorinum.—Dry or humid fetid eruption. Crusty eruptions, vesicles being pointed, with red areolæ; skin itches intolerably, < in bed and from warmth (Clem., Merc., Mez., Sulph.); scratches until it bleeds; dry and scaly eruption, with little pointed vesicles around the reddened edges, **disappearing during summer, but reappearing when the cold weather comes on;** pale, sickly children who have continually a filthy smell which washing does not relieve; psoric constitutions, subjects to glandular and skin affections; diarrhœa watery, dark-colored and very offensive, < at night.

Ranunculus bulb.—Vesicular eruption on face, as from a burn, smarts as if scalded; vesiculation followed by scabbing and this by a renewal of vesicles, attended by burning and itching and formation of hard, horny scabs; eruption in clusters; herpes on fingers and palms of hands.

Rhus tox.—Moist eruptions on head, beginning with small yellow vesicles with red areolæ, forming thick crusts and hard horny scabs which eat off the hair, offensive itching, worse at night, surface raw, excoriated; extends to shoulders, or eczema scroti on insides of thighs, discharging freely, or thickened, infiltrated and between the folds sore and humid, < by changes of weather, especially wet weather, in winter. Eczema of right hand. Cold fresh air is not tolerated on head, making scalp painful (Sil.).

Rhus ven.—Intense itching, < by scratching and by application of water, either hot or cold. During **winter dry eruption on back of hands, disappearing in spring.**

Ruta. — Eczema palmaris with unbearable itching; eczema of hands and feet; ulcers and scabs on scalp, with copious discharge, and itching after the use of meat; skin chafes easily, from walking and riding, also in children.

Sarsaparilla.—Eczema from abuse of mercury; base of eruption much

inflamed; crusts become detached in open air and the adjoining skin chapped; deep, burning rhagades, child cries much and is very uneasy; < during hot summer months.

Scrofularia nod.—Eczema of ear, hot, stinging, itching, penetrating into the meatus, with pustules springing up on the side of the face.

Sepia.—**Eruptions during pregnancy and nursing**; itching vesicles and pustules on face, vertex and occiput, itching changing to burning when scratched; soreness of skin and humid places in bend of joints and behind the ears; pruritus, with vesicles on a red base over all parts of the body, face, eyelids, hands, feet, armpits, vulva, anus, ears, hairy parts; eruption is dry or soon becomes moist and discharges offensive puslike fluid copiously, which becomes dry, cracks and exfoliates.

Silicea.—Itching, burning, offensive eruption behind ears, ending in scabs, discharging pus, also on scrotum and hands, < by scratching; spreading from back to head; itching pustules on scalp and neck very sensitive, > wrapping up warmly (Rhus); pustules form and discharge copiously; skin dry, face pale and muscles relaxed.

Staphisagria.—Offensive humid vesicles, burning and itching, about head, face and ears of children; a yellow scaly eruption on cheeks and behind ears; yellow thick scabs on scalp holding offensive pus, breeding lice. Scratching stops itching in one place, but it goes to another; skin peels off with itching, hair falls out. Sunken face, nose pointed, blue rings around eyes. Cross words injure feelings; irritable children.

Sulphur.—Dry, offensive, scabby, easily-bleeding, burning eruption, beginning along margin of hair from ear to ear posteriorly, with sore pain and cracks, > from scratching; or humid, offensive, with thick pus; yellow crusts, itching and burning, painful especially around chin and under the toes. Colicky babies with dry roughness of the skin of body, which itches from warmth and feels good from scratching (Sil., worse); soreness between nates and in groins, most comfortable when dirty, hates to be washed, > in fresh air.

Sulphuric acid.—Crusta lactea in children, with saffron-yellow, stringy, shreddy, slimy stools. Moist eruption with pricking of the skin; on scratching the itching changes locality. Sycosis.

Sumbul.—Eczema on left side of scalp in infants.

Terebinthina.—Infantile eczema in front of ear, tending to affect the eye (Graph., behind ear), often alternating with otitis.

Thuja.—**After vaccination the eczema is worse** (Sil.); itching vesicles with shooting pains; skin extremely sensitive to touch, burning violently after scratching; dry, scaly eruption on head, extending to temples, eyebrows, ears and neck, with itching, tingling, biting. Dryness of covered parts; sweat on uncovered parts smelling like honey; eruptions only on covered parts; < from wet, washing or poulticing; offensive perspiration on feet; wants head and face warmly wrapped up (Sil.).

Ustilago.—**Eczema impetiginosum,** whole scalp one filthy mass of inflammation; pustular ulceration of skin; whole skin dry, hot, congested.

Vinca minor.—Badly-smelling eruption on head, face and behind ears; humid eruptions, itching at night, with burning after scratching; eruption appearing in spots, oozing moisture and matting the hair (Oleand., Mez., Viol.).

Viola tric.—Humid, miliary eruption on scalp, itching at night, breeding vermin, discharging yellow water or pus; urine smells like cat's urine; swelling of cervical glands; milk-crusts of children.

Zincum met.—Dry eruption all over body, formication between skin

and flesh, < at night in bed, disappearing by touching parts; itching in the bends of the joints, especially when following mental exhaustion or nervous shocks.

Eczema of scalp: Ars., Bor., Brom., Calc. c., Graph , Iris, Lappa, Lyc., Sulph., Vinc.; **scabs on scalp moist:** Graph., Lyc., Psor., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Sulph., Clem., Hep., Natr. m., Staph., Thuj.; **scabs moist and fetid:** Graph., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Oleand., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; **hair matted:** Bor., Fluor. ac., Graph., Mez., Natr. m., Psor., Sarsap., Vinc.; **breeding vermin:** Lach., Lyc., Mez., Oleand., Sabad., Staph., Vinc.; **dry crusts:** Ars., Calc., Merc., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Eczema from occiput to face: Calc., Clem., Graph., Lyc., Psor., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **on forehead:** Merc., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; **on face:** Ars., Bar., Calc., Cic., Clem., Crot. tigl., Dulc., Fluor. ac., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Psor., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Sulph., Vinc., Viol.; **on corners of mouth:** Arum, Graph., Hep.,Lyc.,Rhus, Sil.; **on chin:** Bor.,Cic.,Graph.,Rhus, Sep.; **on nape of neck and borders of hair:** Bar., Clem.,Caust., Hydrast., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; **on backs of hands:** Arg. met., Asar., Berb., Kali nitr., Mez., Plumb., Stront., Thuj., Zinc.; **on arms:** Graph., Mez., Phos., Sil.; **hands:** Ars., Graph., Lyc., Mez.,Phos.; **in bends of extremities:** Amm. carb., Bry., Graph., Led., Merc., Sep.,Sulph.; **on legs:** Ars.,Carb.v.,Graph.,Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nat. m., Sulph.; **on genitals:** Arg. nit., Ars., Calad., Crot. tig., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **moist:** Calc. carb., Clem., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Natr. m., Phyt., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Vinc.; **dry:** Ars., Bar., Calc. carb., Canth., Fluor. ac., Kali carb., Lyc., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **raw and angry-looking:** Ars., Clem., Graph., Hep., Merc., Natr. m., Rhus, Sulph.

Discharge corrosive: Ars., Clem., Graph., Merc. iod., Natr. m., Sulph.; **smells offensive:** Ars., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Psor., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Vinca.

Eruption itching: Ars., Calc. carb., Caust., Dulc.,Hep.,Merc.,Mez.,Phyt., Psor., Rhus, Sep., Sil,, Staph., Sulph., Vinc., Viol.tric.; **sensitive to touch:** Ars., Calc., Clem., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

Most eczematous eruptions are < from washing with cold water.

ELEPHANTIASIS ARABUM, Spargosis.

Sana cured a case with Sil. 30th, rest in bed and compression with flannel bandage. We may try constitutional treatment with: Anac., Ars., Calotropis gigant., Clem., Graph., Ham. (internally and externally), Hydrast., Hydrocot asiat., Iod., Lyc., Merc. cor. or sol., Myristica, Natr. carb., Phos., Sil., Sulph.—In cases with ulceration: Ars., Lach., Sil., Sulph.; for varicose swellings: Arn., Ham., Lach., Puls., Sep.; for indurations: Calc. carb., Calc. fluor., Lyc., Phos., Sil., etc.

EMOTIONS, Ill Effects of.—Fear, Dread, Fright.

Aconite.—Great fear and anxiety, with nervous excitability; agoraphobia, afraid to go out-doors, to cross the street, especially a narrow one, or to be in a crowd; anxiety and fear about recovery, predicts the day of death; afraid in the dark; **remote effects of fright** (Op., immediate effects); fainting, turns deathly pale when sitting up; suffocation with violent pains in stomach and scrobiculum; threatened abortion; amenorrhœa.

Alumina.—Fear of losing his mind, of not recovering, of impending evils; anguish and vague uneasiness, as if he had committed a crime; < mornings on awaking.

Ambra.—Fear of getting crazy.

Anacardium.—Anxious and hypochondriac, shuns people; fear of impending misfortune and paralysis, of approaching death; despairs of getting well; loss of all will-power.

Apis.—Fear of being poisoned; dread of death with sensation as if she would not be able to breathe again.

Argentum nit.—Patient hardly dare remain alone lest he harm himself; fears and anxiety compel him to move about; he fears to go upon a high bridge or lofty place lest he throw himself down (Anac.).

Arsenicum.—Dread of death when alone or going to bed; excessive anxiety and restlessness, < after midnight; great anxiety, jumps out of bed and hides himself; præcordial anguish with constriction, cold sweat, trembling, prostration.

Aurum fol.—Ailments from fright, anger, contradiction, mortification or vexation, with dread, fear and quarrelsome disposition; anxious palpitations and desire to commit suicide; mental labor fatigues; fear of thieves (Con., Ign.).

Belladonna.—Long-remaining anxiousness; talks confusedly as if insane; tries to escape from imaginary phantoms, wishes to hide himself; aversion to noise and company; pain going through neck up into head; face burning hot or pale and moist.

Bismuth.—Great fears and forgetfulness when alone.

Borax.—Infant at the breast starts when anyone clears his throat or sneezes; dread of any downward motion; fright, he starts in all his limbs on hearing an anxious cry; excessive fear of thunder.

Bryonia.—Uneasiness and dread on account of the future, < in room, > in fresh air; fears not to have wherewithal to live; despair of recovery; anxious, peevish and hasty disposition.

Calcarea carb.—Fears those about her perceive her distraction of mind; concerns herself about imaginary things which might happen to her; apprehension about present and future, < as evening comes on.

Carbo veg.—Anxiety causes him to tremble all over, as if he had committed a crime; feels oppressed, with heat of face, evenings after lying down, when awaking.

Causticum.—Anxious, uneasy mood, unfitting him for every work, feels worried about the heart; timorous anxiety and depression, child fears to go to bed alone; fear of death; anxiety after night-watching, cares and troubles.

Chamomilla.—Great anxiety, feels excited in all the senses; peevish, fretful.

Cicuta.—Great fearfulness whenever the door is opened and at every word, though not loudly spoken; she feels, from fright, shooting pains in left side of head; old men fear a long spell of sickness before dying; anxious thoughts of the future; is afraid of society, wants to be alone.

Coffea.—Oversensitiveness of all the senses; crying, howling and getting beside himself; fainting.

Colchicum.—Fear of being unable to bear suffering; external impressions, light, noise, strong smells, contact, etc., disturb his temper.

Cuprum.—A kind of fear of vigorously walking, he must tread lightly in order to avoid doing harm or disturbing those in the room with him; child afraid of falling, shrinking away from every one who approaches him, clinging tightly to nurse; won't stay in bed, but in lap; restless tossing about.

Digitalis.—Fear of death; great anxiety, like from troubled conscience.

Drosera.—Fear of being poisoned; of being persecuted on all sides; dread of ghosts, < when alone in evening or when awaking at night.

Gelsemium.—Fear of lightning (Bor.: fear of thunder); incessant screaming after a heavy thunderclap; nervous dread of appearing in public of singers and speakers; bad effects from fright and fear; great want of courage; diarrhœa and abortion after fright.

Graphites.—Full of fear in the morning, as if his end were near or the greatest misfortune were impending, with inclination to weep.

Hyoscyamus.—Fear of being bitten by animals, of being poisoned; restless, jumps out of bed; fright, followed by convulsions; disposition to escape in the night (Bell., Merc.).

Ignatia.—He fears every trifle, especially objects approaching him; fear of thieves; frequent profuse passage of watery urine; painless diarrhœa.

Kali carb.—Fear of being alone and that she will die; she starts with a loud cry at any imaginary object, as if a bird flew towards the window.

Lachesis.—Dread of death, fears to go to bed; fears she will be damned; thinks herself pursued by enemies or robbers; fears the medicine as poison; fears insanity.

Ledum.—Fears death and fears to go to sleep lest she will die.

Lilium tigr.—Fear and apprehension of having some incurable disease (Cact.), of becoming insane; low-spirited, can hardly keep from crying.

Lycopodium.—Fear of imaginary phantoms, of terrifying images; dread of men, wants to be alone; dread of solitude with irritability and melancholy; fear about one's salvation; forgetfulness, anguish and excitement when alone, with restless moving about.

Mercurius —Fear and weakness, timidity and nightly complaints, wants to go out-doors, far away, discontented, complaining of weak digestion and continual hunger; heaviness in abdomen with long-lasting anxiety; trembling after slight exertion; sleep prevented by fearful visions: fear of losing his mind; complains of everything and everybody.

Morphium.—Fear and trembling before and during a thunderstorm.

Naja tripudians.—Anxiety with dragging at præcordia, occurring in cases of great grief; excessive nervous palpitations; headache with coldness of feet, affecting especially right side.

Natrum mur.—Chronic effects of fright; horror, full of apprehensions and hurriedness, with anxiety; sallow complexion; dreams of robbers in the house, starts and talks in sleep.

Opium.—Immediate effect of fright, stupefied, with internal heat, rush of blood to head, dim sight with twitches and starting; diarrhœa with involuntary discharge of feces; suffocation with anxiety; limbs become numb and torpid; convulsions of children; tonic spasms, the whole body stiff; debility with cold sweat, fainting

Phosphorus.—Fear of terrifying images.

Platina.—Fear of the near approach of death, very sad, < evenings; indifference or contempt of others; fear of losing his mind; very much dejected and lachrymose; aversion to food, face red; pride and contempt for others.

Pulsatilla.—Diarrhœa after fright, stools greenish, yellow, mucous; fear of ghosts in the evening; dread of men; tremulous anguish, as if death were near; bad effects from suppressed menses.

Ranunculus.—Fear of electricity; fear of being alone, of spirits in the evening; twitching of muscles, with oppression of breathing, after fright, < evenings or after eating, from change of temperature, especially from heat to cold.

Rhus tox.—Often cries without cause; imagines people find fault with her, feels heavy; eyes dim, shuns light; chilly hands and feet; diarrhœa.

Ruta.—Fear of being captured and imprisoned; anxious and low-spirited; tottering as if thighs were weak.

Sambucus.—Children have frightful hallucinations, weep, move arms and hands about, turn blue in the face with wheezing; frequent copious urination; heat without thirst.

Stramonium.—Fear of terrifying images, of being bitten by animals, of insanity; of losing eternal salvation; of death; nervous disorders after fright; raving madness.

Sulphur.—Great fright on being called by his name; child jumps, starts and screams fearfully.

Veratrum alb.—After fright fear remaining; diarrhœa with icy coldness of the body; cold sweat on forehead; twitchings with anxiety.

Zincum.—Fear of thieves, of horrid phantoms; stares as if frightened on waking, and rolls from side to side.

1. **FEAR**—**In the dark**: Berb, Calc. carb., Caust., Lyc., Puls., Rhus, Val.; **of ghosts and visions**: Bell., Lyc., Phos., Puls., Ran., Stram., Zinc.; **of thunder**: Bor., Gels., Natr. m.; **of losing senses**: Alum., Acon., Ambr., Merc., Plat., Stram.; **of having committed crime**: Alum., Carb. v., Ruta, Stram.; **of being poisoned**: All. sat., Dros., Glon., Hyosc., Lach., Lil., Rhus; **of not recovering**: Acon., Alum., Anac., Ars., Bry., Cact., Calc., Caust., Dig., Kali carb., Lach., Lil., Plat., Puls., Stram.; **of death**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Calc., Dig., Mosch., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Raph., Scill., Zinc.; **of death during fever heat**: Acon., Calc., Cocc., Ipec., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Ruta; **during sweat**: Nitr.; **afraid of society**: Ars., Cic.; **place fear**, fear of crossing streets, to be in church, halls: Acon., Arg. nit., Arn., Hydr. ac., Kali bi., Nux v., Phos. (fear of being run over).

2. **FOR THE CONSEQUENCE OF JOY**: Acon., Caust, Coff., Croc., Cycl., Natr. carb., Op., Puls. *Coff.*: startled or struck by it; trembling, crying, weeping, sobbing, or fainting away, even apparent death, particularly children and women; headache after mental exhilaration; *Croc.*: sensation caused by excessive joy, approaching madness, with pallor, headache and confused sight; merry madness, with headache, blindness and pale face; *Coca.*: headache after mental exhilaration; *Cinch.*: after excessive joy the mouth is suddenly filled with bright blood; *Gels.*: chilliness and diarrhœa after joyful news; *Hyosc.*: laughing and crying, stunned by joy; *Merc.*: weeping, coughing, trembling; glowing red cheeks.

3. **CONSEQUENCES OF GRIEF AND SORROW**: Amm. m., Ars., Aur., Calc. phos., Hyosc., Ign., Kali br., Lach., Lyc., Naja trip., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Staph., Veratr.

Ammonium mur.—Melancholy and anxious, as if laboring under some grief or sorrow; apprehensive and gloomy, like from internal grief; consequences of grief; falling out of hair; very pale of face; ebullitions with anxiety and weakness, as if paralyzed; **full of grief, but cannot weep**; ill humor.

Arsenicum.—Mental derangement, averse to meeting acquaintances, imagines he formerly offended them, though he knows not how; sad, tearful, anxious mood; exhaustion from slightest exertion.

Aurum met.—Looks at the dark side, weeps, prays and considers herself unfit for the world; desire for solitude; ailments from grief, disappointed love; anxious palpitations.

Calcarea phos.—Ailments from grief and disappointed love; depressed after vexation.

Causticum.—Mental and other ailments, chronic headache, neuralgia, chorea, from long-lasting grief and sorrow, pains < from mental exertion; taciturn and listless; hopeless; thinking of complaints aggravates them, especially hæmorrhoids.

Colocynthis.—Depressed and joyless, disposition to cry and weep, disinclined to talk, to answer and see friends; bad effects from anger and indignation.

Ignatia.—Grief and sorrow with shame; suppressed internal vexation, which continues, especially when of **recent origin**; night-sweats from sheer exhaustion; anorexia, sensation as of a heavy pressure on top of head, as if a great load lay there; face flushes at every emotion; broods over imaginary troubles, with relief from weeping; vertigo and amenorrhœa.

Lachesis.—Chronic complaints from long-lasting grief and sorrow; great sadness and anxiety; throbbing headache.

Mercurius.—Grief with fear at night; disposition to quarrel; sleep prevented by seeing frightful faces.

Naja tripudians.—Anxiety, with dragging at præcordia, occurring in cases of great grief; excessive nervous palpitations; headache with coldness of feet, especially right side.

Natrum mur.—Chronic effects of grief, with vertex headache (Phos. ac.); sadness, weeping, emaciation.

Nux moschata.—Palpitations from sadness; weeping mood, gloomy, fears to go to sleep; sleepy from mental overexertion; gastric ailments; hysteria; staggers in walking; falls often.

Phosphoric acid.—**Long-lasting cases**; chronic effects of grief and sorrow; sweat towards evening; crushing weight on vertex; mental and bodily depression; frequent sighing; weakening pollutions, diarrhœa; weakness of chest with inability to speak long; sleepy in daytime; emaciation; epilepsy.

Staphisagria.—With apprehension for the future; hypochondriacal, apathetic with weak memory, caused by unmerited insults, or by persistently dwelling on sexual subjects; great indignation about things done to others or by himself; grieves about the consequences; nervous weakness; convulsions, with loss of consciousness; sleepiness in daytime.

4. **HOMESICKNESS, NOSTALGIA:** Aur., Bell., Caps., Carb. an., Caust., Clem., Ign., Hyosc., Magn.mur., Merc., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos.ac., Sil., Staph.

Capsicum.—Whimsical and sensitive; frequent weeping; headache as if bursting when moving; redness of cheeks; heat in fauces; thirst and chilliness; disposed to take a deep breath; sleepy in daytime, sleepless at night; averse to moving and to fresh air; violent cough evenings and nights; haunted by a disposition to suicide in spite of his phlegmatic temperament; hectic fever, disposed to take a deep breath, short, hacking morning cough.

Carbo an.—Sorrowful feeling as if left alone, cannot be consoled; fearful in the dark; easily frightened and low-spirited, especially mornings.

Eupatorium purp.—Feels homesick when at home with her family; sighing; sick-headache; choking fulness of throat, must swallow often; bowels loose; constant desire to urinate; restless and moaning; weak, tired and faint, with urinary symptoms.

Ignatia.—Longing after his friends; inward grief; flat, watery taste of all food; gone feeling in stomach, not relieved by eating; brooding in solitude over her imaginary griefs and disappointments.

Magnesia mur.—Apprehension, sad, homesick, weeps; loneliness, with frequent weeping; hysterical and spasmodic complaints; sleep unrefreshing.

Mercurius sol.—Desire to run away to foreign countries; complains of everything; anxiousness; hunger, with weak digestion; diarrhœa, with tenesmus; pains in limbs at night; weak and trembling after slight exertion; fear in the night; night-sweats.

Phosphoric acid.—Homesickness, with inclination to weep, with night-sweats towards morning; drowsiness; emaciation; chronic congestions to the head; hair turns gray early; intolerance of music; great thirst, but no appetite; weak chest; unable to talk; diarrhœa; crawls over the back; constant inclination to sleep.

Desire to travel, as everything is disagreeable to him: Spig.; pleased about traveling: Elaps; longing to travel in spring: Lach.; irresistible propensity to wander from home: Elat.; desire to flee: Hyosc.; to run away: Merc.; feels homesick when at home with her family: Eup. purp.

5. **LOVE PANGS**: Apis, Aur., Caust., Coff., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Staph., Stram.

Apis mell.—Jealousy with anger and desire to kill, torments others, running about, < in daytime (mostly women).

Arsenicum.—Grieving after a faithless lover (Calc. phos., Hyosc., Ign., Phos. ac.); talks wildly, weeps and whines; impatient and restless.

Aurum.—Unhappy love; disposed to weep; desires to take his life; despair; sudden anger; quarrelsome or melancholy, with longing for death; alternately joyful or sorrowful; congestion of blood to the head; sparks before the eyes; rushing in the ears: putrid odor from the mouth; excessive hunger and thirst; congestion of blood to the chest and anxious beating of the heart.

Hyoscyamus.—Unfortunate love, with rage and incoherent speech; lascivious mania; uncovers body, especially sexual organs; sings amorous songs; jealous and vehement; talks confusedly; hectic fever.

Ignatia.—Effects of disappointed love, with silent grief and delicate conscientiousness; affectionate disposition, with very clear consciousness.

Lachesis.—Unhappy love, with jealous, suspicious despair; weary of life; pain in heart; fainting, apparent death; mistrust, suspicion; worse towards evening.

Phosphoric acid.—Chronic effects from disappointed love; hectic fever, flushing of the face, especially afternoon and night with sweating; crushing weight on vertex; uterine and ovarian complaints in consequence of the depressing emotion.

6. **MORTIFICATION, INSULTS**: Acon., Anac., Aur., Bell., Bry., Cham., Col., Ign., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac , Plat., Puls., Seneg., Sep., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

Aconite.—Annoyances which fret and worry, causing fear and anxiety, even after reproaches from trifling causes; congestions, palpitations, fever.

Anacardium orient.—Melancholy and loss of memory in consequence of fright or mortification; he takes everything in bad part and becomes violent, uses profane language; continual babbling of nonsense.

Aurum.—Great anguish, coming from præcordial region, driving him from place to place; has no confidence in himself and thinks others have none; deep tearing headache, abating in the fresh air; oversensitiveness of the senses; immoderate appetite and thirst for milk, wine, coffee; aversion to meat; palpitation.

Belladonna.—Oversensitiveness of mind and body; weeping and vexation about trifles, with headache and pressure in forehead, and great dryness of mouth; sleepless and restless.

Bryonia.—Bad effects from mortification, violence and anger; morose,

everything puts him out of humor; after getting angry, chilly or a red face and heat in head.

Chamomilla.— Deeply-felt mortification, with irresistible, impatient, feverish mood; cross against others; faintness and prostration; bitter taste; hot, bilious diarrhœa.

Colocynthis.— Disposition to cry and weep; anger with indignation; extreme irritability; violent abdominal pains; diarrhœa and vomiting every time food is taken; pain in hips, extending from renal region down to upper part of thighs; cramps in calves; sleeplessness.

Ignatia.— Brooding over imaginary troubles, prefers to be alone, sits quietly and gazes into vacancy; weak memory; face distorted, deathly pale and sunken; no desire for nourishment; voice trembling; staggering walk; pain in left hypochondrium, worse from pressure; late sleep and restlessness; cold feet, more in the evening.

Lycopodium.—Hepatic troubles after mortification, with relief from weeping; dread of people, wants to be alone and still is irritable and melancholy when alone; vehement, angry, headstrong; constipated. Oversensitiveness of senses.

Mercurius.—Grief with fear at night, disposition to quarrel, complaining of his relations and surroundings; sleep prevented by seeing frightful faces.

Natrum mur.—Sad, weeping, consolation aggravates, with palpitation and intermittent pulse; gets angry at trifles; hateful and vindictive; weariness in head, dull, heavy aching and distension of abdomen.

Nux vomica.—Oversensitiveness to emotional and external impressions; sedentary habits; hypochondriac mood of those who dissipate and keep late hours, with abdominal troubles and constipation; very easily bewildered; everything he attempts goes wrong; pain in small of back, cannot sit up.

Palladium.—After wounded pride, not getting the praise of others she expected, is greatly inclined to use strong language and violent expressions, and feels, next day, headache and worse from the excitement.

Platina. —After trying to speak in company, anxious heart-beating; pride and overestimation of one's self; fault-finding.

Pulsatilla.—Sad, bursting into tears, anxious, weary of life, thinks with pleasure of drowning; dissatisfied with everything; easily enraged and easily pacified again; frequent profuse nosebleed; earthy color of face, with dark rings around eyes; flat taste, nausea and bitter slimy vomiting; labored breathing; heavy legs; anxious dreams; hard, scanty stool.

Staphisagria.—Ailments from indignation over unjust charges, with vexation or reserved displeasure; fretful peevishness, with excessive ill-humor; great dread of the future; sleepy in daytime and sleepless at night; feeble and faint voice; falling off of the hair.

Abashment: Coloc., Ign., Op., Phos. ac., Plat., Sep., Staph., Sulph.

From **reproachment**: Coloc., Croc., Ign., Op., Phos. ac., Staph.

Ailments of violent anger: Acon., Bry., Cham., Nux v.; **much inclined to anger**: Bry., Phos., Zinc.; **long-lasting ailments from it**: Agar., Zinc.: **with mortification**: Staph.; **vexation**: Cham., Plat., Staph.; **indignation**: Coloc., Staph.; wrath and vehemence: Acon., Ars., Aur., Bry., Cham., Grat., Ign., Lyc., Nux v., Veratr.; **vexation**: Ars., Bell., Caust., Cistus, Kali carb., Lyc., Mez., Natr. m., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; **long-lasting complaints** after vexation: Alum., Cham., Lyc., Natr. m., Petr., Puls., Sep.; **vexation with indignation**: Colch., Ipec., Nux v., Plat., Staph.

Affections from **pride**: Lach., Lyc., Pallad., Plat., Staph., Veratr.; **egotism**:

Calc. carb., Lyc., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; **hateful and vindictive temper**: Amm. carb., Calc. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac.; **envy**: Ars., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Staph.

Give more particularly: For **jaundice**: Cham., Merc., Chin.; **convulsions**: Bell., Cham., Ign., Hyosc., Op., Samb.; **tetanic spasms**: Bell., Op., Ign.; epileptic attacks: Ign., Op. (Bell., Lach., Caust.); great **debility** with trembling: Merc., Op., Phos. ac., Veratr.; **fainting fits**; Coff., Op., Veratr.; **spasmodic** pains: Coloc.; **nervous** excitement: Acon., Coff., Magn. arct., Merc., Nux v.; **vascular** orgasm: Acon., Coff., Merc.

When there is **fever**: Acon., Bry., Cham., Nux v.; **chills** and **shuddering**: Bry., Merc., Puls.; **coldness** of the body: Op., Puls., Samb., Veratr.; **heat** and **redness** of the cheeks: Caps., Ign., Acon.; **night-sweats**: Merc., Phos. ac.; **hectic fever**: Ign., Phos. ac., Staph.

For **sleeplessness**: Acon., Coff., Merc., Caps., Coloc., Staph.; **sopor**: Op., Samb. (Phos. ac., Staph.); **melancholy** and **sadness**: Aur., Ign., Phos. ac., Plat., Staph.; constant **weeping** and **lamenting**: Bell., Hep.; constant **cries**: Bell., Op.; constant **anxiety** and **fear**: Acon., Bell., Cham., Merc., Plat., Staph.; **mental derangement**: Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Op., Stram., Veratr.; **indifference, dulness, apathy**: Helleb., Hyosc., Phos. ac.; constant **indignation**: Coloc., Staph.; loss of **consciousness** and **stupefaction**: Bell., Hyosc., Nux v., Op.; **tendency of blood** to the head, and headache: Acon., Bell., Coff., Ign., Nux v., Op.; **falling off** of the **hair**, or when the hair turns **gray**: Phos. ac., Staph.; **loss of appetite**, nausea, vomiting: Bry., Cham., Coloc., Ign., Nux v., Op., Puls.; **bilious** ailments; Acon., Bry., Cham., Coloc., Ign., Nux v.; pains in the **stomach**: Cham., Nux v., Puls.; colic and **diarrhœa**: Cham., Puls., Veratr.; involuntary **stools**: Op., Veratr.; **pains** in the **chest, asthma**, etc.: Aur., Bell., Cham., Nux v., Op., Samb.; violent **palpitation** of the **heart**: Acon., Cham., Hep., Op., Puls.; **suicidal disposition**, life being a burden: Berb., Caps., Chin., Hep., Lach., Plat., Pod., Psor., Puls., Spig.; *Aurum ars.*, Ars., Aur., Alum., Ant. crud. and Natr. sulph.: by shooting; Bell., Helleb., Rhus and Sil.: by drowning; Cimicif.: great mental depression leads to suicide.

EMPHYSEMA.

Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Ars., Bell., Brom., Camph., Carb. v., Chin. ars., Chlorine, Cupr., Curare, Euonymus, Dig., Ipec., Lach., Naphthal., Nitr. ac., Op., Sarsap., Seneg., Sep., Sulph., Tereb.

Ammonium carb.—Atony of bronchial tubes; copious accumulation of mucus in lungs, dilatation of bronchial tubes and œdema pulmonum; asthmatic oppression of breathing with stitches in chest, < on physical effort or when entering a warm room; cough continual, but raises nothing or only a little with difficulty, < 3 to 4 A.M., with rattling of large bubbles in chest, feels faint from the effort to breathe; drowsy and cyanotic from blood-poisoning by carbonic acid.

Antimonium tart.—Excessive dyspnœa, must be supported in a sitting posture in bed; great difficulty in expiration; breathing rapid, short, heavy and anxious; great rattling of mucus in bronchial tubes, particularly just below the larynx: gasping for breath at the beginning of every coughing spell; violent pains from chest to shoulder.

Arsenicum.—Highest degree of dyspnœa, even to suffocation, with great anxiety and restlessness; tightness of chest as if bound by a hoop; burning in chest; face cyanotic and covered with cold perspiration; bronchorrhœa with albuminoid expectoration.

Belladonna.—Short, hurried, anxious breathing, heavy and stertorous;

disturbed circulation; dizziness, headache; palpitation of heart, fulness of abdomen.

Bromium.—After pneumonia, asthma, cough dry, whistling, tickling in larynx; gasping for breath with wheezing and rattling high up and spasmodic closure of glottis; he cannot inspire deep enough; pressure in stomach, must sit up in bed at night.

Camphora.—Dyspnœa < after any bodily exertion; cough from talking, inhaling air and a feeling of coldness which commences at the pit of stomach, spreading over chest and is exhaled as cold breath.

Carbo veg.—Often after Ars.; neglected chronic bronchitis with emphysema. Great dyspnœa and anxiety, but no restlessness; cough in violent spells; watery, profuse expectoration; breathing short, with cold hands and feet; cold breath; blueness of skin, > from hard fanning; threatened paralysis of lungs.

Chininum ars.—Regularly every forenoon at 9 A.M. attacks of suffocating spells in tuberculosis; limbs icy cold; cold, clammy sweat all over; greatest anxiety and unquenchable thirst; must sit up, bent forward if possible, at an open window.

Chlorum.—**Easy inhalation; exhalation impossible**; breathing consists of a succession of crowing inspirations, each followed by an ineffectual effort at expiration, inflating chest to a painful extent; face turgid and livid; convulsive movements; expiration difficult, prolonged, insufficient, as if air-cells were hardly half empty.

Cuprum.—Dyspnœa; short, superficial, quick respiration, < by coughing, laughing, bending upper part of body backward, walking quickly or inhaling acrid vapors.

Curare.—Dyspnœa from emphysema, when the **patient is on his last legs**, caused by weakness of respiratory motor nerves; short, hacking cough, dry, with soreness of chest, no expectoration or cough with white, gelatinous sputa; always < in damp weather.

Digitalis.—Complications with heart disease; respiration slow, asthmatic; paroxysms early in the morning, < in cold weather and when walking; > lying perfectly quiet in a horizontal position.

Euonymus.—Emphysema with oppression of chest and suffocating dyspnœa, producing deep melancholy, < when lying in bed. (Morbus Brightii.)

Hepar.—Bronchial chronic catarrh, < from slightest exposure, cough < from midnight till morning; sleeps with head thrown back.

Ipecacuanha.—Dry spasmodic cough of old people; collection of mucus difficult to expectorate and giving only temporary relief; nausea, dyspnœa; difficult expiration.

Kali carb.—Dyspnœa < at night, strong beat of heart, loss of appetite, vomiting, dry skin; must lean forward with head on table, feels as if there were no air in chest, < from drinking, from motion, cannot walk fast.

Lachesis.—Constriction of the chest in the morning when sitting up quickly; the breathing becomes slow, difficult, whistling; chest stuffed; short cough, with scanty, difficult expectoration; all covering around the neck and even chest unbearable; stool smelling badly (after Ars. or Carb.).

Lobelia infl.—Contraction of chest, with deep inhalations; impossibility of deep inspiration; extreme dyspnœa; short inhalation and long, deep exhalation; inclination to sigh or to get a very deep breath; deep inspiration relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium; burning feeling in the chest, passing upward; dry tracheal and bronchial catarrh.

Naphthalin.—Thorax fixed in inspiration, which lasts much longer

than expiration; respirations ten or twelve per minute; attacks of dyspnœa with great oppression of chest, somewhat relieved by violent movements of the arms and upper body.

Natrum mur.—Attacks of suffocation; breathing anxious, oppressed; short on walking fast; better in open air and when exercising arms.

Opium.—Suffocative attacks during sleep, like nightmare; short inspiration, long slow expiration; epigastrium drawn in; fine rales; constant cough; sopor; face bluish; great anguish and dread of suffocation; looks as if dying; slightly better from cold air and bending forward; worse from smoking or wine.

Sarsaparilla.—Shortness of breath, he must loosen neckcloth and vest; cough with tickling and rattling in chest; stitches from back through to chest, with every motion; < after eating.

Senega.—Sensation as if chest were too narrow, with desire to enlarge it by taking a deep breath, especially in open air and when stooping; chest symptoms < during rest, though they do not affect breathing; oppression of chest, pains appear to be more superficial in the pleura.

Sepia.—Phlegm loose enough when coughing, but cannot get it up, < at rest when lying on left side, from acids; oppression of chest and dyspnœa when walking.

Sulphur.—Shortness of breath and oppression on bending the arms backward; nightly suffocating fits, wants doors and windows open; rattling in chest, < after expectoration.

Terebinthina.—Distension of the air-vesicles to the highest degree; apex of heart felt beating in pit of stomach; heart and liver pushed out of place; loss of breath from least exertion, avoids even walking; drowsiness, lungs seem to be unable to work, hence frightful dyspnœa.

EMPYEMA.

Apis, *Ars.* (serous effusion, hæmorrhagic effusion), Calc.carb., *Chin.* (hectic drain), Chin. ars., Dig., Fer., Hep., Iod., Lach., Lyc., *Merc.*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

ENTERITIS.

Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Berb., Bry., Cham., Chin., Colch., Coloc., Ipec., Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Puls , Rhus, Sulph.

Aconite.—Prodromal stage; after checked perspiration; abdomen burning hot, tense, tympanitic, sensitive to the least touch; cutting pain, fever, restlessness, anguish.

Antimonium crud.—Map or yellow tongue, fulness of stomach which is sore to pressure; abdomen very much distended, with rumbling in it; cutting in bowels, with watery diarrhœa.

Apis mell.—Excessive pain and tenderness of stomachic region and epigastrium; soreness and burning under ribs and in abdomen; severe griping pains in bowels, tender to least pressure, even to pressure of bedclothes; tendency to diarrhœa; excessive mucous secretions; intestinal catarrh with slimy diarrhœa and muttering delirium.

Arnica.—Profound stupor with blowing respiration, dry tongue, brown down the middle, distended abdomen, involuntary feces and urine; ecchymosis; bruised aching, including restlessness, > by smoothing down the patient's clothing and changing his position.

Arsenicum.—**Burning thirst with intense agony**; surface of body cold, burning up insides; stools brownish, blackish, horribly offensive, bringing

no relief; great prostration, < about midnight; diarrhœa in consequence of severe external burns; or when caused by sudden chilling of stomach with ice-water or ice-cream, excess of alcoholic drinks, certain poisons, as sausage-meat that has spoiled, rancid fat, spoiled butter, and lobster salad at certain seasons of the year.

Baptisia.—Constant burning distress in epigastrium, severe colicky pains in region of navel and hypogastrium; rumbling in bowels; desire to vomit, but without nausea; feeling in stomach as of a hard substance; pain in abdomen on pressure, with dull aching in lumbar region; mushy stools; aphthous diarrhœa.

Belladonna.—Pressive pains extending to the chest and shoulders; swelling of the pit of the stomach; abdomen distended below the navel; painful breathing: anguish, with congestion to the head and dimness of vision; faintness; great thirst, restlessness and sleeplessness.

Berberis.—Sticking pains under border of false ribs on the right side; rumbling in bowels; burning pain in and under skin of abdomen; frequent ineffectual urging to stool; violent burning in anus, as if the surrounding parts were sore; urinary troubles; prostration.

Bryonia.—When weather suddenly changes from cold to warm, or from warm to cold; in the summer season; after eating fruit or sauer-kraut; after vexation or anger; severe pains and high fever from a drink of cold water when perspiring; every motion aggravates the pain and diarrhœa; pains shooting from abdomen into chest.

China.—Frothy diarrhœa, mostly painless; after sour beer, with much fermentation in bowels; prostrating the patient; yellowish complexion; pains mostly on left side; < after eating and in the night; periodicity, especially tertian type.

Colchicum.—**Burning in stomach and abdomen or icy coldness,** with great pain and debility; distension of gas under short ribs, as after eating too much, especially too many eggs· surface of abdomen hotter than rest of body and extremely sensitive to touch, cold extremities; thready pulse; if raised head falls back and jaw drops; extremely painful stools with offensive flatus, finally involuntary defecation; abdomen not so sensitive below the epigastrium.

Colocynthis. — Nervous colic, dependent on irritation of the nervous system; griping pains, forcing patient to bend double for relief; profuse watery stools and frequent urination.

Cornus circ.—Dark and bilious stools, with griping and tenesmus; general debility and nervous excitability; chilliness, followed by flushes of heat and sweat.

Hyoscyamus.—Stupor, with incoherent speech; the patient is unconscious of the severity of his case; typhoid symptoms; yellow, watery, involuntary stools.

Ipecacuanha.—Severe pains in abdomen, radiating to all sides; swelling of the stomach; flatulent clutching colic; nausea and vomiting; diarrhœa, with pain and excessive restlessness.

Iris vers.—Pains in the hepatic region and above the crest of the ilium; intermittent colicky pains about the navel; mushy, pappy stools, with fetid flatus or bloody mucus, with great straining and burning in anus and rectum after stool.

Lachesis.—Pressive pains in the umbilical region; violent gripes, with contracted abdomen, or abdomen hard and tympanitic; fetid stools.

Mercurius sol. and **cor.**—The patient cannot lie on right side; bitter taste; more thirst and hunger; continual chilliness; yellow color of the

skin and eyes; fulness and tenderness across the epigastrium and hypochondria; on walking bowels shake as if loose; slimy, bloody stools, preceded by anxiety, trembling, faintness.

Nux vomica.—Acute pains, so that the patient cannot bear the least touch, nor the pressure of his clothing; bitter taste, nausea and vomiting; respiration short and oppressed; headache.

Oxalic acid.—Stomach sensitive, slightest touch causes excoriating pains; colic about the navel, as if bruised, with stitches and difficult emission of flatulence, < on moving, > when at rest; constant involuntary stools; stools of mucus and blood.

Podophyllum.—Enteritis affecting the jejunum and ileum; fulness in righ hypochondrium, with flatulence, pain and soreness; frequent but transient abdominal pains, with sensation of heat there; alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

Rhus tox.—Drowsiness, high or increasing fever; restlessness; tongue dry, parched, brown with red triangular tip; slimy, watery or putrid diarrhœa, involuntary during sleep, often accompanied by tearing down the thighs; traumatic cases.

Veratrum alb.—Cold feeling in stomach and abdomen; cold sweat; cold extremities; pinched face; nausea with sensation of fainting, with violent thirst; painful retraction of abdomen during vomiting; also burning as from hot coals in abdomen, which is very sensitive; intestinal catarrh, coming on suddenly at night, in summer, stools watery, greenish, mixed with flakes.

ENTROPION.

If of recent origin: Acon., Arg. nit., Bor., Calc. carb., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Sulph., may be tried; in entropion of long duration surgical means may be necessary.

EPHELIDES, CHLOASMA.

Spots **particularly dark**: Ant. crud., Hyosc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep.; **very light-colored**: Calc., Lyc., Natr. carb., Petr., Stann., Sep.; **black pores on face and nose**: Graph., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.

Chloasma, liver-spots: Ant. crud., Caust., Con., Fer., Hyosc., Laur., Lyc., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; on face: Laur.; on lips: Sulph.; on breast: Lyc., Sep., Sulph.; on back: Sep., Sulph.; abdomen: Sep.; shoulders: Ant. crud.; hands and fingers: Fer. magn.; itching liver-spots: Lyc., Sulph. Nitr. ac.: itching little spots on chest; Caust.: spots elevated and itching.

Antimonium crud.—Freckles and liver-spots, especially on arms in persons liable to gastric derangements and to nettlerash.

Calcarea carb.—Freckles, skin cracks on wetting; violent itching in face; nettlerash which goes off in the cool air; glandular swellings around neck.

Causticum.—Elevated, corrosive itching, liver-spots, suitable to lean persons; pimples change into warts.

Graphites—Freckles, feeling as of cobweb in the face; black, sweaty pores on nose; chronic dryness of skin, which easily chaps.

Kali carb.—Freckles on face and pimples going and coming continually; rough, chapped skin of hands.

Lycopodium.—Freckles, itching liver-spots; yellow-gray complexion;

itching, scaly spots on face and chest; large, bright-red spots around pit of stomach and on joint of thumb, with itching and burning; liver-spots during and after pregnancy; after chronic suppression of menses from fright.

Natrum carb.—Freckles on face, liver-spots on forehead and upper lip, < from heat of summer or of fire; skin of whole body dry, rough and chapped; yellow rings from liver-spots.

Nitric acid.—Scaly skin of face; pimples on forehead, black pores on face; itching freckles on chest; white spots on nails; fetid sweat of axillæ; unhealthy skin; suits dark-complexioned and chlorotic patients desiring earth and chalk.

Petroleum.—Pimples on face; brown spots on wrist-joints, chapped hands, covered with rhagades, particularly in winter; painful sensitiveness of skin, even small wounds ulcerate and spread.

Phosphorus.—Yellow spots on abdomen and chest; round brownish spots here and there all over body; freckles rather dark.

Pulsatilla.—Freckles, especially in young women at the age of puberty; eruption, resembling varicella, after eating pork or fat things; cracking of skin on wetting it.

Sepia.—Yellow spots on face and yellow streak over bride of nose; rough, pimply forehead; brown spots on chest and abdomen; ringworm; skin painful as if sore.

Sulphur.—Freckles on nose, black pores on nose, upper lip and chin; liver-spots on chest and back, itching in the evening; fissures and rhagades in skin of hands, especially in the joints, sore and painful.

Alumina, Amm. carb., Carb. an. and v., Bry., Lach., Laur., Merc., Mez., Nux m., Plumb., Sil., Stann., Thuj., deserve consideration.

EPIDIDYMITIS.

Acon., Arn., Bell., Clem., Con., Gels., Ham., Merc., Puls., Rhod., Spong., Tarent., Thuj.; **gonorrhœic blennorrhagic epididymitis:** Agn. cas., Aur., Brom., Clem., Ham., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Puls., Rhod., Rhus tox., Tussil.

EPILEPSY.

A vegetarian diet for months ought to be recommended.

Absinthium.—Repeated attacks in one day, preceded by terrific hallucinations and followed by motor and sensory paralysis; large number of fits recurring in rapid succession; vertigo on rising; momentary unconsciousness; foam at mouth, bites tongue; convulsions begin in face and extend to body and limbs, which are at first rigid and then affected by clonic spasms, with cyanotic face and stertorous, irregular breathing.

Æthusa cyn.—During epileptoid fit thumbs bent inward, face red, **eyes turned down** (in epilepsy usually turned up), pupils dilated and immovable; white, milky froth before mouth, teeth set, violent convulsions; pulse small, temperature normal, followed by great weakness, prostration and sleepiness.

Agaricus (Amanita).—Epilepsy with great exertion of strength; from fright, **every seven days**; he falls and lies almost motionless; from suppressed eruptions; the attacks increase at first and lessen gradually; patient feels as if drunken and always sleepy; unconscious and speechless with the convulsions, face blue and puffed, froth at the mouth; sensation as if cold air were spreading from the spine over the body, like an aura.

Alumina.—**The fits come on while at stool**; excited condition of mind

and body; involuntary jerks alternating with dull sight, loss of smell, pale face, lassitude and drowsiness.

Ammonium brom.—Frontal headache, suffused eyes, ptosis or convulsive closure of the eyelids; **tinnitus aurium from congestion of the labyrinth**; sense of constriction about the head and chest; fingers stiff, numb, swollen, blue under nails; pain from nape to occiput; hot flushes and cold chills; weariness. Scrofula with tetanic convulsions, ending in full epilepsy.

Ammonium carb.—Tetanic or epileptic convulsions from **violent cerebral irritation,** he feels as if head would burst, with sense of oppressive fulness, < after eating, while walking in open air; > from pressure, in warm room; hysteria.

Amyl nitrite.—Muscular twitching in legs, arms and face, followed by sense of fulness of head, flushing of face, violent palpitation of heart and unconsciousness; mental confusion and a dreamlike state; haunted many times a day by an indescribable dread and sensation of the coming fit; profound and repeated yawning during unconsciousness; succession of fits, with increasing frequency, before one fit ceases another one begins.

Argentum met.—Spasms simulating those of epilepsy, followed by delirious rage; patient jumps about and tries to strike those near him; severe headache, gradually increasing and then suddenly ceasing, with vertigo; spasmodic twitching of heart-muscle, particularly when patient is lying on his back; followed by general debility, chiefly in the joints.

Argentum nit.—**For days or hours before an attack the pupils are dilated;** after the attack patient is very restless and has trembling of head. Epilepsy from fright or in that which comes on **during menstruation;** nocturnal epilepsy, followed by debility for several days; gloomy, dull, wishes to do nothing for fear of an attack.

Arsenicum album.—Vertigo and intense aching in occiput precede the fit, which is followed by stupor, broken by restlessness; spasms preceded by burning heat of the whole body, or by a **sensation of warm air streaming up the spine into the head,** vertigo, loss of consciousness and falling down (Calc. ars.).

Artemisia vulgaris.—Very much vexed, irritable, depressed during the day before a fit at night; **fits brought on by violent emotions,** especially by fright; several convulsions come close together and then a long interval of rest, paroxysm usually followed by sleep; mental powers gradually become extinct with the epileptic fits; insensibility after the fit, left pupil more dilated than the right, mouth drawn to left, laceration of tongue, urine increased; violent cramps in abdomen; irregular, insufficient catamenia. **Petit mal,** patient is unconscious only for a few seconds or minutes and then continues his occupation unconscious of anything unusual having happened.

Asterias rubens.—Twitching over whole body several days before the attack, pale face, sudden falling, convulsive motions of jaw, froth at the mouth, shocks in limbs, loss of consciousness, livid face; after attack prostration and anxiety in upper part of abdomen; or does not lose consciousness (?) but has hallucinations, as if away from home, in the midst of strangers, hears voices, to which he replies; easily excited by an emotion, especially by contradiction; violent pressure upon anterior lobes of brain, extending beneath the eyes; pallor of face, and jaws set while unconscious; after attack great debility with sense of distress in epigastrium.

Belladonna.—**Fresh cases of epilepsy,** with decided brain symptoms; there is aura as if a mouse were running over an extremity, or of heat rising

from the stomach, or illusions of sight or hearing. Convulsions commence in upper extremities and extend to the mouth, face and eyes; spasms in the larynx and fauces, with a peculiar clutching of the throat during the fit; inability to swallow and danger of suffocation; foam at the mouth; involuntary micturition and defecation; oppression of the chest and anxious breathing; the spasms are excited again by the least touch; great anxiety, fear, frightful visions.

Bufo sah.—**Aura starts from sexual organs or from solar plexus**; epilepsy from onanism, longs for solitude to give himself up to his vice; after fright; fit during coition, quick ejaculation without pleasure, with spasms and painful weariness of limbs; epileptic aura from uterus to stomach, menses suppressed, or fits worse at times of menses, in sleep, followed by severe pain and pressure on top of head, face bathed in sweat during the fit. Severe cases, head drawn to one side, then backward before the fit, with numbness of brain, falls down unconscious, with a wild cry, followed by severe tonic and clonic spasms, distorted facial muscles, grinding of teeth foaming at mouth, ending in loud snoring sleep. Angry disposition, occipital compression and stiff neck before paroxysm; extreme continual sensation of coldness. **Abdominal epilepsy.**

Calcarea ars.—Epilepsy proceeding from **cardiac affections**, commencing with a pain in heart or constriction, rush of blood to the head, loss of speech and unconsciousness; more in daytime, > on lying down; bodily and mental relaxation.

Calcarea carb.—Aids in **changing the constitution.** Aura may begin in solar plexus and move upward or downward into the uterus and limbs. In some cases aura causes a feeling as if a mouse were running up the arm. Epilepsy at the age of puberty or from irregular menstruation; even in children irritation of sexual organs, child plays with penis and has constant erections, leading to onanism; fits < during solstice, at full moon (Bufo at the change of moon), at night, from drinking cold water. **Petit mal,** sudden attacks of vertigo, loss of consciousness without convulsions; pharyngeal spasm followed by desire of swallowing; attacks return after slightest vexation; enfeebled memory, dull intellect; anxious about getting well during the intervals, with difficult thinking, or appears to be lapsing into complete imbecility.

Calcarea phos.—Suitable for young persons whose bodies are in progress of development; for psoric people; after suppressed menses from bathing; great debility with enuresis; < after eating and when lying on back, > on side.

Camphora.—Fits with stertorous breathing, red and bloated face, coma; violent epileptic spasms after vexation, throws himself back with fearful shrieks, endeavors to tear everything within his reach. Early enough given it may prevent the fit, or at least abridge its intensity and duration; cause: suppressed catarrh of head and chest.

Cannabis Ind.—**Hystero-epilepsy.** Extraordinary mental and physical vigor, an ecstatic exaltation of mind and body as aura; headache, especially through temples, with vertigo, glimmering before eyes, redness of conjunctiva, noises in ears, head feels as if it would burst. Catalepsy.

Causticum.—**Hystero-epilepsy** at the age of puberty or in connection with menstrual irregularities; uneasiness of body, with anxiety about heart while sitting, is obliged to walk about or to run away; convulsions with screams, gnashing of teeth and violent movements of limbs, with feverish heat and coldness of hands and feet, involuntary micturition, after fright or after suppression of eruptions, in psoric constitutions, < during new

moon; > by drinking cold water as soon as pressure in stomach commences. Recent and light cases. **Petit mal**, sudden loss of consciousness in the fresh air, but recovers himself soon. Nocturnal epilepsy with involuntary urination; convulsions, especially on right side, with head drawn towards it; spasms of pharynx followed by movements of swallowing (Calc. carb.); idiotic condition and paralysis during intervals.

Cedron.—**Menstrual epilepsy**; precursory symptoms precisely the same day that catamenia commenced; vertigo, tinnitus aurium, irregular action of heart and pulse, followed by unconsciousness and falling with a distressing cry or risus sardonicus and slight foaming at the mouth; face timid, pupils dilated, sparks before eyes.

Chininum ars.—Without previous aura he feels it rushing through brain and down right side of neck into arm, which is distorted and wrenched so as to crack audibly, the facial muscles are convulsively drawn, sight and speech cease, consciousness gone and he falls to the ground, followed by cold sweat, loud eructations and a feeling of utter prostration.

Cicuta vir.—**Concussion** of **brain**, congestion at the base of the brain and in the medulla oblongata. At first the patient is rigid, opisthotonus or emprosthotonus, with fixed, staring eyes, bluish face and frothing at the mouth, followed by shocks passing from head through body; **excessively violent convulsions, tonic and clonic**, and continuous distortions of extremities, after the attack profound exhaustion. Spasms from worms, and in some forms of puerperal spasms with unconsciousness, especially after emotions.

Cimicifuga.—**Hystero-epilepsy and periodical convulsions during uterine affections**; heat in occiput and down the back during the fit; great painfulness of the muscles of the neck and shoulders after it.

Crotalus hor.—Epileptic convulsions at the onset of zymotic or septic diseases; convulsions with trembling of limbs, without foaming at the mouth; unconsciousness; indifference; seems only half alive; paleness of face, as in fainting; sensation of tight constriction of throat.

Cuprum acet.—Aura begins at knees, ascending until it reaches the hypogastric region, when unconsciousness occurs, foam at mouth and falling down convulsed. As soon as a patient goes into a room with high ceiling, head reels and she loses her senses; continuous protrusion and retraction of tongue like a snake (Lach.); peevish before attack, awakens frightened.

Cuprum met.—Nocturnal epilepsy, or when the **fits return at regular intervals** (menses), beginning with a sudden scream; unconsciousness; loss of sensibility and throwing the body upward and forward; convulsions commencing at the fingers or toes or in the arms, with coldness of the hands and feet, and pallor or lividity of face; clenching the thumbs; suffocative paroxysms; frequent emission of urine; turbid urine; piercing violent screaming; difficult comprehension or stupor; convulsions of children during dentition or from retrocession of an exanthema; extreme violence of the convulsions, with pale or livid face, slow pulse (often a sign of feeble muscular action of the heart), coldness of hands and feet; patient foretells the attack.

Cypripedium.—**Epilepsy from reflex nervous irritation**, from exhaustion of nerve forces; from irritability of the brain in children.

Drosera.—Epileptic attacks; twitching of limbs; after the attack hæmoptoë and sleep.

Gelsemium.—Hysterical epilepsy after suppressed menses; preceded by dull feeling in head and vertex, and pain and fulness in region of medulla oblongata.

Glonoin.—Epileptic fits accumulate and return daily; convulsions from cerebral congestion; stupidity and somnolence; alternate congestion of heart and head; throbbing pain in epigastrium; jerking of limbs; no foam at mouth; from scanty or suppressed menses, after mental or physical effort, followed by sleepiness and subsequent depression, loss of memory and aphasia. **Sunstroke,** or too much heat on head and face from any cause.

Hydrocyanic acid. — **Recent cases.** Sudden complete loss of consciousness and sensation; extreme coma for several hours, only interrupted by occasional sudden convulsive movements; confusion of the head and vertigo; jaws clenched, teeth firmly set, froth at the mouth, forming large bubbles; unable to swallow; involuntary discharge of urine and feces; upper extremities contracted and the hands clenched; unusual stiffness of the legs; spasms commencing in the toes, followed by distortion of the eyes, towards the right and upward, afterwards general spasms; distortion of the limbs and frightful distortion of the face; trunk spasmodically bent forward; head buried between shoulders; great exhaustion, prostration and aversion to all work, mental and physical; aura feels like a shock in the brain and the fit is always preceded by a cry and laryngeal pain.

Hyoscyamus.—Epilepsy, before the fit, vertigo; sparks before eyes; ringing in ears; hungry gnawing; during the fit, face purple, twitching and jerking, frothing at mouth, eyes projecting, shrieks, grinding teeth, urination: after attack, sopor, snoring; from grief, after emotion, in consequence of drinking.

Hypericum.—Traumatic epilepsy, hyperæsthesia of wounded surfaces.

Ignatia.—**Recent cases.** Convulsions return at the same hour in daytime or at night; silent stupid state, with jerking of body, partial spasms of the extremities, one limb or only certain muscles at a time. Emotional epilepsy; lassitude after the fit, morning and afternoon (Ars., night).

Indigo.—Patient is of exceedingly timid and **melancholic** (blues) character, tired of life, feels very gloomy; flushes of heat from **abdomen to head,** with sensation as if the head were tightly bandaged around the forehead; epileptic fit begins with dizziness; epilepsy originating from plexus solaris, or from abdominal ganglia, or from a cold or fright. **Epilepsy reflex from worms** (ascarides); children wake up at night scratching the anus, are sad, timid, low-spirited, afraid of strangers; aura from between shoulders, where there is a painful spot.

Kali brom.—**The grand remedy to suppress but not to cure** the disease; it lessens reflex excitation, hence its antipathic application to epilepsy and kindred affections. Mental hebetude, slowness of expression, failure of memory from tuberculosis; confusion of heat in head with vertigo; dull, stupid expression, languor in extremities; gait unsteady, reeling as if drunk, disinclined to talk, indifferent, sleepy, yet by a strong effort of the will can act as usual. In provings nothing of convulsions is said.

Kali carb.—Jerking in head from behind forward, a drink of water recalls her though she feels weak and nauseated; debility bordering on paralysis; fits mostly in the early hours of the morning, $>$ from eructations. Obesity and still anæmia.

Lachesis.—**Aura begins in the heart** (Calc. ars.); suddenly something runs up to neck and larynx and interrupts breathing entirely; or a creeping sensation beginning at the nucha and moving slowly down the spinal column; patient awakes from sleep and is seized with the fit, foam at the mouth and sudden and forcible protrusion of tongue (Cupr. ac.); vertigo,

heavy and painful head, palpitations; left side chiefly affected; often caused by onanism or excessive sexual desire.

Magnesia phos.—Spasms, stiffness of limbs, clenched fists or teeth; from local irritations of nerves, when overexcited; from vicious habits; spasmodic yawning.

Moschus.—Epileptic fit, with rigors and shuddering, as if the patient was very cold; external chilliness with internal heat and great sense of oppression.

Naja tripudians.—Epileptoid states; feels as if on a sudden somebody came behind him and struck a severe blow on head and neck, with oppression of chest, as if a hot iron were run in and a hundred-weight put on top of it.

Natrum sulph.—**Epilepsy from concussion of brain** (Arn., Cic., Op.) after injuries on head; photophobia; great irritability and disgust of life; violent pain as if the base of brain were crushed in a vise or as if a dog were gnawing there; hot feeling on top of head; exhaustion and prostration.

Nitric acid.—**Fits after midnight,** biting tongue, mouth and head drawn to and fro, snoring during sleep; excessive irritability with debility; aura begins in left arm. Syphilis.

Nux vomica.—**Epilepsy from indigestion**; aura starts in epigastrium and spreads upward; sensation like ants crawling over the face (Bufo, Sil.); spinal epilepsy, with opisthotonos; trembling or convulsive twitchings of the limbs; rigidity of limbs; involuntary defecation and urination; oversensitiveness to external impressions which are unbearable and affect him much; pressure on solar plexus renews the attack; $<$ in open air (Plat., Sep., Sulph.).

Œnanthe croc.—Epileptiform convulsions, face twitching, livid, as if swollen, pulse accelerated, followed by deep sleep or coma; convulsions with vertigo, madness, nausea, vomiting, heat and agony in stomach, followed by unconsciousness, eyes turned up, pupils dilated, lockjaw; convulsions with deathlike syncope. **Epilepsia nocturna.**

Opium.—Fright causes fit; nocturnal epilepsy, continued stertorous breathing; breathing deep, unequal; cyanotic face or red, bloated, distorted; deep, comatose sleep; suffocative paroxysms during convulsive state.

Platina.—Epilepsy from onanism; **hystero-epilepsy of women and children**; tetanic-like spasms, with wild shrieks, alternating with catalepsy (Cann. ind.); spasms alternating with dyspnœa to suffocation, trembling, shivering; $<$ at dawn; changing mood and indifference.

Plumbum.—**Epilepsy from cerebral sclerosis or tumors.** Almost paralytic heaviness of the legs before the attack and paralysis and prolonged snoring sleep afterwards; consciousness returns only slowly; earthy color of face, constipation; mind weak, morose and sad.

Ranunculus bulb.—Epileptiform attacks, the result of excesses in drink; delirium tremens; reflex epilepsy at the beginning of pneumonia or pleuritic affections.

Silicea.—Nocturnal epilepsy, especially **about the time of the new moon**; chronic cases (after Calc.): before the attack: feeling of great coldness of the left side of the body, shaking of the left arm; slumber with starting. The spasms spread, undulating from the solar plexus up towards the brain; violent screaming, groaning, tears drop out of his eyes, foam before the mouth; afterwards warm perspiration, slumber, paralysis of the right side. Exalted susceptibility to nervous stimuli, with an exhausted condition of the nerves; abdominal epilepsy; inveterate cases.

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Stannum.—**Helminthiasis of genital orgasm.** Epilepsy, with tossing of the limbs; clenching of the thumbs; pale face, opisthotonos; unconsciousness; colic better by pressing firmly on abdomen, worse in evening.

Staphisagria.—**Emotional epilepsy**; chronic cases; great sensitiveness of mind and nervous system; vertigo; vanishing of ideas; anxiety with fearfulness; headache as if the brain were compressed; great weakness with spasmodic drawing and twitching in muscles; tendency to paralysis; bad effects of masturbation and excessive sexual indulgence.

Stramonium.—Epileptiform spasms; thrusting the head continually in quick succession to the right; continual rotary motion with the left arm; pain in the pit of stomach; obstinate constipation; deep snoring sleep; **risus sardonicus**; pale, worn-out appearance, with a stupid friendly look; afraid of being alone; convulsions affecting the upper more than the lower extremities; also isolated groups of muscles; **petit mal**; fixed gaze for one or two minutes, he does not seem to notice objects around him; vertigo with sudden loss of consciousness, while reading or while walking in the open air; erotic manifestations; constriction of throat, dilated pupils during attack of petit mal.

Sulphur.—Whenever some dyscrasia lurks in the system, or its outward symptoms were suppressed: chronic epilepsy; before the spell crawling and running as from a mouse down the back and arms, or up the leg to the right side of the abdomen; after the convulsions soporous sleep and great exhaustion; onanism.

Tarentula.—**Hystero-epilepsy**; sensation of dizziness before the fit, followed by convulsions and great præcordial anguish.

Viscum alb.—Epilepsy, with constant vertigo, even when in bed; feeling as if the whole vault of the skull would be raised up; muscles of the face in constant agitation; face pale; aura rises from feet to head.

Zincum.—**Epilepsy from cerebral exhaustion** (Phos., Lyc., Kali br.); peevish, whining, hungry days before attack; symptoms felt mostly during rest, $<$ after dinner and towards evening; fainting fits; left side cold; twitching in various muscles; the whole body jerks during sleep; fidgety feet; **infantile epilepsy.**

Zizia aurea.—Spasms of the muscles of the face and extremities. Before spasms labor-pains cease and feels pain in epigastrium.

Aurea epileptica: like a mouse: Bell., Calc., Ign., Nitr. ac., Sil., Sulph.; **from solar plexus:** Bufo, Ind., Nux v., Sil.; **from stomach:** Bell.; **abdomen to head,** with heat: Ind.; glow from **feet to head,** face pale: Visc. alb.; **cold air over spine** and body: Agar.; aura spreads from **toes and fingers:** Cupr.; from **heart:** Calc. ars., Lach., Naja; **knows attack is coming:** Amyl (feels a dread), Arg. nit., Cupr., Natr. m.

Vertigo: Ars., Hyosc., Kali br., Calc. carb. (sudden attack), Caust. (suddenly falls, but soon conscious), Camph., Cedr., Cann. ind., Kali iod., Tarent. (hystero-epilepsy), Lach., Ind. ($<$ before attack), Carb. an. (shrieks, opens her mouth, bends to right and backward, with hands raised), Sec.

Headache before attack: Bell., Cann. ind., Caust., Calc. carb., Cina, Staph., Zinc.

During the attack unconscious: Absinth., Agar., Amyl, Ars., Bell., Bufo, Calc. carb., Calc. ars., Camph., Caust., Canth., Cham., Cic., Crotal., Cocc., Cupr., Glon., Hydr. ac., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Œnan., Op., Plumb., Sec., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Stann., Stram., Tarent., etc.

Crying out: Cedr., Cic., Crotal., Cupr., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Nitr. ac., Op., Nux v., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Veratr. vir.; **rage**: Bell., Canth., Hyosc., Stram.; **face red**: Æth., Bell., Camph., Caust., Cic., Cin., Cupr., Ign., Ipec , Lyc., Nux v., Stram.; **face purple**: Agar., Absinth., Atrop., Camph., Cic., Cin., Cupr., Hyosc., Nux v., Œnan., Op., Plumb., Veratr.; **face pale**: Amm. carb., Ars., Bell., Calc. carb., Caust., Chin., Cic., Cin., Cupr., Lach., Ipec., Mosch., Natr. m., Plumb., Puls., Sil., Stann., Sulph.; **face yellow**: Cic. Plumb.

Pupils dilated: Bell., Carbol. ac., Cic., Cin., Cocc., Œnan., Plumb.; **contracted**: Op , Phyt.

Constriction of larynx: Bell., Hydr. ac., Hyosc., Cocc.; **stertor**: Absinth., Camph., Hyosc., Nux v., Œnan., Op.; **dyspnœa**: Amm. carb., Bell..Camph., Cic., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **suffocation**: Cocc., Cupr., Op.; **palpitations**: Ars., Cedr., Glon., Lach., Laur., Naja, Merc., Sulph.; **feeble heart's action**: Hydr. ac., Hyosc., Œnan.

Grand mal: Bufo, Hydr. ac., Cic., Cupr., Calc. ars., Hyosc., Œnan., Plumb., Sec., Op., Kali br., Bell., Sil., Brom., Amm. br., Ars., Stram., Absinth., Calc. carb., Caust., Puls., Sep , Sulph., etc.

Petit mal: Caust., Calc. carb., Kali br., Kali iod. (traumatic), Bell., Puls., Stram., Sulph.

Hystero-epilepsy: Cann. ind., Caust., Cocc , Ign., Nux m., Plat., Puls., Stram., Tarent.

Frequent repetition of spasms: Absinth., Amyl nitr., Art., Arg. nit., Ars., Bell., Cic., Glon., Nux m., Œnan., Op., Plumb., Sec.

Periodical: Agar., Ars., Cedr., Chin., Chin. sulph., Cupr., Ign., Lach., Nux v., Plumb., Sec., Vip.; from **abuse of alcohol**: Camph., Asa., Arn., Nux v.; **gouty**: Colch., Nux v.; **onanism**: Bufo, Calc., Nux v., Plat., Plumb., Sep., Sulph ; **sexual indulgence**: Kali br.; **congenital**: Helleb., Veratr.; **chronic**: Bufo, Caust., Kali bi., Plumb., Salamander, Œnan., Tarent ; **recent**: Bell., Calc. carb., Hydr. ac., Cupr., Glon., Ign., Nux v., Sulph.; **nocturnal**: Art., Ars., Aur., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Cupr., Nitr. ac.; **syphilitic**: Aur., Iod., Kali iod., Merc. cor., Merc. iod., Mez., Nitr. ac.; **uterine**: Arg. nit., Cimicif., Ign., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Sabin , Sulph.; **menstrual**: Arg. nit., Calc. carb., Caust., Cupr , Cimicif., Cedr., Ign., Zinc.; **testicular**: Thuj , Rhod., Puls., Zinc., Clem., Cocc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Tereb.; **abdominal**: Bufo, Ind., Calc., Nux v., Sil.; **traumatic**: Arn., Cic vir., Hyper., Natr. sulph., Op.

EPISTAXIS, Nosebleed.

Aconite.—Approach to nosebleed heralded by marked anxiety and restlessness, with fulness of head, in young and plethoric persons.

Agaricus.—Epistaxis in **old people,** of a passive character; in blowing the nose blood comes out of it, early in the morning, immediately after rising; this is followed by violent epistaxis; from overwork at desk; profuse fetid discharge from nose.

Aloe.—Nosebleed in bed after waking up; redness of nose in open cold air.

Ambra gris.—Copious nosebleed early in the morning; dried blood gathers in the nose; lean, delicate, sickly-looking people; nosebleed with the menses.

Ammonium carb.—Epistaxis every morning on washing face, after dinner, after repeated sneezing, especially if after the flow has ceased a bloody mucus is often blown from the nose; epistaxis with dry coryza, especially at night, without the slightest air passing through; when stooping blood

rushes to tip of nose. Hands look blue after washing in cold water and veins distended.

Antimonium crud.—Nosebleed with vertigo, after headache, following rush of blood to head.

Antimonium sulph. aurat.—Nosebleed on washing.

Antimonium tart.—Uncontrollable epistaxis, with spongy gums, as in scurvy; nosebleed, followed by fluent coryza, with sneezing

Argentum met.—Violent bleeding when blowing the nose, with tickling, crawling sensation in nose, or after dinner.

Arnica.—Epistaxis, preceded by tingling; copious after every exertion, from mechanical causes; after washing face, during whooping-cough, typhus, etc.; nosebleed in growing children; discharge of several drops of thin blood from nose on first blowing it in the morning; blood bright-red, mixed with clots and leaving a bruised sensation behind.

Arsenicum.—Nosebleed after a fit of passion; passive hæmorrhage, accompanied by vomiting and great distress and restlessness.

Baptisia.—Epistaxis or oozing of dark blood from nose during typhoid (Apis).

Baryta carb.—Epistaxis before catamenia; frequent nosebleed, especially with florid, scrofulous persons.

Belladonna.—Nosebleed of little children at night, with congestion to head; blood flows freely, even from both nostrils, drop by drop; nosebleed when in bed or on waking in the morning.

Borax.—Bleeding of nose in the morning and pulsating headache in the evening; headache < after nosebleed.

Bovista.—Nosebleed during morning sleep, with vertigo; every time he blows nose drops of blood issue from it, or when sneezing.

Bromium.—Nosebleed with relief of chest and eye symptoms; the nose is sore and the wings of the nose swollen; a scurf forms in it, with pain and bleeding when wiping it.

Bryonia.—**Vicarious menstruation**; after being overheated or in anæmia; nosebleed in the morning after rising, less often during day, but sometimes during sleep, or after being under the rays of a hot sun; blood florid; discharge of blood from ears.

Bufo.—Nosebleed almost produces faintness, but relieves headache.

Cactus.—Exhausting nosebleed from cardiac affections, as hypertrophy.

Calcarea carb.—Frequent and profuse nosebleed, almost to faintness, more from right nostril, with obstructed nose, sometimes from disturbed menstruation, especially in the morning. Scrofulous children, bleeding frequently and without any apparent cause.

Camphora.—Septic nosebleed, face pale, sunken, blood dark and fluid, may flow persistently for hours or days.

Cantharis.—Epistaxis only in the **morning and at no other time.**

Capsicum.—Nosebleed in the morning in bed, bloody mucous discharge from nose when coughing.

Carbo an.—Nosebleed every morning, preceded by headache and vertigo.

Carbo veg.—Frequent and continued nosebleed, especially in the morning and forenoon, or when pressing at a stool, **great paleness of face during and after bleeding**; fainting sometimes before; blood thin and black, < at night, in old and debilitated persons, excited by motions or jarring; < after debauch (Nux v.); often followed by a pain over chest.

China.—Habitual nosebleed, especially in the morning from 6 to 7, and often renewed; repeated losses of blood cause patient to feel weak and anæmic (Fer.), with humming in ears, pale face and fainting spells (Calc. carb.).

Cina.—Nosebleed in children suffering from helminthiasis (Merc., Spig.); constant desire to rub, pick or bore into the nose, ill-humor, etc.

Coffea.—Nosebleed with heavy head and ill-humor.

Cocculus.—During pregnancy with hæmorrhoidal complications.

Conium.—Nosebleed, with suppressed menses, from taking cold; frequent ebullition of blood, from slightest cause, after sneezing; in spring.

Copaiva. — Epistaxis after wounds; severe spontaneous nosebleed of young boys.

Crocus.—Discharge from one nostril of very tenacious, thick, stringy black blood, with cold sweat in large drops on forehead; suits women who menstruate long and profusely and are subject to fainting at the approach of menses; epistaxis in overgrown, delicate children; periodicity and chronicity; yellowish, sallow color of face; sour taste in mouth.

Crotalus hor.—Epistaxis at onset or during course of zymotic or septic diseases (Bapt.) or in broken-down constitutions with depraved state of blood, which is thin, dark and does not coagulate; flushes of face, vertigo, fainting; especially during diphtheria (Lach., Nitr. ac., Chin.).

Dulcamara.—Hot, bright-red blood, with pressure above nose, < after getting wet; pressure continues after bleeding stopped.

Elaps—Nose bleeds when violently blown or after a blow; sudden, profuse, while walking.

Erigeron.—Bright-red blood, with rush of blood to head, red face and fever.

Ferrum.—Profuse and repeated bleeding, nostrils continually full of clotted blood, especially in anæmic persons, subject to ebullitions, with an ashy pale face, flushing easily, who are always cold, even in bed; emaciated and weak from recurrent epistaxis (Chin.); epistaxis in children with frequent changes in color of face; blood light or lumpy, coagulates easily (Merc., Puls.). *Fer. picr.* will often relieve, where the metal fails.

Glonoinum.—Epistaxis **from sun-heat**, face flushed, hot and red; head feels full, large and swollen, congested; > in open air and during sleep.

Graphites.—When preceded by rush of blood to head and heat of face, frequently repeated, in the evening, at night or in the morning, with running coryza, especially in women whose menses are too scanty and too pale, or too late; bloody mucous discharge from nose.

Hamamelis.—Flow passive, non-coagulable, with feeling of tightness at the bridge of the nose; profuse, idiopathic or vicarious, especially in young, anæmic girls or when there is hæmoptysis at the same time. Mind calm, fulness of head.

Hydrastis.—Nosebleed from left nostril, with burning rawness, followed by itching.

Indigo.—Nosebleed, with vanishing of sight; right nostril bleeds easily, with constricted sensation in cardiac region and palpitation; great irritation and tickling in the root of nose, with dry cough.

Ipecacuanha.—Profuse epistaxis of bright-red blood, most harassing itching in nostrils; preceded by nausea; in continuous or intermittent fevers, during whooping-cough, face pale, bloated, with blue margins around eyes.

Kali bichrom.—Nosebleed with dry coryza, preceded by pressure and tightness at the root of nose; blood thick and of a dark-red color; persistent tickling high up in nostril.

Kali carb.—**Periodical nosebleed,** recurring every morning at 9 or **when washing face** (Amm. carb.); after great loss of blood (Chin.).

Kali nitr.—Nosebleed without relief to headache; clotted blood or some balls of blood come from nose when blowing it.

Kreosotum.—Epistaxis of thin, bright-red blood from both nostrils in the morning, or of thick black blood with foul odor from nose.

Lachesis.—Nosebleed, bright-red or dark, **persistent**, with headache; before menses and at climaxis; from blowing nose, in diphtheria; < mornings.

Lachnanthes.—Profuse hæmorrhage from nose, blood pale; head feels enlarged as if split open with a wedge from outside inward; body icy-cold, cannot get warm even under a feather-bed; head burns like fire, with much thirst; skin moist and sticky.

Ledum pal.—**Long-lasting nosebleed**, afterwards sore in upper part of nose, with violent burning; blood pale; distension of veins in gouty patients; valvular affections of heart.

Lycopodium.—Profuse nosebleed, followed by frequent blowing of blood from nose; discharge of clotted blood from nose.

Magnesia carb.—Bleeding from right nostril in the morning, nose swollen evenings; < from 3 to 5 A. M., with violent sneezing and tickling in right nostril.

Melilotus.—Profuse nosebleed from congestion of blood to head, with feeling as if all blood was there, rapid pulse, high fever, violent throbbing of carotids, red face; oppressed for breath and seemed to be smothered up.

Mercurius—Bleeding preceded by pressure around the head, as from a band: nosebleed from coughing and during sleep; **blood hangs down like black icicles after coagulating** in nose (Croc., Kali bi.); glandular swellings, sore mouth, etc.; helminthiasis.

Mezereum.—Bleeding from right nostril in the evening before going to sleep; blood bright-red; trickling of blood from right nostril.

Millefolium.—Excessive nosebleed in congestions to chest and head; piercing pains from eyes to root of nose; blood bright-red, arterial, flowing without apparent cause.

Moschus.—Nosebleed with paleness of face and fainting, one cheek hot without redness, the other red without heat.

Natrum mur.—Nosebleed when stooping or when coughing at night; very frequent and blowing much clotted blood from the nose.

Natrum sulph.—Nosebleed during menses stops and returns often, especially early in the morning; nosebleed before menses, bright-red, sometimes also while sitting, even at night in bed.

Nitric acid.—Exhausting epistaxis of venous blood; gums swollen and dark red, easily bleeding, < by water and washing, from weeping, at night and in the morning; stitches, as from a splinter in the nose, on touch; acrid watery discharge from nose.

Nitrum.—Nosebleed, blood acrid, like vinegar; tip of nose inflamed, sore.

Nux moschata.—Nosebleed, blood dark, black; oversensitiveness of smell.

Nux vomica.—Epistaxis from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow, < mornings, preceded or accompanied by frontal headache, red cheeks and cephalic congestion; during sleep; blood usually dark.

Phosphorus.—Nosebleed while straining at stool or early in the morning in tall, slim girls at the age of puberty; severe epistaxis during diphtheria, following detachment of the membrane from the nose; profuse bleeding from nose, often accompanied by profuse sweat; bloody streaks in the nasal mucus.

Pulsatilla.—**Nosebleed from suppressed menses**, blood partly fluid and partly clotted, intermitting in intensity, < by going into a warm room

or in a recumbent position. Nosebleed with dry coryza in anæmic women whose courses are scanty, late or suppressed.

Rhus tox.—Frequent nosebleed, almost only when stooping, at stool or from exertion; at night or in the morning; blood coagulates quickly, of a bright color.

Sarsaparilla.—Epistaxis with feeling as if small bubbles were bursting in the nose; bleeding from each nostril, when blowing nose, light-colored blood

Secale corn.—**Dark, thin blood flows steadily** with great prostration and thready pulse due to previous bleeding; in old people or drunkards or in young feeble women.

Sepia.—Epistaxis during pregnancy or childbed, or in women suffering from uterine disorders in whom the menses were absent for some time, especially if brought about by a fall or blow on the nose (Arn., Cic.), and frequently recurring at the least touch of the nose; bright-red flow suddenly appearing and as suddenly disappearing, in the morning and also several times during the day.

Silicea.—Profuse epistaxis; drops of blood fall from the nose at times, on stooping; by picking inside of nose; at dinner; profuse, dark-red flow from right nostril with relief of headache.

Spigelia.—Violent nosebleed with endocarditis (Cact.); sneezing, with discharge of bloody mucus in the morning after walking.

Stramonium.—Black hæmorrhage from nose, followed by warm sweat and general relief; nosebleed, dark, in lumps; in whooping-cough.

Sulphur.—Nosebleed at 3 P. M. (Bry., 3 A. M.), with vertigo and great soreness of nose to touch; nosebleed just before and after menses; clotted blood is always discharged on blowing nose. Great disposition to epistaxis.

Sulphuric acid.—Oozing of dark, thin blood from nose (Crotal.), evenings, < from smelling coffee, while sitting or standing; old people; septic states; dark-brown froth issuing from nostrils.

Tarentula hisp.—Profuse epistaxis, blood black, each drop coagulating and sinking at once like a bullet, to the bottom of the vessel and forming a large black clot; while washing face drops of blood fall from left nostril.

Veratrum alb.—Nosebleed before menses (Thea.); during sleep at night; face pale, body cold, pulse slow, intermittent.

Vinca minor.—Frequent nosebleed, distressing dryness and heat of the nose, extending into the frontal sinuses.

Zincum.—Nosebleed for a short time on blowing nose, after dinner, followed by stupefaction of forehead, as from apoplexy, with swimming of objects before eyes; frequent blowing of blood from nose.

Blood—black and thick: Croc., Merc., Nux, Puls.; **black and thin**: Crotal., Ham., Nitr. ac., Sec., Sulph. ac.; **tenacious**: Croc., Merc., Sec., Veratr.; **pale**: Bar., Carb. an., Crotal., Dig., Dulc., Kreos., Hyosc., Led., Sabad.; **clotted**: Arn., Bell., Cham., Croc., Fer., Ipec., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Stram.; **dark and non-coagulable**: Ham., Lach.; **dark and coagulating**: Croc., Merc., Puls., Nux v.

Bleeding—mornings: Agn. cas., Amb., Amm.carb.,Bell.,Berb.,Bor.,Bov., Bry.,Calc.,Canth., Caps., Carb. v., Chin., Colch., Dros., Graph., Hep., Kali carb., Kreos., Lach., Magn., Natr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Sulph., Thuj.; **afternoon**: Carb. an., Lyc., Natr. sulph., Nitr., Sulph.; **evening**: Ant. crud., Bor., Coff., Colch., Dros., Fer., Graph., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Sep., Sulph. ac., Sulph.; **night**: Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Graph., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Rhus, Veratr.; **while sleeping**: Bry., Merc., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph., Veratr.; **when washing face**: Amm. carb., Arn., Kali carb.; **after dinner**: Amm. carb., Arg. nit.

Nosebleed—vicarious: Bry., Ham., Lach., Puls.; **before menses**: Lach.; **menses too scanty**: Puls., Sec., Sep.; **too profuse**: Acon., Calc., Croc., Sabad.; **amenorrhœa**: Bry., Ham., Lach., Phos., Puls., Sep.; during **pregnancy**: Cocc., Sep.; **climaxis**: Bell., Bry., Ham., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Sulph. ac., Sulph.; **in diphtheria**: Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Lach., Merc. cyan., Nitr. ac., Phos.; **in typhoids**: Bry., Crot., Lach., Phos. ac. (no relief), Rhus; from **anæmia**: Carb. v., Chin., Cin., Fer., Sec.; from **hyperæmia**: Acon., Alum., Bell., Bufo, Cham., Croc., Graph., Melilotus, Rhus; from **worms**: Cin., Merc., Spig., Tereb.

EPITHELIOMA.

Ars., Aur., Bell., Brom., Calc. oxal., Calc. phos., Cundurango, Hydrast., Kali mur., Merc., Phos., Phyt., Sep., Sil., Thuj. **Epithelium of eyelid**: Apis, Calc. oxal., Hep., Hydr. ac., Kali sulph., Lach. **Epithelioma of lip and face**: Acet. ac., Arg. nit., Ars., Ars. iod., Aur., Aur. natr. mur., Bell., Carb. an., Chel., Clem., Con., Hydrast., Kali mur., Kali sulph., Kreos., Lach., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Thuj. Compare Carcinoma.

EPULIS, Tumor of Gums.

Calc. carb., Cham., Graph., Hep., Merc. iod., Natr. m., Sep., Sil., Thuja.

ERECTIONS.

Turgescence of the penis or clitoris.

Absence of: *Lyc.*, Agn., Lach., Magn., Caust., Con., Graph., Hep., Kali; **too short**: *Con.*, Calc., Magn. aust.; **without venereal desire**: *Phos. ac.*, Ambr., Cann., Eug., Fluor. ac., Galv., Lach., Magn., Sabad., Sen.; **painful**: *Canth.*, *Nux v.*, *Thuj.*, Alum., Bor., Cann., Hep., Ign., Kali, Lact., Merc., Mosch., Natr., Nitr. ac., Sabad.; **too easy**: Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Sabin.; **too weak**: Agar., Bar., Hep., Lyc., Sel., Sulph.; **too strong**: *Zinc.*, Canth., Kreos., Phos., Puls., Sabad., Tart.; **too often**: Cann., Canth., Chin., Graph., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Thuj., Zinc.; **insufficient**: Con., Magn. austr.; **in the morning**: *Nux v.*, Amb., Brom., Caps., Cimex, Lact., Phos., Thuj.; **at night**: *Canth.*, *Merc.*, *Natr.*, *Natr. m.*, Puls., Zinc.; Alum., Aur., Fluor. ac., Gingseng, Nitr. ac., Ol. an., Plat., Plumb., Rhus, Staph., Thuj.; **with toothache**: Mez.; **with desire for stool**: Thuj.; **during stool**: Ign.; **in the evening**: Cinnab., Phos.

ERGOTISM.

Raphania: Acon , Bell., Colch., Hyosc., Op., Plat., *Solan. nigr.*, Stram., Rhus, or especially when gangrene sets in: Ars., Chin., Euphor., Sil.

ERYSIPELAS.

Acon., Amm.carb., Anthrac.,Apis, Arn.,Ars., Bell., Bor., Canth., Camph., Comocl., Crotal., Cupr., Euphor., Lach., Puls., Rhus, Stram., Sulph.

Aconite.—Intense synochal fever at the start, with restlessness, fear of death, etc.

Ailanthus.—Typhoid erysipelas with dusky color of eruption; occipital headache with confusion of ideas; stupor and insensibility; great prostration.

Ammonium carb.—**Erysipelas of old people,** when cerebral symptoms are developed, while the eruption is still out; debility and soreness of the whole body; tendency to gangrenous destruction; adynamia.

Anthracinum.—Gangrenous erysipelas with typhoid symptoms; great pain in head and dizziness; delirium and unconsciousness; great depression and prostration; fainting and copious sweating; sleep short and unrefreshing, more like stupor.

Apis mell.—**Œdematous erysipelas of the face,** traveling from right to left, commencing about eye and spreading across face to left side, assuming a pinkish rosy hue (Bell. bright-red, Rhus dark-red, Lach. dark-bluish black); eyelids protrude like sacs of water; eruption, which may also have a purplish hue, stinging, burning, prickling, sensitive to the slightest touch; high fever with dry skin and thirst or thirstlessness; tendency to invade meninges; patient fidgety, nervous, cannot sleep, though sleepy; sensation of suffocation; sphacelated spots here and there; traumatic erysipelas; chronic erysipelas, recurring periodically; phlegmonous erysipelas.

Arnica.—**Habitual erysipelas** running a tedious course; phlegmonous erysipelas with extreme tenderness and painfulness on pressure, with tendency to formation of bullæ; swelling hot, hard, shining, even deep red; patient nervous, cannot stand pain and feels tired and bruised as after hard work as if beaten.

Arsenicum.—**Adynamia, burning skin**; excessive restlessness, cerebral symptoms; erysipelas taking on a gangrenous character, especially about the joints of the lower extremities.

Belladonna.—**Bright-red swelling, smooth form,** intense fever and acute pains with throbbing in affected parts; initial stage of **meningeal complication** with evidence of irritation, deliria, awakens frightened, grinding teeth, sees visions as soon as he closes eyes, hot head, cold feet, pulse full and hard; lancinating, stinging, throbbing pains in the deeper parts involved in the inflammation; phlegmonous erysipelas with violent thirst, high fever, dry tongue, parched lips, etc.; right side; **tendency to spread in streaks.**

Borax.—Erysipelas of **cheeks,** especially left side of face, painful when laughing, with sensation as if there were **cobwebs on face**; frequent attacks of erysipelas.

Bryonia.—Erysipelas of **joints,** with drawing tearing pains, increased by motion, slow development of rash or sudden receding of eruption, with difficult respiration or diarrhœa.

Camphora.—Erysipelatous red cheeks and face, delirium, anorexia, thirst; dull aching pains in back and limbs.

Cantharis.—Erysipelas begins on **dorsum of nose** and spreads to both cheeks, but more to the right, followed by desquamation; vesicular inflammation, vesicles break and discharge an excoriating fluid; fine stinging, burning pains internally and externally, patient being uneasy, restless, distressed, dissatisfied; unquenchable thirst, with disgust for all kinds of drinks; kidneys and bladder involved; typhoid erysipelas; after injurious use of Arn.

Chelidonium.—Facial erysipelas spreading over **hairy scalp,** very sore to the slightest touch; heat of head, redness of face does not disappear under pressure of the finger; tongue covered with thick yellow fur; loss of appetite with disgust and nausea; thirst with dryness of mouth and throat; restlessness.

China.—Weakness and exhaustion from high fever; frightful swelling of face with vesicles; sleeplessness or delirious sleep; involuntary defeca-

tion and urination. (Jousset orders China wine, tablespoonful every hour.)

Comocladia (Rhus tox.).—Burning on face and eyes, with sensation as if right eye were being pushed out of the head, < towards evening; excessive swelling of face, with tormenting itching and burning; corrosive itching of the head; dizziness or heaviness of head, with shooting pains; > by motion.

Crotalus hor.—**Phlegmonous, phlyctænous or œdematous erysipelas**; skin bluish-red; low fever and prostration; diarrhœa with offensive stools, **dissecting wounds** with accumulation of dirty pus in distant parts.

Euphorbium.—**Vesicular erysipelas**; **dark-red cheeks**, covered with yellow vesicles as large as peas, or cheeks of a livid dark hue, threatening gangrene; anxiety as from poison, dim vision, apprehensiveness; pains boring, gnawing, digging, extending from the gums into the teeth and ear, with itching and crawling when pains are relieved; teeth crumble off; erysipelatous gastritis.

Graphites.—Erysipelas beginning **on the nose** (Canth.), with sticky, gummy secretion, burning tingling pains, and spreading over head to face, from right to left; **chronic disposition of phlegmonous erysipelas to return**; tendency of lymphatics and glands to enlarge and to become indurated; very liable to take cold from the least cold air; subject to tettery eruptions on face and scalp.

Hydrastis.—**Erratic form**, passing from left nose to right ear, whole face and scalp; intense lumbar pains; chills down the back, followed by fever and restlessness; **erysipelas of lower extremities**

Lachesis.—**Facial erysipelas**, **especially left side**, at first bright-red, but it soon takes on a dark-bluish hue; considerable infiltration into the cellular tissue and puffiness of the eye of affected side; pulse accelerated and weak, feet cool; drowsiness with muttering delirium or a pseudo-excitement with loquacity (Bell., right side); one-sided tense headache, extending from occiput to eyes, with vomiting, vertigo, tendency to faint and numbness.

Ledum.—Erysipelas of face and eyes from bites of insects.

Mercurius.—Phlegmonous erysipelas with **gastric and bilious complications**; bluish, spreading rapidly over face and scalp; delirium; diarrhœa alternating with constipation; copious sweating without relief (Merc. dulc.).

Nux vomica.—Gastrosis the cause of the erysipelas; burning itching all over the skin, worse in the evening; great debility, with oversensitiveness of all the senses, and irritability of temper.

Pulsatilla.—**Erysipelas erraticum**; bluish, spreading rapidly, especially about buttocks and thighs; smooth skin, headache; mucous diarrhœa, nausea; neither appetite nor thirst.

Rhus rad.—Phlegmonous erysipelas, especially when it begins in the ankle and moves gradually up the leg in the deeper tissues; sometimes with very little fever.

Rhus tox.—**Erysipelas covered with large blebs** or smaller vessels filled with bloody serum, beginning on left side of face and spreading to the right (Apis, reverse), itching especially on hairy parts; stinging burning pains, after scratching burning; swelling and dusky redness of face with partial or entire closure of eyelids; diarrhœa with black bloody stools; bruised feeling in limbs and back; > from heat; tendency to attack the brain.

Silicea.—Deep-seated phlegmonous erysipelas, after suppuration sets in; prickling tingling sensation in affected parts; tendency to boils.

Stramonium.—Adynamic type with violent cerebral symptoms, delirium, restlessness, screaming out as if terrified, tongue red or whitish and covered with fine red dots.

Sulphur.—**Erysipelas migrans**, appearing in subsequent throes, and running its course for a longer time than usual.

Terebinthina.—Erysipelas bullosum, skin red and indurated, swollen; clusters of small, flat, pale, yellow vesicles, often confluent, with large red halos, here and there turning bluish-black, showing a tendency to gangrene.

For **simple erysipelas**: Acon., Bell., Hep., Lach.; **phlegmonous**: Acon., Bell., Hep., Lach., Merc., Rhus, Sil.; Arn., Bry., Carb. an., Cham., Graph., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; Ars., Bor., Calc., Chin., Lyc., Petr., Zinc.; **œdematous**: Ars., Apis, Chin., Helleb., Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Sulph.; **vesicular**: Ars., Bell., Graph., Lach., Puls., Ran., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; **gangrenous**: Ars., Carb. v., Lach.; Camph., Chin., Mur. ac., Rhus, Sec., Sil.; **erratic**: Arn., Bell., Mang., Puls., Sabin., Sulph.

On the face: Bell., Graph., Lach., Rhus; Apis, Carb. an., Hep., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; **hairy parts**: Arn., Ars., Bell., Graph., Hep., Rhus, Sulph.; **ears**: Lach., Meph.; **nose**: Canth., Graph., Plumb.; **mammæ**: Cham., Carb. an., Phos., Sulph.; **genital parts**: Merc., Sep., Sulph.; **trunk**: Ars., Graph., Merc., Puls., Rhus; **extremities**: Bor., Calc., Graph., Hep., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Zinc.

Metastasis to the brain: Apis, Bell., Hyosc., Stram.; Bry., Crotal., Lach., Merc., Rhus, Sulph.; **testes**: Carb. v.; **female sexual sphere**: Bell., Canth., Merc., Sep., Stram.

ERYTHEMA.

Acon., Antipyrin, Arn., *Ars.*, Ars. iod., *Bell.*, Calc., Camph., Canth., Chloral, Crotal , Crot., Gels., Gins., Graph , Hydrocot., Jug c., Kali br., Lach., Lyc., Merc. dulc., *Merc. sol.*, Plat., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tereb., Urt., Veratr. vir.

Erythema. acute and febrile: Acon., Ars., Bell., Cham., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Tereb.; **intertrigo**: Acon., Cham., Chin., Graph., Petr., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Ruta, Sulph.ac.; **intertrigo infantum**: Acon., Cham., Sulph.; Bell., Calc., Chin., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Puls., Sep.; **nodosum**: 1, Arn., Bry., Cepa, Con., Lach., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph. ac.; 2, Calc., Chin., Dulc., Plumb., Sil., Sulph.; 3, Ant. crud., Apis, Bell., Cop., Led., Mez.; **papulosum**: Acon., Bell., Lach., Merc., Rhus, Sulph.; **with copious oozing**: Cham., Chin., Hep., Merc.

Erythema behind the ears: Graph., Merc., Oleand., Petr.; **at the anus**: Carb. an., Carb. v., Nitr. ac.; **between the thighs and genitals**: Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Sep., Sulph.; under the **armpit**: Ars., Carb. v., Mez., Teucr., Zinc.; of the **mammæ**: Cham., Graph.; **between the toes**: Carb. an., Graph.; slight **decubitus**: Arn., Chin., Fluor. ac., Sulph. ac.; from **marching, riding and fatigue**: Arn., Carb. an.; from exposure to the **rays of the sun**: Acon., Camph., Canth.

FAVUS, TINEA MALIGNA.

A parasitic disease from malnutrition and malhygiene. Constitutional antipsoric treatment is of the first importance, and then give also according to indications:

Arsenicum.—Scalp dry and rough, covered with dry scales and scabs; extending sometimes over the forehead, face and ears (Ars. iod.).

Baryta.—The scalp covered by a thick, offensive scurf or crust, with abundant discharge of pus, the disease extending to sides and posterior portion of neck; scrofulous enlargement of glands; otorrhœa.

Bromium.—Malignant scaldhead, oozing profusely; where the skin is dry, extreme tenderness of the scalp; unbearable fetor of the discharge.

Calcarea carb.—Scabs are thick and cover a quantity of thick pus; the scabs are large, even one-half of the entire scalp being covered with a single scab; eruption spreading to the face; thick scabs, bleeding when picked, itching slightly.

Cicuta vir.—Scaly, moist, itching eruptions upon scalp, with numerous hard nodes upon chin, through the beard, producing a crop of vesicles which fill the beard with yellow crusts, matting the hair together, with burning and itching; confluent pustules forming thick, yellow scabs on the face and other parts of body.

Clematis.—Eruption on occiput, extending down the neck, moist, sore, with crawling and stinging itching; often drying up in scales; itching < when getting warm in bed, and but temporary relief by scratching.

Cornus circ.—Dry or moist eruption. Scrofulosis, with dry, spasmodic cough, or tedious chronic cough, with mucous expectoration.

Dulcamara.—Thick, brown crusts with reddish borders on scalp, causing hair to fall out on forehead, temples and chin, > from every exposure to damp cold; glandular swellings; diarrhœa.

Graphites.—Exudation of clear gelatinous fluid, forming moist, dry scabs; matting hair together; itching of scalp.

Hepar.—When extending to nape of neck or face; ophthalmia with or without ulceration of cornea, etc.

Lappa major (Arctium lappa).—Scalp covered with a grayish-white crust, and most of the hair disappeared; eruption on the head of children; swelling and suppuration of the axillary glands.

Mezereum.—Head covered with a thick, leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair; dry eruption on the head, with intolerable itching, as if the head were in an ant's nest. White, scaly, peeling-off eruption on the scalp extending over forehead and temples.

Oleander.—Biting itching on the scalp, as if from vermin; worse back part of head and behind ears; better when first scratching it, followed by burning and soreness; worse evenings when undressing; humid, scaly, biting, eruption, especially on back part of head.

Phosphorus.—The skin of the denuded scalp is clear, white and smooth.

Psorinum.—Moist, suppurating, fetid eruption, or dry eruption; hair dry, lustreless, tangles easily; averse to having head uncovered; wears a fur cap even in hottest weather.

Staphisagria.—Yellow, moist, offensive scales; falling out of the hair; humid, itching, fetid eruption on occiput, sides of the head and behind ears· scratching changes the place of itching, but increases the oozing.

Vinca minor.—Spots on scalp, oozing moisture, matting the hair together; the hair falls out on single spots and white hair grows on it.

Viola tric.—Itching very violent; thick incrustations, pouring out a large quantity of thick yellow fluid, matting hair together.

FEBRIS CATARRHALIS.

Acon., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Gels., Merc., Nux v., Puls., etc. For the catarrhal ailments, after the fever has abated: Arn., Bry., Chin., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, etc.

FEBRIS FLAVA, YELLOW FEVER.

Maladie de Diable.

Holcombe advises *Lach.* in first stage for nerve-poisoning, and *Crotal.* in the second stage for the blood-poisoning, showing itself by exhaustion, jaundice and hæmorrhage; *Ars.* for the vomiting of second stage, when the sanguineous black vomit comes on. The Yellow Fever Commission recommends for **first stage**: Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Puls. **Second stage**: Acon., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Ars., Bell., Bry., Hyosc., Ipec., Merc. cor., Rhus, **Third stage**: Phos., Dig., Ars., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Chin. sulph., Chin. ars., Crotal., Chin., Merc., Sec., Sulph., *Carb. v.*, *Sulph. ac.*, Veratr. alb., Carbol. ac., Sulph.; during the chilly stage: Camph., Veratr.; during fever: Gels., Bry., Bell., Acon., Veratr. vir.; stage of remission: Ars., Merc., Chin., Carb. v.; nausea and vomiting during first stage: Ipec., Tart.; during second stage: Ars., Carb. v., Carbol. ac., Arg. nit., Sinap.; restlessness: Rhus tox., Hyosc., Coff.; sleeplessness: Coff., Ign.; hæmorrhage: Fer. mur., Phos., Bell., Ipec., Ham., Acet. ac.; diarrhœa, thin painless stools: Ars.; dark brown or black: Pod.; stool of arterial blood: Merc. cor.; suppression of urine: Apis, Dig., Canth., Phos. ac.; delirium: Bell., Hyosc., Stram.; black vomit: Ars., Lach., Crotal., Carb. v., Carbol. ac.; acidity of stomach: Nux v., Puls., Bry., Robin.; congestion: Bry., Camph., Veratr.

Dr. Hardenstein, of Vicksburg, recommends:

Aconite.—Erethitic stage; restless tossing about in great agony; fear of death, doubt, despair, despondency; face dark or deep red; pulse full, strong, bounding.

Argentum nit.—Meningeal symptoms, violent headache with vertigo, sharp pains from back of head to front, head thrown back. **Black vomit.**

Arsenicum album.—Nausea with fainting and oppressive feeling in the pit of the stomach; retching, hiccough, vomiting of food, of black or brown and black masses, with great thirst, but drinking little at a time, sometimes no thirst; heat and burning in stomach, which is heavy, tender, painful to pressure; sweet milk relieves; pain in liver, more in spleen, which is enlarged; pains in abdomen, relieved by heat; green, fetid, bloody stools, with tenesmus; vomiting black, acrid, putrid blood and water; urine scanty, difficult, burning; retention of urine, paralysis of bladder, discharge of pus and blood, or blood; **short breath, suffocation, neck stiff.**

Arsenicum hydr. (AsH_3.).—Dark brown skin all over; total sleeplessness; pulse frequent, excited, wants to talk constantly; face greatly changed; nausea; uninterrupted belching up, spasmodically, of a large quantity of tasteless air, with great pain in abdomen; very troublesome and annoying hiccough; vomiting of mucus, yellow, green and bitter; constant retching and vomiting after taking the least thing to eat or to drink; pressure in kidneys, extending to shoulder-blades, with pain in renal region during desire to urinate; urine dark, blackish-red, with pure blood; abdomen burning, outside; cold feet.

Belladonna.—Meningeal symptoms in any stage; headache more in front of head; oppressive pain in neck when leaning back; face bright-red or pale and cold; pulse full, hard, tense, accelerated, or full, large and slow, at times small and soft; restless and delirious; afraid of imaginary things; burning heat in face, sometimes without redness of cheeks, or burning heat, body warm, feet cold; throbbing carotid and temporal arteries; dislike to light and bright things; eyes red, burning, prominent, vomiting of blood, ringing in ears; feeling of fulness and warmth in stomach; particularly suitable

to plethoric or lymphatic people, jovial and talkative in health, but angry and violent in sickness.

Bryonia.—Suitable after Arg. nit., or Bell., for constant sopor and delirium, starting in sleep; headache more in back of head, extending into neck and shoulders; pain in cervical muscles, more in right side; pleuritic pains in chest with or without cough; back and every spot of body is sore.

Cadmium sulph.—Taste like pitch in mouth; salty, rancid belching; nausea, in mouth, chest and abdomen, often with pain and cold sweat in face; pain in abdomen, vomiting of sour yellow or black matter; burning and cutting pains in stomach; pain and stitches in left hypochondrium; pain and pulsation in sides of abdomen; cutting pains in bowels and renal region; vertigo, room and bed seem to spin around; palpitation: **It relieves the nausea and black vomit** where other drugs fail; acts well during pregnancy and with drunkards, and is useful if any of the grave symptoms appear after being exposed to a draught of air, or when perspiration is checked; stool of a gelatinous, yellowish-green semifluid character, blood passes from bowels in black, offensive clots; excessive prostration, so that **he must keep perfectly quiet** (Ars., mental and physical irritability).

Calcarea carb.—During convalescence, for headache, the pain being seated in vertex, or from occiput to vertex, or one-sided headaches with belching, weak memory, cannot sleep after 3 A. M.; often suitable after Helleb.

Camphora.—At the onset, with trembling of internal parts and coldness of limbs.

Cantharis.—**Suppression of secretion and retention of urine**; periodical anguish; burning pains in stomach; slow pulse and coma; hæmorrhage from stomach and intestines; cold sweat on hands and feet.

Carbo veg.—Plainest food disagrees; nausea, vomiting; dread of eating on account of after-pains; burning in epigastrium and abdomen; excruciating heartburn; vomiting of blood, burning in stomach, spreading to small of back and shoulders; body icy-cold; fainting; stitches in liver, pain in spleen; stool burning, light-colored, fetid, putrid, tenesmus; pressure on bladder and anus; **collapse**, cold breath, blood stagnates in capillaries; blue face, cold face and limbs, cold sweat, **impending paralysis of heart**; pulse filiform, intermittent, imperceptible.

Cepa.—Stomach weak, cannot bear anything but raw onions, and it is the only thing he desires (C. Hg.); sweats easily and copiously, blood passes with stool.

China.—During convalescence, great debility after hæmorrhages, vomiting and diarrrhœa; **night-sweats**; fruit disagrees.

Coffea.—Full of clear ideas, cannot go to sleep on account of them; acute hearing, smell and taste; talkative (Lach.); colic from overloading stomach; sleeplessness from overexcitement.

Crotalus hor.—Delirium with languor, drowsiness; moaning at night; with open eyes he talks in his delirium; terrible headache, with red, puffed face; pains all over the body and limbs, with restlessness; pulse very small, with fainting spells; cannot move and speak; **bloody sweat**, bleeding of gums, hæmorrhages from anus and other orifices; blood does not coagulate; painful retention of urine; stomach weak, cannot retain anything but brandy or gelatin; pains in bones; purple spots, yellow color of skin; black vomit, fetid, bilious or bloody stools; liver tender, heart weak; marked indifference, **perfect apathy; he seems to be only half alive.** Acts more on right side; suitable for fat or plethoric people.

Cuprum.—When convulsions threaten or set in; constant restlessness; driving out of bed; icy coldness of whole body; deathly feeling in epigastrium, vomiting in gushes of frothy mucus or blood.

Daphne Indica.—Sleeplessness from pains in the bones.

Hepar sulph.—To counteract salivation, if patient had been abused by mercury; during convalescence, if boils or abscesses develop themselves (often after Bell.); other eruptions, sensitive to touch; ulcers with bloody pus, foul smell, and pulsation in them; dyspepsia.

Ipecacuanha.—Gastric symptoms with nausea, vomiting, and aversion to food; retching after drinking water; black, pitchlike masses are vomited, or bitter, sour, acrid-smelling water.

Lachesis.—Delirium at night; drowsiness; red face; slow, difficult speech; dropped jaw; condition $<$ after sleep, $>$ after nourishment; loquacious; coma, tongue heavy, cannot open mouth wide, tongue trembles, dry and red, cracked at tip; red tip, brown centre; nausea after drinking; weakness, dyspnœa, palpitation, cold sweat; cannot bear pressure on throat or chest; anxiety about heart, cannot lie on left side; fainting; stiff neck; difficult speech; **blood dark and does not coagulate**; cellulitis, particularly of rectum and anus, with burning and blue color of skin. Acts more on left side; suitable for lean and slender persons.

Lobelia infl.—**Severe pyrosis**, constant nausea, hiccough with profuse flow of saliva; frequent gulping up of a burning, sour fluid; vomiting with cold sweat on face; nausea $<$ at night and after sleeping, $>$ by a little food or drink.

Nux vomica.—Where purgatives or sedatives have been previously used; useful also in retention of urine (Canth.) and for constipation during convalescence.

Phosphorus.—Hæmorrhagic form with petechial spots and hæmorrhages at an early stage; stinging pains and pulsations from back of head to front, small pupils; symptoms of pneumonia.

Platina.—Intense nervous wakefulness; black menstrual blood, amounting to hæmorrhage, in pregnant women (Holcombe).

Rhus tox.—In meningitis after Bry.; neck stiff; spinal membranes inflamed; pains in shoulders and back, with stiffness as from a sprain; pain in small of back, $>$ **when lying upon something hard**; sleeplessness from pain, must turn often to get ease; rheumatic pains, numbness and tingling in limbs. In typhoid sequelæ: mild delirium, talks; stupefaction; putrid taste in mouth in the morning and after eating; food, bread, etc., taste bitter; tongue dry, red tip, covered with brown mucus, imprint of teeth; watery diarrhœa, bloody, mucous, involuntary stools.

Veratrum alb.—Headache with delirium or unconsciousness; vomiting with cold and pale face, accompanied by stiffness of neck, rolling the head from side to side on the pillows, short screams; raising the head causes convulsions, vomiting, collapse with intense congestion.

FEBRIS HECTICA.

Ars., Bapt., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Hectic suppurative fevers: Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Lyc., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; from **depressing emotions:** Lach., Phos. ac., Staph.

Arsenicum.—Great emaciation with debility and palpitations; night-sweats, with hot and dry skin in daytime; thirst, obliging one to drink often, but only a little at a time; restless, unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by

sudden starting; constant desire to lie down; irritable and strange mood; loss of appetite with weak digestion, etc.

Baptisia.—Pulse frequent, full and soft; chilly sensation over back and lower limbs; thirst and flashes of heat over the face; feverishness with feeling all over as if bruised; great languor; difficult breathing, cannot get a full breath from want of power in breathing organs; sharp pains in chest when taking a long breath; restless sleep before midnight.

Calcarea.—Constant heat, with little thirst, or frequent paroxysms of flushes of heat, with anguish and palpitation of the heart, or constant shuddering, especially in the evening, with red cheeks; withering dry skin; emaciation, debility with listlessness; loss of appetite; paroxysms of anguish, in the evening; dry and short cough; great desire to be magnetized; great prostration after talking; sweat breaking out easily; great apprehensions about one's health; slow, weak digestion, night-sweats, etc.

Carbo veg.—Hectic fever, especially from chronic exhausting suppurations; thirst during chill; body icy-cold, especially from the knees down; want of all reaction.

China.—Long-lasting suppurative fevers; cheeks red; patient excessively nervous, not in proportion to his wasting strength, can scarcely raise his head from pillow; diarrhœa; night-sweats. Suppuration of lungs; particularly in drunkards, with fetid breath; skin dry, flaccid, loss of appetite, with desire for dainties or bulimy in spite of weak digestion and flatulency after eating; sleeplessness or restless, unrefreshing sleep, with anxious dreams.

Hepar.—Hectic fever with intermitting paroxysms; sweats easily by every slight motion or mental exertion; profuse, sour smelling at night.

Lycopodium.—Hectic fever with suppuration of lungs, particularly when right lung is worse than the left; coldness of one foot while the other is warm or even hot; great fermentation in intestines; chill and fever from 4 to 8 P.M.

Phosphorus.—Dry cough, with short and oppressed breathing; chilliness towards evening followed by dry heat; **debilitating diarrhœa**; exhausting **clammy night-sweats**; emaciation, debility, etc.

Phosphoric acid.—Sad oppressed mood; taciturn, listless; the hair turns gray; febrile heat in the evening, with anguish and accelerated pulse; debilitating sweats in the morning, etc.

Sanguinaria.—Hectic fever from 2 to 4 P.M., cheeks have a bright, circumscribed flush, burning and fulness in upper part of chest; dyspnœa; heart weak and irregular in its action; salivation.

Silicea.—Pale, livid complexion; dry, short coughs; emaciation; shortness of breath; boils and furunculosis from constant malassimilation; discharges thin and offensive; phthisis mucosa of old people; weariness and aching all over, especially in joints.

Stannum.—Chill of hectic fever begins at 10 A.M.; patient sad and lachrymose, nervous exhaustion, < when going down stairs; towards evening patient is flushed and hot, < from least exertion; profuse night-sweat, < towards morning.

Staphisagria.—Unsound constitution with rapid decay of teeth; scurvy, etc.

Sulphur.—Febrile heat, especially towards evening, with sharply circumscribed redness of cheeks (especially left cheek); dry skin, with thirst; thin, pale face; dry or diarrhœic and slimy stools; short suppressed breathing; palpitations; sweats towards morning; debility; tired feeling in limbs, with heaviness, dry cough, etc.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS.

Absinthium.—Chill, heat with sleep, then sweat; thirst in all stages; **obstinate autumnal fevers,** with swollen liver and spleen; attacks antepone.

Aconite.—Recent cases in young plethoric persons with anguish of mind and body and restlessness during the attack; **periodicity not very marked and apyrexia never clear**; chill from feet to chest, < by motion or uncovering; dry burning heat, with chilly shiverings running up back and great thirst for large quantities of water, everything else tastes bitter; profuse warm sweat over whole body or only on side on which he lies; < evening and night, in warm room.

Alstonia constricta.—**Chronic miasmatic intermittents,** often suppressed by quinine; general debility and great prostration; rigors; cold sweat, diarrhœa.

Alumina.—Tertian; **chill** 4 A.M. to evening, or from 5 to 8 P.M.; great thirst and nausea, no relief from heat, < from warm drinks and by slightest motion; **heat** without thirst, with anxiety at night, often only on right side of body, < by motion; **sweat** at night, in bed, most profuse on right side of face or no sweat at all. During apyrexia continual empty eructations which relieve; **unconquerable disposition to lie down.**

Ammonium mur.—**Fever paroxysm every seven days**; chill running up back; chill and heat alternating, ending with copious sweat, < from every motion.

Ammonium picric.—Fevers maltreated with quinine or having a quinine cachexia engrafted upon a malarial one. Periodical headaches, nervous, bilious, gastric, recurring every four, seven, fourteen days or once a month, in women just before or after menses.

Antimonium crud.—**Much gastric disturbance**; the greatest sadness and woeful mood; **chilliness** predominates, not relieved in a warm room; violent shaking chill towards noon, with thirst (for beer), or thirstlessness; aching in forehead, bitter taste, and eructations of food taken; pain in chest, with heat and drawing in sacrum, sweat breaks out during the heat, but soon disappears and is again followed by dry heat; great desire for sleep; during apyrexia tongue thick and white; sore feeling and redness on border of tongue; constipation or diarrhœa; disgust for drink and food, desire for pickles; quotidian or tertian fevers with loathing, nausea, vomiting, cutting in bowels and diarrhœa or constipation.

Antimonium tart.—Intermittents from exposure in damp cellars or basements; nausea, vomiting and anorexia; great sleepiness or irresistible inclination to sleep; < in damp cold weather, motion, lying down at night; **epidemics of winter or early spring,** quotidian, tertian and quartan type; tertians anteponing. **Chill and heat** alternating during the day without thirst; cold skin, trembling and chilliness always from within outward; short chill and long-lasting heat, with somnolency and profuse sweat on forehead; intense thirst and delirium during heat in tertian. Profuse sweat all over, < while sweating, but > after. Weariness, lassitude, exhaustion, with great depression of spirits, neither appetite nor thirst during apyrexia.

Apis mell.—Intermittents in seasons when the flies sting with unusual vigor. Type: quotidian, double quotidian, tertian. **Chill with thirst,** or none, about 3 P.M., begins in front of chest, abdomen, knees; **oppression of chest as if he would smother**; < from warmth or in a hot room; sleep and urticaria as chill passes off. **Heat without thirst,** with inclination to uncover, burning hot, dry skin all over, especially in spots on abdomen,

chest and hands, which felt as if dead during chill, oppression and burning in chest with sensation of smothering; intense headache with sleepiness; itching, burning nettlerash, heat of room unbearable, lips swell and are painful; sleep. **Sweat imperfect or absent** or of a very light grade, it often breaks out, dries up, breaks out and dries up again, no thirst; weak, trembling and sleepy. Old, protracted, mismanaged cases, no appetite, craves milk which relieves. During apyrexia great prostration, soreness and pain under left ribs, in spleen, in all limbs and joints; skin sallow or waxen, feet œdematous; urine scanty; sleepless; urticaria.

Aranea diad.—Remarkable periodicity. At precisely same hour quotidian or tertian fever. **Chill long-lasting,** often twenty-four hours, < on rainy, cold days, from bathing in cold water, from damp dwellings, > in fresh air, when walking or smoking; **heat slight or wanting, no sweat,** no thirst. Chilliness hardly relieved by anything, even in midsummer. Annual return of intermittents, first contracted in cold and wet localities. **Apyrexia** clear, spleen enlarged; anteponing menses, too much and lasting too long; patient subject to hæmorrhages; < **at every cold or damp change of the weather.**

Arnica.—**Congestive malarial intermittents,** tertian or quartan, with hyperæsthesia of spinal cord; thirst for large quantities of water, with gaping and stretching before the attack, drinking refreshes. **Chill,** usually afternoon or evening, **with thirst,** vomits afterwards; chill with pain in muscles of back and extremities and sensation as if cold water were poured over him; chill in pit of stomach, chill with burning of face, rest of body cold; chilly from slightest movement of bedclothes. **Heat with thirst,** with indifference, stupor and weakness; great internal heat, with coldness of hands and feet and still cannot bear the slightest uncovering as it makes him feel chilly. **Sweat** sour, offensive, < when sweating; breath sour, fetid; taste bitter, putrid, of rotten eggs; longing for liquors. **Apyrexia**; headaches, bruised feeling all over, debility and aversion to exercise; yellow face, no appetite; great weakness, must lie down, yet bed feels too hard, changes position often for relief. **It antidotes quinine maltreatment.**

Arsenicum.—Intermittents contracted in the salt marshes near the seashore; intermittent neuralgia affecting one side of face, almost maddening pain, driving sufferer from place to place, at its acme nausea and vomiting, buzzing in ears; intermittent, semilateral headache; periodical complaints when the year comes round. Before the attacks faintness, inclination to lie down, sleepy, pain in abdomen and chest. **Irregular in type and stage and periods,** anticipating. **Chill** irregular, mingling of heat and chilliness; chills alternating with heat, > by external heat; great thirst, drinks little and often; desires warm drinks. **Heat intense,** long-lasting, dry, burning, pungent to touch, with inclination to uncover and insatiable thirst for hot drinks; cold water he ejects and it makes him feel chilly; oppressed breathing; great restlessness, burning pain in spleen and bowels. **Sweat** with cessation of former symptoms, sour and offensive, with excessive thirst or no sweat at all, the dry heat continuing all night. Drinks large quantities during sweat, or little and often in chill and sweat. **Apyrexia**; great weakness and prostration with desire for stimulants, wine and coffee; pale, sunken face; abdomen bloated; fetid watery diarrhœa, great desire to lie down, great præcordial anguish; violent pains or lameness of extremities; hungry after paroxysms; tendency to degenerate into remittent fever; dropsy as the result of enlarged spleen and liver. The paroxysm is generally not complete. **One (especially the cold) stage is generally wanting.**

Baptisia.—**Tendency to become typhoid.** Quotidian type, chill, fever and

sweat afternoons. Chill all day, up and down the back, whole body feels sore; **heat** in flushes, burning in parts, especially face, as if sweat would break out, moves to a cool part of the bed; limbs hot but feet cold. **Apyrexia:** feels sick all over, restless and uneasy. **Autumnal fevers.**

Baryta carb.—**Great sensitiveness to atmospheric changes.** Chill daily afternoons, followed by alternating chilliness and flushes of heat, **with icy-cold feet. Heat** dry and burning; chilly when undressing, must wrap up in blanket to get warm, although her skin is burning hot to the touch of others; soles of feet burn, yet she cannot put hands or feet from under the bedclothes because it makes her chilly, towards morning she falls into an uneasy sleep with slight perspiration. **No thirst in any stage.** Prostration after paroxysms. **Apyrexia:** white tongue, bitter taste, appetite capricious; constantly weak and weary, wishes to lean on something, to sit or lie down.

Belladonna.—Periodicity not marked. Anteponing quotidian or tertian. Chill begins in both arms, thence over body, **without thirst.** Chill with violent, bursting headache, dilated pupils; dread of light and noise; pale face when lying down, red when sitting up, and icy-cold feet; chill after eating. **Heat intense, with great thirst,** within and without, averse to uncovering. **Sweat** on covered parts only, stains linen yellow, disposition to perspire. Irritable, whining mood, mouth and fauces dry, food tastes salty, bread sour.

Bovista.—Chill 5 to 8 A. M. or 7 to 10 P. M., no thirst; **chill predominates,** even when sitting near warm stove, without heat or sweat, or **heat** with thirst and restlessness, > by uncovering; **sweat,** especially upon chest, profuse in axilla, smelling like onions. **Apyrexia:** great weakness in all joints, drops things from hands as from weakness.

Bryonia.—When warm weather sets in after cold days; from cold drinks or ices in hot weather; after taking cold in summer. Anteponing or postponing quotidian, tertian and quartan. **Chill and great thirst** for large quantities of water which relieve; shaking chill all over with stitching pains in chest and spleen and violent, dry, racking cough; chill begins on lips, tips of fingers and toes, < in warm room, from motion. **Heat with increased thirst** and pleuritic pains, wants to be quiet; paleness of face. **Sweat** profuse, sour, oily, especially on side on which he lies. **Apyrexia:** gastric and rheumatic symptoms.

Cactus.—**Periodicity well marked.** Quotidian fever at same hour each day, at 11 A. M. or P. M. **Chill without thirst,** not relieved by heat or covering; coldness in back and icy-cold hands. **Heat with some thirst at close of heat,** flushes in face, unbearable heat in abdomen, horrible anxiety about heart. **Sweat with great thirst,** but it does not appear after exposure to the sun; where we meet congestion to head, flushed face, dyspnœa, violent vomiting, suppressed micturition.

Calcarea carb.—From working while standing in cold water, causing drawing in joints and great heaviness in head and body. **Chill with thirst,** begins in scrobiculus cordis, with spasms or fixed, cold, agonizing weight, increasing with the chill and disappearing with it; external coldness and internal heat; coldness of single parts. **Heat without thirst,** followed by chill and cold hands; frequent attacks of sudden universal heat, as if she had been drenched with hot water, with inclination to uncover, and despair of life. **Sweat and no thirst;** profuse sweat on moderate exertion; clammy sweat only on the limbs; sweat after sleep. **Apyrexia** never clear, constitutional symptoms crop out everywhere.

Camphora.—Periodicity not marked. **Chills** long-lasting, icy coldness

all over, but hot internally, so that he throws off all covering; face deathly pale, limbs blue. **Congestive state of pernicious intermittents,** severe chill, with chattering of teeth, whole surface of body icy-cold, with anxiety, hot breath, spasms; or, if conscious, voice altered, sleep after chill. **Heat,** no thirst during chill or heat, distended veins, increased by motion; body hot and sweating, but averse to uncovering. **Sweat** cold over whole body, very weakening, profuse and exhausting, tongue trembling, flabby, spongy. **Apyrexia:** terrible sinking and exhaustion.

Canchalagua.—**Spring intermittents.** **Chill** severe, with chattering of teeth and shuddering over whole body; extreme paleness of face, lips and hands; soreness and bruised sensation all over, head feels as if bound, nausea, retching, vomiting of mucus tinged with bile; chill repeatedly down the spine and then spreading all over; followed by **heat** all over body; **apyrexia** clear with good appetite.

Cantharis.—Periodicity not marked. **Chill without thirst,** not relieved by external warmth or covering, feeling of coldness in spine, immediately on getting out of bed; icy coldness of hands and feet, with fearful pains in urethra; children urinate often during chill. **Heat with thirst;** burning in palms and soles or burning on soles while hands are icy-cold; burning heat at night, which she does not feel, especially on abdomen. **Sweat smells urinous,** profuse on exertion, on walking at night, cold on hands and feet. **Apyrexia:** difficult, frequent and painful urination; very thirsty, but disgust for all drinks and desire for meat; heaviness of feet, must lie in bed.

Capsicum.—Quotidian 10 A. M., 5 P. M.; tertian more rarely; thirst some time before chill. **Chill with great thirst,** yet drinking causes shuddering; chill begins between shoulder-blades, < after drinking, > **by heat to back,** lessened by walking out of doors; inward burning and external chill. **Heat and sweat coincide,** instead of following one another; face alternately pale and red; glowing hot cheeks, hot ears and hot tip of nose with cold hands and feet; heat and sweat without thirst, acrid sweat. **Apyrexia** more or less clear; painful enlargement of spleen and torpor of the abdominal nervous centres.

Carbo veg.—Periodicity not marked; **yearly return of paroxysms;** from getting overheated, from living in damp places. **Chill with thirst,** unusual lassitude, icy coldness of body and cold breath; shivering and chills in the evening, mostly on left side, especially from the knees down, even in bed. Irregular **paroxysm,** sometimes sweat before chill; one-sided chill, generally left side. **Heat without thirst,** with great anxiety and loquacity; oppressed breathing; though cold to objective touch, patient wishes to be constantly fanned. **Sweat** profuse, of a sour or putrid odor, at night and when eating. **Apyrexia:** great prostration and exhaustion; great flatulency after eating or drinking, with foulness of all excretions. After abuse of quinine.

Carbolic acid.—**Miasmatic fevers, with enlargement of spleen,** in fall, of a low, intractable form, with tendency to typhoid. **Chill without thirst,** even near the stove, from flushed face downward. **Heat** severe, alternating with shivers of short duration. **Sweat** copious at night.

Cascarilla.—**Chill with thirst for warm drinks,** slight when walking in open air. **Heat with thirst for warm drinks; sweat** profuse at night, but not debilitating.

Causticum.—**Chill without thirst,** lessened in bed and by drinking, of whole left **side,** beginning in face and moving downward, at about 4 P. M.; shivering and coldness of single parts; he is always chilly or in sweat.

Heat without thirst, alternating with chilliness, towards morning. **Sweat without thirst**, often immediately after chill, without intervening heat; profuse sweat from motion, in open air, at 4 A.M.; viscid sweat of strong urinous odor. **Apyrexia**: chronic constitutional cachexia, desire for smoked meat, for beer, aversion to sweet things; paralysis of single parts.

Cedron.—**Periodicity very marked**, quotidian, tertian; at same period of pregnancy tendency to miscarry. **Chill with thirst**, 4 A.M., 4 to 6 P.M.; general coldness all over, beginning in back, with icy-cold feet, < from least motion; hands, feet and nose icy-cold, followed by severe frontal headache, palpitation and hurried respiration. **Heat with thirst for warm drinks** (Cascar.) and emission of large quantities of pale urine; numb, dead feelings in legs; desire to sleep as heat passes off. **Sweat with thirst.** Dry heat followed by profuse perspiration, palpitation and hurried respiration; urine scanty and high-colored. **Apyrexia**: great debility. No stage is well marked, but all three run one into another; paroxysm may be ushered in by severe supra- or infra-orbital neuralgia.

Chamomilla.—**Anteponing quotidians; spring fevers. Chill without thirst**, when uncovering or undressing. Shivering and heat intermingled, mostly with one red and one pale cheek; chill on posterior, heat on anterior part of body or vice versa; coldness of body with burning heat in face and hot breath **Long-lasting heat with violent thirst** and frequent startings in sleep, great agitation, anxiety. **Hot sweat**, especially of face and head; profuse sweat on covered parts, relief of pains after sweat. **Apyrexia** never clear, patients suffer from bad digestion, are very ill-mannered.

Chelidonium.—**Chill without thirst**, beginning in hands and feet, when walking in open air, passes off in room; shaking chill, with shivering, as if dashed with ice-cold water, with nausea, running down the back. **Heat** dry on face, without thirst; burning heat in hands, spreading thence over whole body; burning cheeks of a dark-red, circumscribed color. **Sweat** during sleep towards morning, with relief of pains. **Apyrexia** never clear; stitching pains in liver, shooting towards back; slow pulse; pains in stomach, > by eating and desire for milk which is now relished.

China.—**Paludal fevers. Anteponing fevers of any type**; paroxysms tertian, quartan or every seventh day (Amm. m.). **Before great attack thirst**, canine hunger, anguish, headache, restless sleep. **Chill without thirst**; thirst ceases as soon as chill begins, < by every drink; internal and violent chill, with icy-cold hands and feet and congestion to head, even in a warm room, with pains in hepatic region. **Heat without thirst**, with distended veins, congested headache, desire to uncover, but chilly when uncovered; long-lasting heat with sleep; canine hunger, and sleepy after eating; sensation of heat in abdomen, as of hot water running down. **Sweat with great thirst**, on being covered profuse sweating which weakens, but he is so sleepy he cannot get up; profuse sweat when walking in open air; profuse sweat on neck and back when he sleeps. **Apyrexia**: anæmic and cachectic appearance, swelling of hypochondria; enlarged spleen, profuse sweating and great debility.

Chininum ars.—**Chill** always in forenoon, not at a regular hour, sometimes once every day, again every other day, ending in perspiration or without it; before the attack headache, yawning and stretching. **Heat** without thirst towards midnight, pulse full and strong, with inclination to throw off cover and open windows. **No sweat**; left hypochondrial region enlarged, abdomen bloated. No thirst or appetite for breakfast after fever in the night; fetid diarrhœa with pain in bowels.

Chininum sulph.—Time 10 A.M., 3 and 10 P.M., tertian, anteponing. **Chill with thirst**, pale face, lips and nails blue; dorsal vertebræ painful on pressure, trembling in limbs. **Heat with excessive thirst**, hot dry skin, dry mouth and fauces; flushed face, delirium; distension of veins of arms and legs; pain in spine on pressure. **Sweat with great thirst**, which gradually breaks out while perfectly quiet and becomes profuse; morning sweat; pain in lumbar vertebræ and sacrum on pressure. **Apyrexia** with great thirst, is short when chill begins again; spleen swollen and painful; hæmaturia; icterus. **Clear intermissions, regular paroxysms, nearly clean tongue and profuse sweats are the key-notes for quinine.**

Cicuta vir.—Periodicity not marked. Quotidian afternoon. **Chill** begins in chest and extends to arms and legs, with disposition to stare at one point; icy coldness of body, especially abdomen, with desire for warmth and to be near the hot stove. **Heat without thirst**, sensation of hot water in chest, arms, legs and ears, burning and redness of face, constant desire for fresh air. **Sweat** on abdomen, towards morning hours and feels better after it.

Cimex lect.—Tertian and quartan at any time of day or night. Before attack: thirst with pain in bones of limbs several hours before chill begins. **Chill without thirst**, commencing in parts which first become cold; cold shuddering as if cold water were poured over her; great drowsiness; hands and feet feel dead; pain in joints, as if tendons were too short, contracted, especially knees; oppression of chest, takes often a long breath. After chill thirst, but drinking causes headache and inability to think. **Heat without thirst**, but desire to drink on account of dryness of throat with feeling of pressure and gagging in œsophagus, followed by ravenous hunger. Musty-smelling **sour sweat, without thirst**, which relieves. **Apyrexia**: much thirst, and drinks easily.

Cina.—**Periodicity well marked, at same hour every day**, evening; tertian, quartan. Ravenous hunger before and during paroxysm. **Chill without thirst**, with hot cheeks; shivering creeping over trunk, not relieved by external warmth: cold, pale face, cold sweat on forehead, nose and hands; vomiting during chill. **Heat with thirst**; face puffed, pale around mouth and nose, with redness of cheeks and thirst for cold drinks, and very short breath. **Sweat without thirst**, light, followed by vomiting of food and canine hunger, tongue always clean. **Apyrexia**: worm symptoms; irritable, peevish and obstinate; breath foul; may be the epidemic remedy for children, when adults need other drugs.

Cocculus.—**Chill without thirst**, with severe colic, not relieved by warmth, more in back and legs, towards evening; cold stage predominant. **Heat without thirst**, intolerance of cold and warm air; head heavy and aching, on rising vertigo; glowing hot with coldness of body. **Sweat** from evening to morning, during slightest motion. **Apyrexia** not clear, paralytic weakness in back; nervous sensation of seasickness.

Coffea.—Oversensitiveness. **Chill without thirst** ascends from periphery to head and runs down the back. **Heat with thirst** and shivering down the back when lying down at night; dry warmth of face and body, yet dreads uncovering. **Morning sweat with thirst.** Quartan fevers.

Colchicum.—**Epidemic or autumnal intermittents** on a rheumatic or gouty basis. **Chills** running down back, even in a warm room, extremities cold, < on motion. **Heat with great thirst** the whole night, especially on face and extremities. **Sweat** sour-smelling or absent. **Apyrexia**: gastric symptoms, cannot bear the smell of cooking food, nausea.

Cornus circ.—Intermittents with chill and sweat predominating; diar-

rhœa with profuse sweats and general physical and mental prostration; great disposition to sleep, countenance sunken, yellow, indicative of suffering and debility.

Cornus flor.—Miasmatic fevers; paroxysms preceded by **sleepiness**, headache and dullness; **chill** severe, with cold clammy skin, or feels warm to the touch, nausea, vomiting and violent pains in abdomen. **Heat with thirst** and drowsiness; bursting throbbing headache, stupor followed by **profuse sweat** or absent. **Apyrexia**: gastric irritation, jaundice and painful diarrhœa; debility.

Curare.—**Pernicious fevers with continuous chilliness**; quotidian, 2 to 3 P.M. and continuing well into the night. **Heat burning,** accompanied by partial or transient chills; incoherent speech; great prostration; paralysis of extremities. **Sweat** cold and bloody, especially at night; > by dampness, cold weather and motion; > after first mouthful of food.

Elaps coral.—**Chill without thirst,** < by drinking cold water; chill and heat alternating, icy coldness in chest and abdomen after drinking; arms cold by putting them in water. **Heat with thirst,** alternating with chilliness, vertigo with tendency to fall forward; heat at night, he must uncover; dyspnœa and flushes of heat at night. **Sweat** cold and profuse. Quotidian.

Elaterium.—**Intermittents with cholera-like attacks**; when chills are suppressed urticaria appears; frequent change of type. **Chilliness with thirst, gaping and stretching,** all through the chill; backache and cramps in legs and soles of feet. **Heat with intense thirst**; cutting pains in bowels, nausea, vomiting and copious frothy stools. **Copious sweat** which relieves. **Apyrexia**: urticaria, relieved by rubbing; intermittents suppressed by quinine.

Eucalyptus.—Constant tendency to chills and fever; patient being comparatively well for a week or two and then relapsing; relapsing fevers of a malarious origin, in which spleen becomes affected early in the disease, being first swollen and sensitive, becomes hard and resistant; **vertigo in all stages**; dull, congestive headache; malaise; jerking, tearing or stitching pains, < at night; **sweat offensive.** Quotidian, tertian or double tertian. **Apyrexia**: extreme muscular weakness and blunted sensations, mind clear.

Eupatorium perf.—All types, anteponing, at 9 A.M. mostly. Before attack: insatiable thirst, drinking hastens chill and causes vomiting; gaping, **stretching and bone-pains in extremities. Chill with great thirst,** begins in back, between shoulders or lower down, not > by heat, comes and goes; bitter vomiting at close. **Heat with hardly any thirst**; great weakness, cannot raise head while heat lasts; cheeks deep red; intense throbbing headache; body sore from head to foot; a swallow of water causes shuddering. **Sweat scanty and absent,** sometimes profuse cold sweat at night, which relieves all pain except headache; sweat absent or light when chill is hard. **Apyrexia** imperfect; jaundice, bone-pains, loose cough. Autumnal fevers of miasmatic marshy regions; **double periodicity: chill one day in the morning, next day in the evening.**

Eupatorium purp.—Double tertian or quartan at any time of day. **Chill with thirst** begins in lumbar region, passing up and down and then extends over body; violent bone-pains; blue lips and nails; desire for hot drinks or for cold acid drinks; violent shaking with little coldness. **Long-lasting heat** with thirst, bone-pains and hunger as heat passes off. **Sweat without thirst,** mostly on upper part of body; chilly down the back, when changing position. **Apyrexia**: frequent desire to urinate; weak, tired and faint after urinary symptoms; dizziness with persistent sensation of falling to the left.

Ferrum.—**Protracted, irregular cases with fever-cakes in liver and spleen,** particularly after abuse of quinine; general hæmorrhagic diathesis; extreme paleness of face which becomes red and flushed on the least pain, emotion or exertion. Vomiting of food as chill comes on. **Chill with thirst,** in frequent short attacks, hands and feet cold and numb, face glowing hot. **Heat without thirst**; sensation of heat all over body which is cold to touch; great heat of palms of hands and soles of feet; heat of stomach with vomiting; dry heat, < towards evening, with desire to uncover, > by moving about; face fiery red. **Sweat** profuse, long-lasting, exhausting, > while sweating. **Apyrexia**: prostration, debility and great loss of muscular power; œdema of face and feet; vomiting of undigested food; weak and tired, but > when walking slowly about; moderate headache; chronic diarrhœa or lienteria; constipation; anæmic murmurs.

Gelsemium.—Simple, uncomplicated cases, especially in sensitive, nervous patients; marked **periodicity,** same hour of day, quotidian or tertian. **Chill without thirst,** running up and down the back from loins to nape of neck and occiput, with cold hands and feet, headache and heat of head and face; **nervous chill severe though skin is warm, wants to be held in order not to shake so much** (Lach.). **Burning heat without thirst,** with desire to lie still and to sleep, feeling so tired that the least exertion is objected to; semi-stupor during the long-lasting heat. **Sweat** moderate or profuse, but relieving pains, most profuse on genitals; thirst during sweat. **Apyrexia** short, great prostration of muscular system.

Helleborus.—Quartan type. **Chill** spreads from arms with pains in joints, especially knees; horrible convulsions with extreme coldness; **burning heat** of body with internal chilliness; **sweat** cold, clammy, sticky; arms continually in motion except when asleep; rheumatic pains in knees.

Hepar.—Quotidian at different hours, but regular as to time. **Chill without thirst,** < in open air, > by heat, which does not relieve; nettle-rash with violent itching and stinging, disappearing as heat begins, wants to be well covered. **Heat with thirst,** headache and slight delirium, flushing heat in face and head; fever-blisters around mouth. **Sweat**, with flushes of heat, profuse day and night without relief, < from any motion; constant offensive exhalations from body; cold, clammy, profuse, sour-smelling sweat at night, < on perineum, groins and inside of thighs. **Apyrexia** never clear, constitutional symptoms always present.

Hydrastis.—Quotidians with considerable hepatic or gastric disturbance in cachectic persons. **Chill,** morning or evening, especially in back or thighs, with aching. **Heat** in flushes over face, neck and hands or great heat of body followed by faintness, sinking, goneness of stomach and general debility. **Sweat** profuse, offensive, of the genital organs.

Hyoscyamus.—Congestive chills, from feet up to back, tertian or quartan at 11 A.M. **Chill without thirst,** < at night, with short, dry, hacking cough, with burning redness of face, chill alternating with heat; all senses too sensitive. **Heat with thirst,** skin hot and dry to touch, with distended veins, heat along the whole spine, running up back; hallucinations; fibrillar twitchings; insomnia; epileptiform convulsions. **Sweat** profuse, mostly on legs. **Apyrexia:** debility, illusions of vision, difficult to swallow liquids; vertigo, dryness of mouth and frequent cough; pulse small.

Ignatia.—Paroxysms irregular, more postponing than anticipating; violent gaping and stretching before. **Chill with great thirst** for large quantities of water, commencing in upper arms and spreading to back and chest, > **at once in a warm room or by a hot stove**; shaking chill with redness of

face, ill humor, nausea, vomiting of food and mucus. **Heat without thirst**, with sensation of dryness of skin; external heat and redness without internal heat, wants to be uncovered as soon as heat begins; heat and coldness of single parts; deep snoring sleep during heat, frequent sighing; nettlerash over body, with violent itching, > by scratching, disappearing with the sweat. **Sweat without thirst**, fainting during sweat. **Apyrexia complete**, eruption on lips and corners of mouth; face very pale.

Iodum.—Quartan and tertian fevers at any time, but more at night. Quartan fevers with a constant diarrhœa on days free from fever; left hypochondriacal region hard and acutely painful to touch; ravenous hunger and emaciation. **Shaking chill**, even in warm room, cold feet the whole night; chill often alternating with heat. Hot flushes of **heat** over body, internal heat with coldness of the body. **Sweat with thirst**, profuse, cold, viscid sweat at night. **Apyrexia**: sallow distressed look; gets anxious and worried if he does not eat, yet loses flesh all the time while eating freely.

Ipecacuanha.—Gastrosis during apyrexia and during paroxysm. Postponing or irregular. **Chill without thirst**, short, < in a warm place and from external heat, > by drinking and in the open air, hands and feet icy-cold and wet with cold sweat, redness of one cheek and paleness of other. **Heat with thirst**, long-lasting, nausea and vomiting, anxious oppressed breathing and dry hacking cough; unequal distribution of heat, head and face hot, one hand hot, the other cold. **Sweat** on upper parts of body, < by motion and in open air, sour sweat with turbid urine; light sweat in uncomplicated cases; profuse after abuse of quinine. **Apyrexia**: constant persistent nausea, relapses from errors in diet, bad taste in mouth, languor and debility.

Kali bichrom.—Complaints appear periodically, as dysentery every year in the beginning of summer, headache every morning at same hour. **Chill**, 4 P. M., **without thirst**, commencing in feet and legs and going upward, with sensation as if vertex were constricted; chilliness and giddiness and nausea, followed by heat, with sensation of cold and trembling. **Heat with thirst**, face and hands glowing hot, while arms are cold and deep internal chilliness continued. **Sweat** profuse while sitting quietly.

Kali brom.—Acts better in children than in adults. **Chill and hot stage** moderate, but the **sweating stage** unusually long, protracted, exhausting; viscid and profuse.

Kali carb.—Intermittents with whooping-cough (Dros.). Quotidian. **Chill with thirst**, < after eating, on every motion, toward evening, in bed. Chilliness, then heat, then chilliness again. Evening chill > near warm stove and when lying down: vomiting and spasmodic pain in chest at night, with short breath, internal anxiety and much perspiration. **Heat without thirst**, stitching pains in chest and head, pulsations in abdomen; internal heat, external chilliness, with dyspnœa. **Sweat** all night without relief, < on least mental or physical exertion. **Apyrexia**: chest constricted, right hypochondrium painful and sore to touch; aversion to food, especially bread; intense thirst at all times.

Kali iod. **Chill with thirst** from afternoon till next morning, with sleepiness, creeping up back and extending over whole body, > by warmth of bed, but not by heat of stove; cannot get warm with any amount of covering, feels like freezing; **heat with thirst** followed by excessive coldness with trembling; flushes of heat with dry skin; **sweat** scanty or occurs during hot stage. **Apyrexia**: nocturnal bone-pains, glands swollen.

Lachesis.—**Periodicity strongly marked**, quotidian, tertian, quartan, every two weeks. Paroxysms return annually every spring, after suppres-

sion by quinine the previous autumn; relapses from taking acids. **Chill without thirst**, commencing in small of back and running up to head, with chattering of teeth and soreness of chest, > by heat of stove, but none from lying in bed. Patient, especially a child, must be held firmly to relieve the pain in head and chest and prevent shaking. **Heat with thirst**, violent headache, livid complexion; oppression of chest; deep breathing and sleep or great loquacity; internal sensation of heat with cold feet; burning in palms and soles, must be uncovered; flushes of heat with great sensitiveness of throat at night. **Sweat profuse**, giving relief, warm. **Apyrexia** clear, great weakness of the whole body in the morning on rising; **fever returns every spring.**

Lachnanthes.—**Chill** with glistening eyes and icy coldness of body, > by warmth; **heat** with delirium, brilliant eyes, circumscribed red cheeks.

Ledum.—Double quotidian. **Chill with thirst.** Shaking chill over whole back, as if cold water were poured over it, with hot cheeks and hot forehead, without redness of face; violent chills and horripilations with cold limbs: chill with colic every evening. **Heat** all over without thirst; warmth of bed intolerable on account of heat and burning in limbs. **Sweat** with itching, sour-smelling sweat, cannot bear covering. **Apyrexia**: rheumatic or gouty complications.

Lobelia infl.—**Chill with thirst**, coldness < after drinking; general shivering alternating with flushes of heat. **Heat and sweat** mixed up or alternating: asthma and laborious breathing, with weakness and sensation in stomach as if too full. **Sweat** accompanied by sleep.

Lycopodium.—Any type and at any time, < 4 to 8 or at 7 P. M. **Chill without thirst**, over whole body, cannot get warm near stove, with yawning, nausea, inclination to vomit, chilliness starting from back and extending over whole body, with numbness and icy coldness of hands and feet, or **one foot warm, the other cold.** **Heat with thirst** for small quantities at a time; heat and redness of face with irresistible tendency to sleep; nausea after cold drinks, warm drinks are grateful; sour vomiting during hot stage. Sour eructations, taste, vomiting, sweat are all sour. **Sweat** profuse, immediately after chill, without intervening heat, thirst after sweat. Canine hunger, but a few mouthfuls satisfy. **Apyrexia**: mixed, gastric and abdominal symptoms, red sand in urine, constipation, great bodily prostration.

Magnesia carb.—Not much periodicity, quotidians in late afternoon and evening. **Chill** in bed, as if dashed with cold water; chill running up the back, lessened by outdoor exercise; coldness in feet as if wading in cold water. **Heat** at night all over with great aversion to uncover. **Sweat** profuse, sour, oily, with thirst. Desire for meat and acid drinks.

Magnesia mur.—Chill even near stove, > in open air and in bed, followed before midnight by heat and after midnight by sweat, with thirst lasting till morning: quotidian, starting at 4 P. M.; desire for sweets.

Magnesia sulph.—Gastric irritation; vomiting by drinking much of any fluid, especially cold water; great prostration in nerves and muscles; morning headaches, > after breakfast. **Chill** at 9 to 10 A. M., preceded by spasmodic yawning, beginning at tips of fingers and toes and going up spine. **Heat** in one part of body and chill in another. During heat palms or soles feel as if burning up.

Menyanthes.—Quartan, irregular. **Chill** of peripheral parts of body **without thirst**, especially of tips of fingers and toes, of tip of nose or earlobes, **legs icy-cold up to knees**; chilly sensation in abdomen; cold stage, though incompletely developed in some part of body and rest of it warm, predominates. **Heat without thirst**, followed by chilly feeling; flushes of heat

on trunk and back, with redness of face mingled with sensation of coldness; **sweat** from evening till morning; slow pulse.

Mercurialis peren.—Quotidian **chill**, commencing in right arm and right side of chest, spreading over whole body, cold and chilly with dark-red cheeks and dyspnœa, can only get warm by lying down and covering up, after becoming warm perspires and sleeps. **Heat** without preceding chill and rarely followed by sweat.

Mercurius.—**Warm autumn days and cold damp nights**; periodicity not marked. **Chill without thirst**, < in open air than in house, in the evening after lying down and in bed; chilliness in abdomen with hot face; hands and feet constantly cold. **Heat with thirst.** Alternate feelings of heat and chilliness; aversion to uncover. **Sweat** profuse on every motion, not relieving. **Apyrexia**: weakness and trembling from least exertion, gums inflamed and painful, salivation.

Mezereum.—**Chill with thirst**, dry mouth posteriorly, much saliva anteriorly, from upper arms extending to back and legs, even in warm room; asthmatic constriction and oppression of chest; great chilliness over whole body, without desire for warmth, or dread of open air, and without subsequent heat. **Heat**: burning of internal parts with external chilliness; left side of body hot; intense heat with sleep and sweating. **Apyrexia**: hard swollen spleen, headache, loss of appetite, hypochondriasis and irritability.

Morphium.—Tertian or quotidian, anticipating or postponing; feels uncomfortable and exhausted at the appearance of the fever; neuralgic pains (supraorbital, intercostal and cardiac pains); spleen enlarged; delirium during height of fever with raving, wants to leave the bed; great exhaustion and prostration after fever and during apyrexia; sediment in urine after fever. At indefinite times attacks of chills, heat and sweat.

Natrum mur.—**Malarial cachexia, exposure to emanations from salt or fresh water.** Patient dreads the chill, complains of languor, headache, thirst. **Chill** at 8 or 9 A. M. (Apis, 3 P. M.), severe with great thirst which continues through all stages, beginning in knees, elbows and small of back; violent headache with sensation as if head would fly to pieces; great dyspnœa, **icy coldness about heart**, followed by dry heat and thirst and ending in profuse sweat with relief of all symptoms; **blindness and unconsciousness during chill, with great prostration after it**; internal chilliness from want of natural heat, with icy coldness of hands and feet. **Heat with thirst**, drinks large quantities and often, which refresh him; vomiting of bile between chill and fever or during heat; intolerable hammering headache with stupefaction, unconsciousness, blindness and fainting, forcing him to lie down; fever-blisters around lips. **Sweat with thirst**, profuse, gradually relieving all pains, except headache (Eup. perf.); pulse intermittent, < when lying on left side. **Apyrexia** never clear; emaciation, languor, debility, livid, sallow complexion; stitches in liver and spleen; disgust for bread and craving for salt; sensation of fulness in stomach after eating ever so little.

Natrum sulph.—**Damp moist atmosphere of the seashore. Chill** in the evening, going off in bed, with gaping and stretching, cannot get warm all night, without external coldness. **Heat** in flashes with restlessness. **Sweat** without thirst, at night, in face, on scrotum, not followed by weakness; yellow diarrhœa, mixed with green slime; restless sleep, < in damp wet weather, from living in damp houses or cellars; **hydrogenoid, sycotic constitution.**

Nitric acid.—Quotidian, tertian. **Chill** in the evening, in bed, < from uncovering or moving; cold hands, constant coldness of feet, preventing sleep. **Internal dry heat**, with desire to uncover, dryness of throat; great

heat in face and hands or hot face with cold hands. **Sweat** sour, offensive, especially on parts on which he is lying; profuse sweat on soles. Aversion to meat and bread, longing for fat. **Apyrexia:** long-lasting cases with hepatic troubles and general cachectic condition.

Nux moschata.—Tertian or quartan, single or double. **Chill without thirst;** skin cold and blue over whole body, < in open air, > in warm room; coldness commences in left arm and lower limbs, in paroxysms with sleepiness between attacks. **Heat with slight thirst,** drowsiness and deep sleep. **Drowsiness during sweat,** cannot bear uncovering, though sweat is light. **Apyrexia:** nervous chills with diarrhœa, sticky dry lips and mouth, tongue adhering to roof of mouth.

Nux vomica.—All types at all times. **Chill violent,** external heat with internal chills or vice versa; thirst slight or great thirst at the period of greatest coldness, but drinking water fails to relieve thirst, > after nap or good sleep. Anticipating type. Congestive chill, without thirst, shaking, with blue face and hands, vertigo, anguish, delirium, vivid visions, distended abdomen and stitches in sides and abdomen. **Irregular paroxysm,** sweat, then chill, then sweat, or heat first, then chill, or external heat and internal chill; constant desire to be covered, even during heat and sweat; during chill skin, hands, feet and face blue, during **heat** burning of hands, ears, head and face, the least uncovering chills him, buzzing in ears, vertigo; **during sweat** chilliness from motion or allowing the air to touch him; sweat without thirst on one side or upper part of body, but eases all the pains in limbs. **Apyrexia:** gastric and bilious symptoms.

Opium.—**Congestive chills, especially in children and elderly people. Chill without thirst,** followed by heat with deep soporous sleep, open mouth, twitching of limbs; spasmodic contraction of facial muscles, ending in hot profuse sweat, with desire to uncover; **heat and sweat intermingle,** sweat does not relieve. Aversion to food; longing for spirituous liquors. **Apyrexia:** cerebral congestion with profound stupor; complete indifference; suppression of secretions.

Petroleum.—Quotidians, cold stage predominates, evening fevers. **Chilliness** without thirst, face cold; cheeks, fingers and nails blue, followed by violent itching of skin. During **heat** at night covering unbearable. **Sweat** of single parts at different times; sweat immediately after a chill, hot stage absent. Aversion to fat, meat and all warm-cooked food; ravenous hunger or no appetite.

Phosphoric acid.—Periodicity not marked, cerebral symptoms predominant. **Chill** without thirst, especially evening, with blue nails, tearing in wrists, cold finger-tips and paretic feelings in arms; shaking chill followed by such great **heat** that he almost became unconscious, internal heat without being hot to the touch. **Thirst only during sweat,** profuse, clammy, exhausting morning sweat. **Apyrexia:** weakness and apathy.

Phosphorus.—Quotidian, same hour every day. **Chill** without thirst, over whole trunk, not relieved by external covering, but aversion to covering, his limbs from knee down being icy-cold; **heat and sweat** at night, with thirst, **with ravenous hunger which could not be appeased. at night feels faint;** thirst and wants something cold and refreshing which relieves till it gets warm in stomach, when it is ejected; hot flushes over whole body, beginning in hands. **Morning sweat,** most profuse during sleep, exhausting, sometimes clammy; profuse sweat over body on slight exertion.

Plantago maj.—**Intermittents which run their course for many weeks or months,** either daily or at intervals, repeated every 2, 3, 4, 7 or 14 days, during daytime, in spite of any so-called febrifuge. **Chill without thirst,** <

when moving about, hands and feet cold even in warm room. **Heat with thirst**, room seems hot and close, oppression of chest, rapid respiration, head feels hot, painful, dull and stupid, hands hot and clammy. **Sweat** cold over lumbar and sacral region. **Apyrexia**: great mental depression, relaxation of the sphincter vesicæ.

Plumbum.—Marsh intermittents with quotidian or double tertian type; splenic region painful to touch; chill with thirst and red face, < evening; heat with thirst, anxiety, red face and sleepiness; sweat clammy, cold; < in open air and when exercising.

Podophyllum.—Periodicity marked; morning paroxysms, about 7 A.M. Gastric and bilious symptoms, with backache, for days before paroxysm. **Chill without thirst**, but with great loquacity during chill and far into heat, with complete forgetfulness afterwards of all that passed, not relieved by heat of stove, but by covering up warmly in bed. **Heat with thirst** begins during chill; violent headache with excessive thirst; falls asleep at climax of heat and sleeps during most **profuse sweat**, which relieves headache. **Apyrexia**: no appetite, even smell of food causes loathing; foul breath, profuse salivation; constipation, diarrhœa; prolapsus of rectum, of uterus.

Polyporus off. (Boletus laricis).—Sporadic or endemic fevers at any season except fall. **Almost continued fever**, though it never runs very high; great languor and aching in all joints. **Creeping chills** along spine, between shoulder-blades, up the back to nape, intermingled with hot flushes: unusual chilliness in open air, with icy coldness of nose. **Heat with thirst**, face hot and flushed, with prickly sensation; hand, palms, feet hot and dry. **Sweat** profuse after midnight in old chronic cases, otherwise light. **Apyrexia**: hepatic pains with jaundice, great lassitude, constipation and headache; food passes undigested.

Psorinum.—Periodicity of intermittents not marked. Cough returns every winter; attacks of other ailments return every day or every other day at the same hour. Where there is a want of vitality after severe attacks and the failure of treatment, it will clear up the case, even where Sulph. failed to give us the hint. **Chill with thirst**, on upper arms and thighs, internal shivering with creeping chills and icy-cold feet, drinking causes cough. Evening **heat**, with delirium, great thirst, followed by **profuse sweat**, < when walking, with consequent debility. **Apyrexia**: psoric symptoms; great sensitiveness to atmospheric changes; body and excretions have a filthy smell.

Pulsatilla.—**No two paroxysms alike**, long chill, little heat, no thirst, stages apt to run into each other. **Chill without thirst** at 4 P.M., vomiting of mucus when the chill comes on, dyspnœa; chilliness in spots flitting about; creeping chills over the back, over arms, with heat in face, the air of the room feels hot; cold hands and feet, they seem numb. **Heat with thirst**; anxious heat, as if dashed with hot water; intolerable burning heat in bed, wants to be uncovered; moans and groans, licks the lips, but does not drink. With objective and subjective heat there may be thirst; with only a sensation of heat, no thirst. **Sweat unilateral**, < at night and in the morning, ceases on waking. **Apyrexia**: gastric and bilious state, spleen enlarged and sensitive; constant chilliness during apyrexia; diarrhœa of glairy, watery stools; very well one hour, very miserable the next.

Rhus tox.—All types, but evening paroxysm predominant. **Hours before chill dry, teasing, fatiguing cough**, continuing during the chill; gaping and profuse lachrymation before and during chill. Arm and leg of only one side (right) first feel the cold. **Shaking chill**, even in a warm room or

by a hot stove, with thirst and salivation, > by covering up and by sleep; chills mixed and irregular, severe, as if ice-water were dashed over him, or blood running cold through the vessels. Coldness when he moves, < by eating or drinking, when going from open air into a warm room. **Heat,** as if dashed with hot water or as if hot water were running through the vessels. Urticaria over entire body, itching violently. Restless, constantly changing position, without finding an easy place. Lips dry with thirst, drinks little and often;. shuddering on moving or uncovering. **Sweat** profuse, odorless and not exhausting. Morning sweats not debilitating. Urticaria, with violent itching, which passes off with the sweat; sweat over whole body, except face, or vice versa; sleep during sweat, which does not relieve all pains. **Apyrexia**: hydroa on upper lip; constant restlessness; rheumatic diathesis from getting wet after being heated; great sensitiveness to open air.

Sabadilla.—**Periodicity well marked,** paroxysm returns at same hour with great regularity, but stages irregular, incomplete; quotidian, tertian, quartan. Chill without thirst and often without subsequent heat; violent chill over back as if dashed with cold water, > by warm stove, running from below upward; dry, spasmodic cough, with pain in ribs and tearing in all limbs and bones; thirst begins as chill leaves. **Heat with slightest thirst for warm drinks,** before heat begins, little after; **sweat** during heat, profuse about head and face, rest of body cool, sleep during sweat. **Apyrexia**: constant chilliness, bloated abdomen, sour eructations, debility.

Sambucus.—Irregular afternoon and evening fevers. **Chill without thirst,** creeping over body, though face is warm; hands and feet icy-cold, rest of body warm; spasmodic, deep, dry cough before and during chill. **Heat without thirst,** with dread of uncovering, dry heat while he sleeps. **Profuse sweat** breaks out on the face, without thirst, while awake and extends all over body; on going to sleep the dry heat returns. **Apyrexia**: profuse, not weakening sweat continues, but may become debilitating by its frequency.

Sepia.—**Clears up malarious diathesis in chronic cases.** Intermittent returning often during the day at indefinite periods. May show first general heat with sweat on face, violent thirst and bitter taste, then chill with general coldness even in the face, with inclination to vomit, pressure in forehead extending to temple, or **chilliness** with thirst, < from motion, though in warm room, beginning in fingers and toes, in chest and between shoulder-blades, on back; icy-cold and damp feet all day, with deadness of the limbs. **Flushes of heat,** as if hot water were poured over him, < from least exercise, heat ascends with vertigo, unable to collect his senses. **Sweat** profuse in the morning after awaking, < from least mental or physical exertion; cold night-sweat from above downward to calves of legs. **Apyrexia**: bulimy or anorexia.

Spigelia.—**Periodicity marked;** morning quotidian at same hour; **chills** creeping from different parts of body, especially from chest, least motion brings on a chill. **Heat in flushes,** gradually spreading over whole body; thirst for beer, not for water. **Sweat** putrid-smelling, cold all over body. **Apyrexia**: desire for stimulants in debilitated, nervous subjects.

Stannum.—**Chill only in head,** running down back, preceded by heat with perspiration; slight chilliness with violent clattering of teeth; if a child it will rest on abdomen; feeling of weakness in chest after expectorating or talking, greenish sputa with a sweetish, rarely salty, taste, < mornings, lying on side or using voice; pains gradually increase and then gradually decrease; debility and prostration.

Staphisagria.—Ravenous hunger for days before intermittent, quotidian or tertian sets in. Predominating **chill without thirst,** without subsequent heat, < in a warm room; transient chills running down the back or ascending from neck over head and face. **Heat with thirst** at night, especially of hands and feet, must be uncovered; warm night-sweats on abdomen, feet, genitals; cold sweat on forehead and feet. **Apyrexia:** extreme hunger, even when stomach is filled with food, scorbutic symptoms, diarrhœa, bloated abdomen.

Stramonium.—Quotidian, double quotidian, fever without chill at noon and midnight. **Chill without thirst,** running down the back as from cold water, extending over body, with red face, hot head and twitching of limbs, and excessive sensitiveness to uncovering; skin icy-cold, covered with cold sweat, hands and feet livid. **Heat with thirst;** dry, glowing heat over body with redness of head and face, with sweat at same time; heat of head and face, then coldness of whole body, then general heat with anguish, sleeps during heat, covers up closely; vertigo, delirium, epileptiform convulsions. **Sweat with thirst,** on forehead and face, rest of body red, hot and dry; oily sweat, cold sweats. During sweat good appetite, diarrhœa, bloated abdomen, colic.

Sulphur.—**Chronic malarial cachexia,** with venous congestion, no reaction, stupid, constantly sinking. Sulphur possesses the power of eradicating the morbific principle which keeps up the ague. Periodical neuralgia, not affected by extremes of temperature. Quotidian, double quotidian, tertian at any time of day. **Chill without thirst,** internal, with headache in the evening; chill and shivering over the whole body, not followed by heat and thirst, creeping up from sacrum to back, icy coldness of genitals, > by heat of stove. **Heat with thirst,** flushes of heat in face, burning heat of palms and soles, > by putting them out of bed, ending in moisture and faintness; alternate heat with chilliness. **Sweat** profuse at night all over and restless sleep; sweat on slightest motion or manual labor; morning sweat, setting in after waking; sour sweat. **Apyrexia:** great prostration after every paroxysm, with thirst for beer, burning heat on vertex, early morning diarrhœa.

Tarantula hisp.—Mostly quotidian; chill and heat alternating, followed by copious, sometimes cold and clammy sweat. Violent shaking chill, burning heat all over body, except the feet, which remain cold, considerable thirst, with repugnance to drink.

Thuja.—Gonorrhœal or sycotic contamination of the system; hydrogenoid constitution. Quotidian, sometimes every day, especially 3 A.M. **Chill with thirst,** beginning in thighs, with blueness of nails, chattering of teeth, rapid and difficult respiration for half an hour, then thighs hot, like a glowing coal, with cold hands and feet, < motion. **Heat** with thirst, neither preceded nor followed by chilliness; burning heat only in face and cheeks for whole day. **Sweat** only on uncovered parts, or all over, except on head; sweat when he sleeps, stops when he awakes; sour-smelling or fetid sweat every night; scrotum, perineum and inner surface of thighs dripping with sweat. **Apyrexia** clear.

Valeriana.—Hysteria and neuralgia. **Chill** short with thirst, begins in neck and runs downward, with fainting during chill. **Heat** long-lasting, with thirst and headache, with restlessness and neuralgia of limbs. **Sweat** profuse, especially at night, but not weakening, with violent thirst, > after sweating.

Veratrum alb.—**Pernicious choleraic intermittent fever.** Periodicity strongly marked, especially 6 A.M.; quotidian, tertian, quartan. **Chill with**

thirst, severe, long-lasting, congestive, not relieved by external warmth; internal chilliness, running from head to feet, with thirst, but coldness < by drinking, > by getting out of bed; face cold and collapsed, extremities cold, as if cold water were running through them. **Heat** internal, with thirst for icy-cold drinks; heat ascends from extremities to head; redness and heat of face, with contracted pupils and cold feet. **Sweat** without thirst, profuse, clammy and cold, with deathly-pale face; sweat often begins before chill and continues through paroxysm till next chill. Craves cold water, fruits, juicy food, wants everything cold. **Apyrexia:** general exhaustion and rapid sinking of strength, oppression of chest; deep sighing; face pale and cold, with sweat on forehead; fainting; cramps in stomach, abdomen and limbs; vomiting and diarrhœa.

MARSH INTERMITTENT FEVERS: Aranea, Arn., Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Cin., Fer., Ipec., Natr. m., Rhus, Veratr.; **during damp and cold seasons:** Aranea, Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Lach., Nux m., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.; **returning every spring:** Carb. v., Lach., Sep., Sulph.; **during hot season:** Ant. crud., Ars., Bapt.,Bell.,Bry.,Calc., Carb. v., Caps., Cin., Ipec., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Polyp., Puls., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.; **during autumn:** Bapt., Bry., Chin., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus, Veratr.; **hot days and cool nights:** Acon , Colch., Merc.; **winter:** Ant. tart., Natr. m.,Polyp.,Psor.; **periodicity marked:** Æsc.,Ang.,Aranea,Cact.,Caps.,Cedr.,Chin.,Cin.,Gels., Pod.,Spig.,Veratr.; **not marked:** Acon.,Amb.,Amm.m.,Bell.,Camph.,Canth., Carb.v.,Caust.,Chel.,Cic.,Colch.,Magn.carb.,Psor.; **quotidians:** Acon.,Æsc., Anac., Ant. crud., Ant. tart.,Apis, Aranea, Ars.,Bapt.,Bar.,Bell.,Bry.,Cact., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Cedr., Cham., Cic., Cin., Chin., Curare, Elaps, Elat., Gamb., Gels., Graph., Hep., Ign.,Ipec.,Kali bi.,Kali carb.,Lach.,Lob.,Lyc., Magn. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plant., Pod., Polyp., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Spig., Stann., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.; **double quotidian:** Ant. crud., Apis, Bapt., Bell., Chin., Dulc., Elat., Graph., Led., Stram., Sulph.; **tertian:** Æsc., Alum., Anac., Ant. crud., Apis, Aranea, Arn.,Ars., Bar., Bell.,Bry.,Calc., Canth., Caps., Carb., Cedr., Cham., Chin. sulph., Chin., Cic., Cin., Dros., Dulc., Elat., Eup. perf., Fer., Gamb., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Lyc.,Mez.,Natr. m.,Nux m.,Nux v.,Plant., Pod., Polyp., Rhus, Sabad., Sulph., Veratr.; **double tertian:** Æsc., Ars., Chin., Dulc., Elat., Eup. purp., Gamb., Lyc., Nux v., Rhus; **quartan:** Acon., Anac., Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Cimex, Cin., Clem., Elat., Hyosc., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Meny., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Plant., Pod., Puls, Rhus, Sabad., Veratr.; **double quartan:** Ars., Chin., Dulc., Eup. perf., Eup. purp., Gamb., Lyc , Nux m., Puls., Rhus; **once every week:** Amm. m., Canth., Chin., Lyc., Meny , Plant.; **every fourteen days:** Amm. m., Ars., Calc.,Chin. sulph.,Chin.,Lach.,Plant., Puls.; **every twenty-one days:** Chin., Sulph., Magn.; **monthly:** Nux m., Nux v., Puls.,Sep.; **every day at precisely same hour:** Anac., Ang., Aranea, Cact., Cedr., Gels., Sabad., Stann.,Spig.; **anticipating:** Ant. tart.,Ars.,Bell., Bry., Chin. sulph., Chin., Eup. perf., Gamb., Ign., Natr. m., Nux v.; **postponing:** Alstonia, Chin., Cin., Gamb., Ign., Ipec.; **yearly:** Aranea, Ars., Carb. v., Lach., Natr. m., Psor., Sulph., Thuj.; **pernicious:** Apis, Arn., Camph., Curare, Nux v., Op., Veratr.; **congestive:** Apis, Arn., Bell., Cact., Camph., Elat., Hyosc., Nux v., Op., Veratr.

PAROXYSM.—In morning: Ang., Apis, Arn., Bry.,Calc.,Con.,Dros.,Eup. perf., Euphor., Fer., Gels., Graph., Hep., Hydrast., Kali carb., Led., Lyc., Merc.,Natr.m.,Nux v.,Phos.,Pod.,Sep.,Spig.,Sulph.,Thuj.,Veratr.; **at early morn:** Arn., Chin. sulph., Graph., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v.,Veratr.; **forenoon:** Alstonia, Amb., Ang., Arn., Calc., Con., Eup. perf., Euphr., Led.,Natr.m.,

Nux v., Sil., Stann., Stront.; **at noon**: Ant. crud., Elat., Elaps, Eup. perf., Lach., Lob., Merc., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.; **afternoon**: Alum., Anac., Ant. crud., Arg., Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bar., Bor., Bry., Chel., Chin. sulph., Cic., Cin., Cocc., Eupat. perf., Gels., Graph., Kali bi., Lach., Lyc., Merc. per., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Puls., Ran., Sabad., Samb., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **evening**: Acon., Æsc., Alum., Amm. m., Aranea, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bov., Bry., Calad., Calc., Carbol.ac., Carb.v., Cedr., Cham., Chel., Chin. sulph., Cin., Cocc., Dulc., Fer., Gamb., Graph., Hep., Hydrast., Ign., Kali bi., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos.ac., Phos., Plat., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Sep., Stan., Staph., Sulph.; **at sunset**: Ign., Puls., Thuj.; **in bed**: Alum., Amm.carb., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carb.an., Chin.sulph., Dros., Fer., Hep., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Sil., Sulph.; **at night**: Alum., Amb., Arg., Apis, Bell., Bov., Carb.v., Caust., Fer., Gamb., Hep., Iris, Kali iod., Magn.sulph., Merc., Mur.ac., Natr.sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **midnight**: Ars., Canth., Caust., Sulph.; **after midnight**: Ars., Op., Thuj.; **never at night**: Chin.

CHILLS RETURNING AT—1 a.m.: Ars., Natr. m., Puls., Sil.; **2 a.m.**: Ars., Canth., Hep., Lach., Puls.; **3 a.m.**: Amm. m., Canth., Cedr., Led., Natr. m., Sil., Thuj.; **4 a.m.**: Alum., Amm. m., Ars., Arn., Cedr., Con., Natr. m., Sil.; **5 a.m.**: Bov., Chin., Con., Dros., Natr.m., Polyp., Sep., Sil.; **6 a.m.**: Arn., Bov., Dros., Graph., Hep., Natr.m., Nux v., Sil., Stram., Veratr.; **7 a.m.**: Bov., Dros., Eup.perf., Fer., Graph., Hep., Natr.m., Nux m., Nux v., Pod., Sil., Stram.; **7 to 9**: Eup. perf., Natr.m., Pod.; **7 to 9 one day, 12 the next**: Eup. perf.; **8 a.m.**: Bov., Cocc., Dros., Eup. perf., Lyc., Mez., Natr. m., Pod., Puls., Stram.; **9 a.m.**: Alstonia, Ant. tart., Eup. perf., Ipec., Kali carb., Lyc., Magn. carb., Mez., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **9 to 11**: Alstonia, Natr. m., Polyp., Stann.; **10 a.m.**: Alstonia, Ars., Bapt., Cact., Carb. v., Chin. sulph., Colch., Eup. perf., Led., Natr. m., Polyp., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Sulph., Thuj.; **11 a.m.**: Bapt., Cact., Carb.v., Cham., Chin.sulph., Hyosc., Ipec., Lob., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Polyp., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **12 noon**: Ant. crud., Elat., Elaps, Eup. perf., Kali carb., Lach., Lob., Merc., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.; **1 p.m.**: Ars., Cact., Canth., Cin., Elat., Eup. perf., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Polyp., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; **2 p.m.**: Ars., Calc., Canth., Cic., Curare, Eupat. perf., Gels., Plant., Sil., Sulph.; **3 p.m.**: Ant. tart., Apis, Ars., Canth., Cedr., Chin. sulph., Cic., Con., Curare, Fer., Lyc., Polyp., Sabad., Samb., Staph., Thuj.; **4 p.m.**: Æsc., Anac., Apis, Bov., Canth., Caust., Cedr., Cham., Con., Gamb., Gels., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Ipec., Kali iod., Lyc., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Polyp., Puls., Samb., Sep., Sil.; **5 p.m.**: Alum., Amm. m., Apis, Ars., Bov., Canth., Caps., Cedr., Chin., Con., Eupat. perf., Gamb., Gels., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Kali carb., Kali iod., Magn. carb., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **6 p.m.**: Amm. m., Ant. tart., Ars., Bell., Bov., Canth., Caps., Carb. an., Cedr., Gamb., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lyc., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Samb., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **7 p.m.**: Alum., Amm. m., Bov., Calc., Canth., Cedr., Gamb., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Kali iod., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **8 p.m.**: Alum., Ars., Baryt., Bov., Canth., Carb. an., Elaps, Gamb., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Kali iod., Magn. mur., Nux v., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sulph.; **9 p.m.**: Ars., Bov., Canth., Gamb., Gels., Hydrast., Magn. carb., Nux m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Polyp., Sabad., Sulph.; **10 p.m.**: Ars., Bov., Canth., Chin. sulph., Elaps, Hydrast., Kali iod., Magn. carb., Phos. ac., Sabad.; **11 p.m.**: Ars., Cact., Canth., Carb. an., Sulph.; **midnight**: Ars., Canth., Caust., Sulph.; **chill twice a day**: Apis; **different times a day**: Eupat. perf.

FEVER WITHOUT CHILL RETURNING AT—**2 a.m., 4 and 10 p.m.**: Ars.; **9 a.m. and noon**: Cham.; **10 to 11 a.m.**: Gels. (tertian), Natr. m.; **11 a.m.**: Calc.; **12 noon**: Spig.; **1 p.m.**: Ars., Sil.; **3 p.m.**: Coff., Fer.; **3 to 4 p.m.**: Apis, Clem.; **4 p.m., fever all night**: Ars., Hep.; **4 to 8 p.m.**: Lyc.; **5 p.m.**: Con., Natr. carb., Rhus, Sulph.; **6 p.m.**: Ant. tart., Bor., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Hep., Kali carb., Nux v., Rhod.; **6 to 8 p.m.**: Ant. tart., Calc., Cedr.; **7 p.m.**: Bov., Lyc., Magn. mur., Magn. sulph., Rhus; **8 p.m.**: Coff., Hep., Mur. ac.; **9 p.m.**: Magn. sulph.; **10 p.m.**: Ars., Lach.

CHILL BEGINS—**In the head**: Arum triph., Bar., Natr. m., Stann.; **face**: Bar., Berb., Caust., Cin., Kreos., Petr., Thuj.; **nose**: Sulph., Tarax.; **lips**: Bry.; **around mouth**: Bry.; **neck**: Staph., Val.; **arms, both**: Bell., Dig., Helleb., Ign., Mez., Plat.; **right arm or leg**: Merc. per., Rhus; **right arm and right chest**: Merc.per.; **left arm and lower limbs**: Nux m.; **left arm and hand**: Carb. v.; **chest**: Apis, Ars., Carb. an., Cic., Cin., Merc., Nux v., Sep., Spig.; **front of chest**: Apis; **right side of chest**: Merc.per.; **back or between shoulders**: Anac.,Arg.met., Bapt., Bov., Cact.,Canth.,Caps.,Cedr.,Cimicif., Chel.,Coff., Dulc., Eup. perf., Eup. purp., Gamb., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Kali iod., Lach., Led., Lyc., Natr.m., Polyp., Rhus, Sang.,Sep.,Spong.,Stram.; **dorsal region**: Eup.perf., Gels., Lach., Natr.m.; **lumbar region**: Eup.purp., Lach., Natr.m.; **spreads from back**: Eup. perf., Eup. purp.; **in stomach**: Arn., Bar., Meny.; **upper arms and thighs**: Psor.; **knees**: Apis, Carb. v., Thuj.; **legs below knees**: Cedr., Chin., Kali bi., Lach., Nux m., Puls., Thuj.; **legs and feet**: Kali bi.; **feet**: Apis, Arn., Bar., Chel., Cimex, Gels., Hyosc., Kali bi., Magn., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Sabad., Sep., Sulph.; **right foot**: Chel., Lyc.; **toes**: Bry., Coff., Natr. m., Sep., Sulph.; **hands and feet, fresh cases**: Apis, Bry., Carb. v., Dig., Gels., Natr. m., Nux m., Op., Sabad., Samb., Sep.; **old cases**: Bry., Carb. v., Sulph.; **in fingers and toes**: Bry., Dig., Meny., Natr. m., Sep., Stann., Sulph.; **in fingers**: Bry., Coff., Dig., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep., Sulph.; **tips of fingers**: Bry., Natr. m.; **on hands**: Chel., Dig., Eup. perf., Gels., Nux v., Rhus, Sabad., Sulph.; **palms of hands**: Dig.; **hands and feet**: Apis, Bry., Carb. v., Chel., Dig., Gels., Natr. m., Nux m., Op., Sabad., Sulph.; **left side of body**: Carb. v., Caust.; **right side**: Bry., Natr. m., Rhus; **scrobiculus cordis**: Bell., Calc.

CHILL PREDOMINATES: Alum., Amm. m., Ant. crud., Aranea, Arn., Bov., Camph., Canth., Caps., Carb. v., Cedr., Chin., Chin. sulph., Cimex, Cin., Cocc., Dig., Dros., Elaps, Eup. perf., Hep., Led., Lyc., Meny., Merc. per., Mez., Nux v., Petr., Polyp., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Staph., Thuj., Veratr.; **afternoon**: Apis, Arn., Ars., Lyc., Puls., Rhus, Thuj.; **morning**: Bry., Eup. perf., Natr. m., Nux v., Pod., Sep., Veratr.; **night**: Apis, Merc., Phos.

HEAT PREDOMINATES: Ant. tart., Bell., Cact., Ipec., Sec., Sil.

SWEAT PREDOMINATES: Carb. an., Chin., Fer., Hep., Kali bi., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Psor., Samb., Tarax., Thuj.

THIRST.—**During prodromal stage**: Alstonia, Amm. m., Ang., Arn., Ars., Bor., Bry., Chin., Cimex, Cin., Eup. perf., Lach., Lob., Puls., Samb., Sulph.; **for large quantities of water**: Arn., Bry., Eup. perf.; **for warm drinks**: Casc., Eup. perf.; **thirsty, but swallowing hurts**: Gels.; **during chilly stage**: Acon., Alum., Amm. m., Apis, Aranea, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calad., Camph., Caps., Carb. v., Chin., Chin. sulph., Curare, Dulc., Elaps, Elat., Eup. perf., Eup. purp., Fer., Gamb., Graph., Ign., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lach., Led., Lob., Magn. sulph., Mez., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plant., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Thuj., Veratr.; **for large quantities which relieve**: Bry., Natr. m.; **small and often**: Ars., Chin., Eup. perf.; **thirst during heat**: Acon., Alstonia, Amm. carb., Amm. m., Ang., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bov., Bry., Cact., Calad., Calc., Canth., Caps.,

Casc., Cedr., Cham., Chin., Chin. sulph., Cin., Coff., Con., Curare, Elat., Elaps, Eup. perf., Eup. purp., Hep., Hyosc., Ipec., Kali bi., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Plant.,Pod.,Psor.,Puls.,Rhus, Sep., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Thuj., Val., Veratr.; **desire for large drinks:** Acon., Alstonia, Bar., Bell., Bry., Natr. m.; **desire slight:** Cact., Sabad.; **vomiting after drinking:** Alstonia, Ars., Phos.; **thirst during sweat:** Acon., Anac., Ars., Cact., Cedr., Chin., Chin. sulph., Coff., Con., Hep., Iod., Merc. per., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Rhus, Stram., Thuj.; **thirst after sweat:** Lyc., Nux v., Sabad.

Thirst, great thirst during all stages: Bry., Natr. m., Eup. **Thirst long before the chill, and vomiting after drinking:** Eup. **Thirst during chill, with red face:** Fer. **Thirst before and during chill, drinks much and vomits afterwards:** Arn. **Thirst only during chill and worse after drinking:** Caps. **Thirst only during chill and heat:** Cin. **Thirst only during chill:** Kali carb. **Thirst during chill in short spells:** Ign. **Chilliness, with thirst and sensation as if cold water were poured over the parts:** Led. **Great thirst during heat and desire to be covered, as the slightest uncovering causes chills:** Nux v. **Thirst during heat, drinks little at a time, but unquenchable thirst during sweat, when he drinks copiously:** Ars. **Thirst before, not during chill and heat, and thirst again during sweat:** Chin. **Thirst most during sweat:** Quinine. **Thirst after sweat:** Lyc. **No thirst:** Ant. crud., Bar., Ipec., Nitr. ac. **Long chill, little heat, no thirst:** Puls. **No thirst during fever:** Ars., Carb.v., Chin., Helleb., Mur. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phos.ac.,Puls.,Sep.,Sulph.

DESIRES AND AVERSIONS.—Desire for acids: Alum., Ant. tart., Arn., Hep., Kali bi., Magn. carb.; **acid drinks:** Eup. purp., Magn. carb.; **hot drinks:** Casc., Eup. perf.; **alcohol:** Arn., Ars., Puls., Spig.; **beer:** Caust., Kali bi., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **bitter things:** Dig.,Natr. m.; **brandy:** Ars., Nux v., Sulph.; **chalk:** Alum.; **coffee:** Caps., Coff.; **cold drinks:** Dulc., Phos., Sil., Veratr.; **cold food:** Phos., Sil., Veratr.; **cold milk:** Rhus; **cold fruit:** Veratr.; **dainties:** Ipec.; **fat food:** Nitr. ac., Nux v.; **fruit, juicy:** Ant. tart., Phos. ac., Puls., Veratr.; **lemonade:** Eup. purp.; **meat:** Canth., Magn. carb., Meny.; **milk,** which agrees: Apis, Chel.; which disagrees: Carb. v.; **oysters,** which disagree: Lyc.; **ice-cream:** Eup. perf., Rhus; **ice-water:** Phos., Rhus, Veratr.; **pickles:** Ant. crud., Ars.; **smoked meat:** Caust.; **sour things:** Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Ars., Con., Dig., Eup. purp., Polyp., Puls.; **sweets:** Ipec., Lyc., Magn. mur., Sulph.; **salt:** Calc., Natr. m.

Aversion to alcoholic drinks: Rhus; **bread:** Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v.; **coffee:** Nux v.; **to fat:** Hep., Petr., Sec.; **pork:** Puls.; **fat things:** Carb. v., Hep., Puls.; **fish:** Graph.; **smell of cooking:** Colch.; **food:** Ars., Bry., Op., Sec.; **food, cooked:** Graph., Petr.; **food and drink:** Bry., Colch.; **food, warm, boiled:** Lyc., Petr., Sil.; **to milk,** which causes flatulence: Carb. v., Puls.; **meat:** Alum., Arn., Carb. v., Graph., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Petr., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **salt:** Graph.; **sweet things:** Ars., Caust., Graph., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sulph.; **sour things:** Cocc.; **tobacco:** Ign., Lyc., Nux v.; **water:** Nux v.

As regards the relation of the **stages,** give:

For fevers where the **chill** and **coldness** prevail, either entirely or partially: 1, Bry., Canth., Caps., Chin., Nux v., Puls., Sabad., Veratr.; 2, Caust., Coff., Diad., Hyosc., Ipec., Petr., Phos., Ruta, Staph.; during chill wants to be near the fire: Ars., Caps., Helleb., Ign., Kali carb., Meny., Ther.

When there are only **chill** and **heat,** but no sweat: 1, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Dulc., Ign., Ipec., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Acon., Caps., Carb. an., Helleb., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Tart., Val.

When there are only **chilliness** and **sweat** but no heat: 1, Caust., Magn. aust, Puls., Rhus, Veratr.; 2, Amm. m., Ars., Bry., Carb. an., Lyc., Sabad., Sulph., Thuj.

For mere **heat**, with little or no chill and sweat: 1, Acon., Bell., Bry., Ipec., Nux v., Sabad., Sil., Val., Veratr.; 2, Ars., Calc., Coff., Coloc., Dulc., Lach., Lyc., Op., Phos., Puls., Staph., Sulph.

For **heat** and **sweat** without chill: 1, Ars., Caps., Carb. v., Cham., Coff., Led., Nux v., Op., Phos., Rhus, Stram.; 2, Acon., Amm. m., Bell., Bry., Carb. an., Chin., Cin., Helleb., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Puls., Sabad., Spig., Staph., Tart., Val., Veratr.

When the sweat prevails: 1, Bell., Bry., Calc., Chin., Fer., Hep., Merc., Rhus, Samb., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Ars., Carb. v., Graph., Natr. m., Puls.

When **chill**, **heat** and **sweat** exist in the same degree: 1, Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Caps., Cham., Graph., Ign., Ipec., Rhus, Sabad., Spong., Veratr.; 2, Chin., Cin., Helleb., Hep., Lyc., Magn. aust., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sabin., Staph., Sulph.

As regards the **succession of the symptoms**, give:

When the chill comes first, then the heat: 1, Acon., Arn., Bell., Cin., Hep., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph.; 2, Bry., Caps., Carb. v., Chin., Dros., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Natr. m., Nitr., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Sabad., Veratr.

When the heat comes first, then the chill: 1, Bry., Calc., Caps., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Staph.

When **heat** and **chilliness alternate**: 1, Ars., Bry., Calc., Chin., Merc., Nux v.; 2, Asar., Bar., Bell., Cocc., Lyc., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac., Sabad., Sil., Spig., Sulph., Veratr.

When the heat and chilliness exist **simultaneously**: 1, Acon., Ars., Bell., Calc., Cham., Helleb., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sep.; 2, Anac., Asar., Bry., Chin., Ipec., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Rheum, Sabad., Spig., Sulph., Veratr. **External heat**, internal chill: Acon., Ars., Bell., Calc., Coff., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Meny., Nitr., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sil., Squil., Sulph. **Internal heat**, external chill: Arn., Bry., Chin., Helleb., Merc., Mosch., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Spong., Stann., Veratr.

Sweat and **chill** coming **simultaneously**: 1, Lyc., Puls., Sabad., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Calc., Led., Nux v., Thuj. Sweat **after the chill**, no heat: 1, Carb. an., Caust., Lyc., Rhus, Thuj., Veratr.; 2, Bry., Caps., Lyc., Magn. aust., Sabad.,

Sweat and **heat** together: Bell., Caps., Cham., Hep., Nux v., Op., Rhus; 2, Acon., Bry., Chin., Cin., Helleb., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Phos., Sabad., Spig., Staph., Val., Veratr.

Sweat **after the heat**: 1, Ars., Cham., Ign., Ipec., Rhus, Veratr.; 2, Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Cin., Coff., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Op., Puls., Spong., Staph., Sulph.

As regards **secondary symptoms**, give:

For **pains** in the **limbs**: Ars., Chin., Helleb., Ign., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhod., Rhus, Veratr. For great **debility**: Ars., Chin., Fer., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Rhus. For **dropsical** symptoms: Ars., Chin., Fer., Helleb., Stram. For **sopor** or drowsiness: Bell., Carb. v., Helleb., Hyos., Lach., Op., Puls., Rhus, Tart. For great **nervous** and **mental excitement**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Coff., Ign., Lyc., Nux v., Puls. For **tendency of blood** to the head (with vertigo, delirium, stupor, etc.): Acon., Bell., Bry., Camph., Carb. v., Coloc., Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Op., Puls., Rhus, Stram., Val. **Violent headache**: Arn., Ars., Bell., Chin., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Mez., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Rhus,

Sep., Spig. **Gastric** symptoms: Ant., Ars., Asa., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Dig., Ign., Ipec., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Stram., Sulph., Tart. **Diarrhœa**: Arn., Ars., Cham., Chin., Coloc., Ipec., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Veratr. **Constipation**: Ars., Bry., Calc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Veratr. **Liver complaint**: Ars., Chin., Merc., Nux v. **Affections of the spleen**: Ars., Caps., Cham., Chin., Mez., Nux v. **Enlarged spleen**: Absinth., Aranea, Ars., Carb. v., Ceanothus, Chin., Fer. ac., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Sulph. ac. (with hæmorrhages), Nux m. **Catarrhal symptoms** (cough, etc.): Acon., Bell., Bry., Chin., Con., Hep., Kreos., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Spig., Sulph., Sulph. ac. **Oppression** of the chest and distress of breathing: Acon., Ant., Arn., Ars., Bry., Chin., Fer., Hep., Ipec., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

And when these secondary symptoms set in principally **before** the **paroxysms**, give: 1, Arn., Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Ipec., Natr. m., Puls., Rhus; 2, Bell., Calc., Cin., Hep., Ign., Nux v., Phos., Spong., Sulph.

If **during the chill**: 1, Ars., Bry., Caps., Chin., Hep., Ign., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Veratr.; 2, Arn., Calc., Carb. v., Cin., Helleb., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Mez., Nux m., Sabad., Sep.

If **during the heat**: 1, Acon., Ars., Bell., Carb. v., Cham., Ign., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Puls., Rhus; 2, Bry., Calc. Caps., Chin., Coff., Dros., Hyosc., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Op., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph. Veratr.

If **during the sweat**: Acon., Ars., Bry., Cham., Lach., Merc., Natr., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.

If **after** the paroxysm **is over**: Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Cic., Coff., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sil.

As regards the **pulse** (a very imperfect indication in fever and ague) give:

For **intermittent** pulse: Ars., Chin., Dig., Lach., Merc., Natr.m., Nitr.ac., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Sec. For apparently wanting, **imperceptible** pulse: Acon., Ars.. Carb. v., Con., Cupr., Hyosc., Op., Sec., Sil., Stram., Tart., Veratr. **Hard** pulse: Acon., Bell., Bry., Canth., Hyosc., Iod., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Stram., Sulph. **Small** pulse: Acon., Ars., Bell., Camph., Canth., Clem., Cupr., Dig., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Merc , Nux v., Op., Phos., Plumb., Sec., Sil., Stram., Veratr. **Slow** pulse: Bell., Camph., Chin., Cupr., Dig., Laur., Merc., Op., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Samb., Sec., Veratr. **Hurried** pulse: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Coloc., Hyosc., Iod., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sec., Sil , Spong., Sulph. **Irregular** pulse: Acon., Ant., Ars., Bry., Chin., Dig., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sec., Spig., Stram., Val. **Full** pulse: Acon., Bell., Bry., Camph., Cedr., Coloc., Fer., Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Samb., Sec., Sep., Spong., Stram., Sulph., Tart. **Soft** pulse: Carb. v., Chin., Cupr., Iod., Plumb., Stram., Veratr. **Tremulous** pulse: Ars., Cic., Con., Merc., Rhus, Spig., Stram., Tart.

Characteristic symptoms:

Antimonium crud.—Chill towards noon with thirst for beer. Ice-cold feet with sweat on rest of body. Gastric ailments, white-coated tongue.

Apis mell.—Paroxysms well marked. Chill beginning in front of chest or in the knees, worse near the stove or in warm place. Chilliness renewed from slightest motion. Thirst during chill; continuous deep sleep during heat; sweat scanty or entirely absent; sensation of cold without coldness of skin.

Aranea diadema.— Insufficient calorification, < in damp and rainy weather, from cold or warm baths. Chill at precisely the same hour daily; lasting chill with great thirst.

Arnica.—Yawning and much thirst, with copious drinking before the

chill. Great soreness all over body; painfulness and drawing in the periosteum of all the bones. Head hot, rest of body cold, especially pit of stomach.

Arsenicum.—Chill and heat predominate, little or no sweat. During sweat no relief of symptoms, great thirst. Thirst with nausea and pain in stomach after drinking. Abuse of quinine.

Belladonna.—Violent headache with stupefaction. Chill and heat alternating. Frequent micturition.

Bryonia.—Chill predominates. Intense headache before the paroxysm, increasing during heat. Stitching pains in the chest. Patient feels better while lying on painful side. Gastric symptoms; profuse sweat.

Cactus grand.—Paroxysms regular at 11 A.M. and 11 P.M. Urine suppressed. Coldness in back and cold hand.

Calcarea carb.—Thirst during chill and heat. Heat of face with ice-cold hands. Before the paroxysm drawing in all the joints, great heaviness of head and body. With people working much in cold water and damp places. Scrofulosis.

Calcarea phos.—Chills run up the back, terrible muscular jerks in body, which almost throw him off his chair.

Canchalagua.— Spring fever. Very severe chill. Washerwoman's hands; face, lips and hands very pale. Repeated chills down the spine and all over, especially at night in bed.

Capsicum.—Chill with intense thirst, beginning between scapulæ and spreading all over. Painful enlargement of spleen during the chill. Relief by putting hot things to the back during chill.

Carbo veg.—Headache continues after fever, sweat before chill; coldness from knees down Chronic cases; irregular paroxysms. Flatulence.

Carduus mar.—Intermittents with jaundice, painful liver, full feeling in it; stool void of bile and urine surcharged with bile.

Cedron.—Febrile and neuralgic symptoms return with clocklike regularity; ague contracted in warm countries; congestion to head, flying dry heat of face alternating with chills; full, quick pulse.

China.—Marsh miasm. Paroxysms postpone or anticipate, last long. Patient hugs the fire during chill, but warmth does him no good; thirst between chill and heat and again during sweat; profuse weakening sweat, followed by great debility.

Chininum sulph.—Chills recur with clocklike regularity or anteponing; apyrexia clear.

Cimex.—Clenching of hands as chill sets in and constricted feeling in œsophagus, with trouble in swallowing liquids.

Cina.—Face pale even during hot stage; vomiting, canine hunger and clean tongue.

Cornus flor.—Sleepiness long before chill; during chill feels warm to touch; heat with drowsiness, followed by profuse sweat.

Eupatorium perf.—Malaria. Chill in the morning one day, afternoon the next, preceded by thirst and bitter vomiting; drinking water makes him chilly; imperfect apyrexia.

Ferrum.—Antidotes quinine; marked anæmia, face easily flushed, blood-vessels throb; spleen enlarged; dropsy, especially about feet.

Gelsemium.—Nervous symptoms. Chill running upward from sacrum to occiput, wants to be held so that he will not shake so much; absence of all gastric and hepatic ailments.

Ignatia.—Thirst during chill, but relieved by artificial heat; no thirst during heat. Anteponing paroxysms.

Ipecacuanha.—After abuse of quinine with prevailing gastric symptoms. Constant nausea, violent retching before chill.

Lachesis.—Internal chill with external heat, beginning in back and shoulders; feet cold; during severe chill wants to be held or a weight put upon him; he wants to lie near the fire (Ign., wants to sit near the fire); loquacity during heat.

Lycopodium.—Patient drowsy and stupid; coldness, as if lying on ice; one foot warm, the other cold; feels as if the blood ceased to circulate; desire for hot drinks.

Menyanthes.—Coldness of tip of nose, earlobes, tips of fingers and toes; hands and feet icy-cold, rest of body warm. In quartan fevers legs below knees icy-cold.

Mercurius.—Strong, foul-smelling perspiration; attacks at night in bed.

Natrum mur.—After abuse of quinine. Severe headache during the heat. Pains all over the body, especially during chill; coldness about heart; perspiration profuse in the axilla and under the soles of the feet. Attacks in the forenoon, sometimes anticipating; fever-blisters.

Nux vomica.—Chill and heat mixed, one internal, the other external, or alternating; thirst for beer. Portal congestion. Apyrexia marked by gastric symptoms. Ague of nursing children.

Phosphorus.—Patient is very hungry, particularly at night, sometimes nearly amounting to bulimy.

Pulsatilla.—Constant chilliness, also during apyrexia, with absence of thirst during the attack, or thirst only during heat. Amenorrhœa. Attacks in afternoon or evening. Chilliness during hot stage on taking cover off.

Rhus tox.—Chill begins in one leg, usually in the thigh or between scapulæ, and dry, teasing cough before and during chill, no thirst; urticaria, fever-blisters.

Sambucus.—Shaking chills before going to bed. Dry heat, afraid to uncover. Very profuse sweat, exhausting, also continuing during apyrexia.

Silicea.—Scrofulous children; burning heat over the whole body; red, bloated face; bloated abdomen with constant diarrhœa. During apyrexia children very cross, cry on being touched or spoken to.

Veratrum.—Chilliness with great desire for cold drinks, which increase the chilliness. Cold, clammy sweat.

Veratrum vir.—May be of use during the hot stage, when the action is intense and the vascular system strongly excited.

FEBRIS RECURRENS, Relapsing Fever.

Strict hygiene and good nutrition are a necessity, of more importance than medicinal treatment. According to symptoms we give:

Aconite.—At the beginning and for some time, as long as the skin remains dry and hot and the pulse accelerated; anxious chilliness with shivering, followed by high fever; with quick, full and hard pulse; restlessness and anxiety; body stiff and sore, with pain in forehead and temples.

Argentum nit.—Dull headache, with confusion of thought; vertigo and buzzing in ears; drawing, tearing in right brain, shooting alike to forehead and occiput; excessive congestion of blood to head, with throbbing of carotid arteries; painful tension in occiput, < by least motion; feverish, sick feeling in the afternoon; general debility of limbs, with trembling; constant weakness and exhaustion; shuddering over body, which passes into a febrile chill,

with gooseflesh and coldness; head hot, hands cold, with nausea; stiffness of neck, with sensation as if a foreign body pressed upon neck, with spasmodic jerking of the muscles of neck and electric shocks in upper and lower extremities; difficult swallowing, swelling of glands of neck; countenance sallow; night-sweats.

Arnica.—Shivering over body with heat in head, redness of face; cold hands and feeling as if hips, back and arms were bruised; changes position often to get a soft place; dry heat in head, with violent thirst, which seems unbearable and tries to uncover himself, but feels chilly when uncovering. Petechiæ.

Arsenicum.—Localization of spirilli on intestinal mucous membrane, liver and kidneys. **Watery diarrhœa and vomiting even at an early stage;** great restlessness and anxiety, with desire to leave the bed, notwithstanding the great weakness and prostration; deathlike color of face; pulse small, weak and rapid; great thirst for small sips of water; dislike to food; distension of right hypochondrium, with burning in stomach; tongue dry and fissured, or swollen and furred; fuligo on tongue and teeth; vomiting and diarrhœa at night; œdema pedum; uræmic symptoms with somnolence and coma.

Baptisia.—**Predominance of gastric symptoms;** patient uneasy, restless, wants to move from place to place; frontal headache; dizziness and sensation of weakness all over, especially in lower extremities; face flushed, hot, with a besotted expression; tongue coated a yellowish-brown, edges red and shining; great muscular weakness, feeling as if lower limbs were separated from the body; **sensation as if there were a second self outside of the patient;** head feels scattered and she tosses about to get the pieces together; low delirium and stupor, urine alkaline, fetid.

Bryonia.—**Chilliness in bed after lying down**; cold sensation and discomfort through the whole body, followed by dry heat, especially in head and face, with vertigo and violent throbbing headache; shooting, jerking, tearing pains through head, throat, chest and abdomen, $<$ on motion; internal dry, burning heat, without previous coldness, with dryness of tongue, lips and palate; adipsia, prostration and extraordinary weakness, or great thirst for large quantities of water; epigastric region painful to touch and pressure.

China.—Anæmic and cachectic persons; great malaise from mere weakness; severe, pulsating headache, dizziness, heat in face, exhausting sweats; enlarged liver and spleen, jaundice.

Eupatorium perf.—**Break-bone fever,** severe pain and bruised sensation in sacrum and extremities; soreness and aching in arms and forearms; **pungent heat followed by copious sweat, without relief;** thirst in the morning before chill, nausea and vomiting after chill, heat during the day, not followed by sweat; spasms.

Gelsemium.—**Prevalence of nervous symptoms from the start.** Chills along the spine with cold extremities and heat of face and head, with dull headache, followed by flying heat and pricking of the skin, and then sweat, sometimes profuse and long-lasting; dry mouth, fetid breath, coating on tongue; mental faculties dull, languor and drowsiness.

Leptandra.—**Hepatic and gastric affections.** Skin hot and dry, with frequent pains in bowels; dull aching distress in umbilical and hypogastric regions; nausea and vomiting of bile; jaundice with diarrhœa of clay-colored stools; profuse, fetid, black stools; urine very red.

Mercurius.—Especially Mercurius biniod. **Enlargement of liver and spleen;** profuse and offensive sweat; intense shivering, not relieved by warmth, followed by heat and violent thirst for cold drinks, and aversion to

uncover; great anxiety and restlessness with confusion of head and dizziness; diarrhœa; racking, tearing pains in joints, < at night and in the warmth of bed.

Nux vomica.—**Gastric irritation**, intense occipital headache, vertigo, pain in eyes; mouth dry, parched, without much thirst; aversion to food; fainting turns; sick feeling through all the limbs; < during motion and at night; great weakness with oversensitiveness of senses; sour, offensive sweat > all pains.

Natrum hyposulphite.—Is recommended in five-grain doses as preventing relapse by sweating the poisonous spirilli away.

Phosphorus.—**Pulmonary complications**; chilliness, with increased temperature and pulse, heat and sweat at night; pale face; sunken eyes with blue rings; heat and pain in stomach, with feeling of coldness in abdomen; hard, dry cough, with oppression in chest and difficult breathing; inability to concentrate thought.

Phosphoric acid.—Great weakness, prostration, night-sweats, during convalescence; epistaxis; dryness of mouth, with glutinous, soapy mucus and gray coating of tongue; dull headache and vertigo, < from least noise or shaking; heat and pressure in stomach, with feeling of weight in liver; pale face, turning momentarily dark-red, with flushes of heat.

Rhus tox.—Dull, throbbing pain in head, < from opening and moving eyes; sunken face with sickly expression, blue rings around eyes, red swelling of face in the morning; dry, red tongue or thickly coated with brown mucus; thirst for cold drinks; short cough, from severe tickling and irritation behind the upper half of sternum, < evening and before midnight; discouraged and apprehensive.

Veratrum alb.—Sudden and rapid sinking of strength; coldness of whole body, with shivering and gooseflesh after drinking; cold, clammy sweat with small, weak, thready pulse; extreme prostration and slow convalescence (Camph.).

FEBRICULA, SYNOCHUS, Simple Continued Fever.

Aconite.—**Chill ascends from feet to chest**; shuddering on lying down at night, followed by dry heat with difficult breathing and lancinating pains through chest; face flushed, with cold hands and feet and great thirst for cold drinks; nervous excitability, groaning and agonizing tossing about, all relieved by a profuse sweat.

Baptisia.—**Shivering preceded by a sense of weakness**; flashes of heat from small of back in all directions; pulse frequent, full and soft; internal and external heat; excessive thirst; headache with tendency to delirium; tongue brown in centre, red at the edges; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; frequent sweats.

Belladonna.—Chill and heat alternating; coldness of limbs with heat of head, face red, eyes protruding, pupils dilated, look staring; great thirst, with anxiety and trembling; heat with aversion to uncover, deliria and unconsciousness; pulse full and frequent; sweat during sleep, day or night, often ascending from feet to head; convulsions in children or nervous patients; involuntary urination and defecation.

Chamomilla.—Chill, with trembling of body and bitter vomiting; **chill of posterior, with heat in anterior part of body or vice versa**, < by uncovering and cold air; constant alternations of heat and coldness in various parts, mostly one red cheek, the other pale; profuse sweat of covered parts; child is cross and irritable when feverish; colic and diarrhœa; hot, burning urine.

Gelsemium.—**Chilliness, especially along spine**; nervous chills with shivering and chattering of teeth, skin warm; fever without thirst, wants to be still and rest, feels languid and stupid; thirst during sweat, which may be profuse and long-lasting; nervous diarrhœa.

Rhus tox.—**Urticaria, fever-blisters**; great heat, anguish, dry skin, stupefying headache, delirium, with desire to escape; red burning face; red, dry and rough tongue; debility and languor; dry, teasing cough, caused by tickling in bronchia; evening fever with diarrhœa; sweat relieves.

FEBRIS PETECHIALIS, Typhus.

Fresh air, even cold air, first to last, good food and extreme cleanliness.

Agaricus musc.—General ataxia, great restlessness, tremors, twitchings, constant desire to get out of bed; skin hot and dry; tongue dry, brown, tremulous, constant delirium, dull headache, stupor, pains in legs, especially in hips, with twitching of gluteal muscles; cramps in hands and feet; desire for liquors.

Antimonium tart.—Stupefying headache in forehead and over root of nose, from without inward; white, pasty tongue; anxious nausea; suffocative cough, with profuse rattling of mucus and threatening œdema pulmonum.

Apis mell.—Fever sets in with a strange trembling feeling and a racking pain through head, with great prostration; head feels gloomy and confused; stupor with muttering delirium, even to unconsciousness; tongue red, dry, cracked; nausea and vomiting, with eructations; abdomen tender, bloated with foul, involuntary stools; urine scanty or suppressed; accumulation of tough mucus in throat; white miliary eruption over front part of body; general trembling and nervousness.

Argentum nit.—**Complete deafness**; at night very much excited and murmuring constantly; tongue dry, hard and black; fetid breath, swallowing difficult; short, oppressed breathing, interrupted by cough; heart's stroke feeble, pulse filiform; hands tremble; lassitude of lower limbs; stool and urine passed involuntarily; bleeding from anus; emaciation with paralytic weakness; voluntary motion impossible; complete apathy; utter insensibility of body, except sensitiveness to lowered temperature, chilly when uncovered.

Arnica.—Patient dull and stupid, but not delirious; confusion of head; stupefaction with fetid breath and large, **yellowish-green spots on skin**; unrefreshing sleep with anxious dreams; desires to be constantly moved, the bed is so hard; thirst at night unquenchable; trembling of lower lip; brown streak through centre of tongue, which is dry and cracked; involuntary defecation and urination, petechiæ and ecchymoses.

Arsenicum.—A single vomiting or a diarrhœic stool is at the beginning of typhus already accompanied by great prostration and sleepiness, with burning heat; rapid failing of strength; burning hot skin, with spots resembling petechiæ, face pale with sunken eyes; lips dry, parched, blackish and dry, cracked, brown or black tongue; excessive thirst, with oppression and anguish in pit of stomach; oppression of chest, with labored breathing, irregular action of heart.

Baptisia.—Dull, pressive headache, with hot, flushed face and shining eyes; dull hearing; vertigo with sensation of weakness all over, > in fresh air; restless sleep with frightful dreams, on waking feels stupid and irritable; lips dry and cracked, tongue yellowish-brown in centre with red and shining edges; flat and bitter taste, excessive thirst for large quantities at

long intervals; hoarse cough with increased secretion from bronchial tubes; sensation of a second self alongside in bed; **hands feel too large**; patient feels weak, exhausted and irritable.

Belladonna.—Congestion of brain with delirium, the regular **cerebral typhus** from the start; starting, jumping during sleep; constant desire to leave the bed and to go home; attempts to bite, strike and spit at attendants; pressive pain in forehead, as from a heavy weight, forcing him to shut his eyes; glowing redness or great paleness of face; dryness of mouth, tongue and throat; trembling and heaviness of tongue, with trembling speech; difficult swallowing; involuntary defecation and urination; dry, spasmodic cough, < at night, thirst unquenchable for cold water; limbs twitch; uneasiness and restlessness.

Bryonia.—Anxiety and irritability; delirium in sleep and when waking, especially about business, wants to go home; people seem to stand around the bed, especially at the foot of it, as soon as he closes his eyes; vertigo with ringing in ears, < on raising himself; face red, hot, swollen, with mobile glassy eyes, tongue at first moist and yellow, later dry, brown, parched; bitter taste with excessive thirst; nausea, with tenderness at pit of stomach, darting pains in lungs with dry cough; restless sleep, with moaning and tossing about; **typhus pulmonalis** with stitches in chest and expectoration of tenacious, rusty-colored sputa; excessive weakness and prostration.

Carbo veg.—Hippocratic face, stupor, rattling in throat, small and thready pulse, cold sweat over whole body, coldness of breath and tongue; internal burning up, wants to be fanned continually; threatening paralysis of lungs with blueness of face, lips and tongue; filiform pulse; tremulousness of body, with great failing of strength.

Cocculus.—Slowness of comprehension; vertigo with nausea, when rising up in bed; heaviness of lids, with unconquerable drowsiness, lapsing into stupor and coma; noise in ears, like the rushing of waters; tremulousness; automatic motions; weakness of cervical muscles; **weakness after least exertion**; drinks roll audibly down the throat into the stomach.

Gelsemium.—Predominance of the nervous symptoms and complete nervous prostration from the start; brain feels bruised with vertigo and blurred vision; drooping of eyelids; heavy, dull expression with crimson flush of face; trembling of tongue, can hardly be protruded.

Helleborus.—**Effusion of brain,** partial or complete; eyes immovably fixed on one object, with vacant stare and dilated pupils, chewing motion of the jaws and sopor with tossing about; convulsive twitchings of muscles; constant picking of the lips and bedclothes; sliding down in bed; tremulous; small and slow pulse; urine suppressed or highly albuminous.

Hyoscyamus.—**Cerebral symptoms more adynamic; wine relieves the headache.** Excessive wakefulness; tossing from side to side; or sleep is restless and disturbed, with frightful dreams and starting as from fright. Chilliness, with hot face and cold hands, without thirst, profuse sweat which disappears as soon as he wakes; stupid expression of flushed face, with red and shining eyes; delirium, low and muttering, with open eyes, inclined to escape and to hide; clean, parched, dry tongue; hiccough; putrid breath; involuntary defecation and urination or retention of urine; **hyperæsthesia of skin, wants the air to blow on his naked body**; great nervous excitability; trembling of limbs with subsultus tendinum.

Lachesis.—**Semi-comatose state in protracted cases,** patient can only be roused by shaking or loud talking; hot, flushed face with dry, cracked and bleeding lips; tongue red, smooth, dry, protruded with difficulty; dropping of lower jaw, speech difficult and hurried, pulse small, quick, irregular;

dry, burning heat at night; dyspnœa, with hawking of mucus and rawness of throat; nightly delirium with restlessness; loquacious, but constantly changing objects; variable appetite with desire for oysters.

Lachnanthes. — Fever, with circumscribed redness of cheeks and **brilliant eyes**; burning heat, more on right side; restless sleep at night with continually increasing dryness of throat, causing sleeplessness at night; restless sleep at night, disturbed by dreams, and followed by perspiration; giddiness, with sensation of heat in chest and around the heart; whining on account of headache; great loquacity, afterwards stupid and irritable; icy coldness of body, relieved by external heat; skin is cold, damp and clammy; flushes of heat alternating with chilliness; **typhoid pneumonia.**

Mancinella.—Typhus with tympanitis and sensitiveness of abdomen, < by drinking water; burning heat with sensation as if flames rose up from stomach, with tingling in skin and desire to uncover one's self, with loss of consciousness; painful deglutition, restlessness, icy-cold hands and feet; profuse micturition.

Muriatic acid.—**Advanced stages of typhus**; muscular power entirely lost, so that patient settles down in bed, with low delirium; tongue heavy and paralyzed so that he can hardly talk, with great dryness of mouth and fauces; excessive prostration, pulse intermitting at every third beat; accelerated breathing.

Opium.—**Absence of any complaint**; sopor bordering on stupor, snoring with mouth open, half-jerking of limbs; dark-red, puffy face; unconsciousness with labored, rattling respiration; burning heat of the perspiring body, respiration intermits from threatening paralysis of lungs; deep snoring, slow breathing, with open mouth; retention of urine; involuntary defecation; bed feels hot, can hardly lie on it.

Phosphoric acid.—**Great nervous depression**; with but slight febrile excitement; perfect apathy and indifference; disinclined to talk; somnolence with muttering delirium; headache < from least shaking or noise; deafness with roaring in ears; dryness of tongue and throat without thirst; frequent, small, feeble pulse; tenderness of pit of stomach, with rising of hot air, nausea and vomiting; desire for refreshing and juicy things; pulmonary affections with purulent, offensive expectoration; red miliary eruption, with bluish-red spots on the parts upon which patient lies, followed by profuse perspiration, night and morning.

Phosphorus.—**Typhus poisioning of heart and lungs**; it is our great tonic of the heart, where nervous prostration is extreme and degeneration of the tissues has taken place. Pain in all limbs, < by cool air, in bed, mornings and evenings; heat steady, but not intense; small, quick pulse; profuse night-sweats, not relieving; difficult breathing, with stitches in lungs, mucous râles, cough with blood-streaked expectoration; pit of stomach tender on pressure; face pale, with occasional flushes of heat; lips and tongue dry, parched and covered with sordes; heaviness of lower limbs; coma vigil, low muttering delirium; constant sleepiness. **Pneumonia typhosa.**

Rhus tox.—**Chilliness, even when near the fire**, with pains as if bruised all over the body; great debility; marked languor; petechial spots; vivid dreams of great bodily exertion; slow, irregular pulse; great thirst for cold drinks; delirium; answers questions slowly; dark, livid redness of cheeks; dry, red, cracked tongue; dry, tickling cough, < in the evening and before midnight; glandular swellings; fetid breath; involuntary fetid stools during sleep.

Secale.—**Typhus arising from irritation of the spinal cord**; constant sighing and extreme restlessness; aversion to being covered; thirst for cold

water; constant dry heat with hurried pulse; insomnia; wandering pains in whole length of back, flying from one part to another; tonic spasms in hands and feet, clonic spasms in facial muscles with jerks and tremulousness; asthmatic symptoms from spasms of pectoral muscles.

Stramonium.—Stupid indifference, sleepless or soporous; the wild, furious delirium threatens to exhaust him. Skin hot, dry, burning, < afternoons and at midnight; pulse small, rapid, intermitting; besotted expression of face or a **look of great fear and terror, wants light and company;** eyes wide open, staring or squinting, tongue dry, brown, with violent thirst for cold drinks, stool and urine suppressed or the dark-brown or bloody stools have a cadaverous smell; pharyngeal spasms with difficult deglutition; constant restlessness with jerking of limbs and of the whole body.

Veratrum alb.—Sudden sinking of vital forces, hippocratic face, sunken eyes, pointed nose, cold sweat over whole body; marked coldness of hands and feet; spasmodic constriction of throat; violent thirst for cold water; petechiæ on extremities.

Zincum.—**Brain exhaustion**; delirium with attempts to get out of bed; constant jerking of the whole body during sleep, sliding down in bed; loss of memory; subsultus tendinum; involuntary evacuations.

FEBRIS TYPHOIDES, Typhoid Fever.—Enteric Fever.

Absinthium.—**Obstinate autumnal fever, with swollen spleen and liver;** sleeplessness from congestion at the base of the brain; wants to walk about, seeing all sorts of visions

Acetic acid.—Fever with violent delirium, incoherent talking, with distended abdomen and obstinate constipation or with rumbling of bowels, colic and diarrhœa, followed by stupor, interrupted by delirious talking; **slow, putrid fever with night-sweats.** Intense thirst for water with passing large quantities of urine; vomiting of all nourishment with sensation as if there were a sore spot or ulcer in stomach; profuse, very weakening diarrhœa in later stages of fever; febrile heat with dry, hot skin and oppressed breathing during first stage; great debility and prostration.

Agaricus.—Constant delirium with attempts to get out of bed, talks continually, tremulous propulsion of dry tongue; general tremor of whole body, small, quick pulse; alcoholic stimulants are well borne.

Alstonia const.—Slow convalescence, great prostration and debility, low fever, diarrhœa.

Alumen.—Ichorous diarrhœa, mixed with blood of an offensive odor, or passes large **quantities of coagulated blood**; very weakening colliquative diarrhœa, discharge of coagula from rectum and uterus; metrorrhagia from atony (Nitr. ac., bright-red flooding).

Alumina.—Alvine discharges frequent, foul, large quantities of black blood with each stool; cannot urinate without straining hard to stool; **diarrhœa whenever he urinates**; unpleasant want of animal heat.

Ammonium carb.—**Adynamia**; high-colored and fetid urine; glandular swellings, bleeding from nose, gums and bowels; sense of oppressive fulness in head, as if brain wanted to burst through, debility with soreness of whole body, has to lie down; great chilliness with the headache; hæmorrhagic diathesis from fluidity of blood and dissolution of the red blood-corpuscles; tendency to decubitus and gangrenous ulcerations.

Anacardium.—Intellect remains weak and impaired after having passed through a severe and exhausting attack of fever, with weakness of all the senses.

Apis mell.—Muttering delirium; trembling tongue, which is blistered, can hardly protrude it, dry, cracked or ulcerated; muscles relaxed so that patient slides down in bed; nervous, restless and fidgety; sleepy, but cannot sleep, shrill outcries, finally stupor as deep as under Opium, but happy, strange expression of face during muttering delirium; great soreness and bloatedness of abdomen; head and whole surface of body hot and dry; **skin burning hot in some places and unnaturally cool in others**; skin mostly dry or only transient sweat; bruised, sore feeling of skin; face puffed and dark-red, lips dry, covered with a brown crust; tongue feels as if wooden, studded around the edges with blisters and catches between teeth; **prickling sensation in tongue and fauces and very tenacious, tough mucus in throat**; anorexia, but much thirst; considerable swelling of spleen, abdomen sunken in, on pressing ileo-cæcal region gurgling as from fluid; great soreness and bloatedness of abdomen, so that the walls become tense; watery, foul-smelling diarrhœa or constipation; incontinence of urine; moist cough, but can raise sputa only to the tongue, whence it must be wiped away; pulse weak, full and soft; roseola well developed.

Arnica.—At an early stage diarrhœa of offensive gushing stools and apathy and stupefaction, with foul-smelling breath and ecchymotic black or yellowish-green spots on skin; weakness, weariness and bruised sensation, general sinking of vitality, compelling the patient to lie down, and still he asserts that he feels perfectly well; forgets the words while speaking and goes to sleep while answering questions; desires constantly, on account of general soreness, to move or to be moved about, as everything upon which he lies seems too hard; irritable and angry, wants to be let alone; fear of being touched; brown streak through middle of tongue; restlessness attending the soreness of abdomen; involuntary stool and urine, brown or white diarrhœa, with distension of abdomen before and rumbling in abdomen during stool; sore, bruised feeling in walls of chest and cough with expectoration of mucus and blood; loud blowing inspirations and expirations; head hot, rest of body cool, or at least not hot; head confused and cloudy, sitting as if in thought, yet thinks of nothing, like a waking dream; sleep unrefreshing and full of dreams, with whimpering and loud talking during sleep; **stupor and petechiæ.**

Arsenicum.—Must not be given too early and it follows Rhus. Restlessness and anxiety, with fear of death, from the start to the end; **extreme restlessness with extreme exhaustion,** patient thinks himself still able to move, but when he tries, finds out how weak he is, and may faint away with cold sweat all over; picking at bedclothes; delirium, fever and anxiety < about and after midnight; face distorted, sunken, anxious, hippocratic; **burning heat, as if hot water were flowing through the veins,** with throbbing in head and desire to throw off covering; excessive thirst and drinks large quantities more frequently than mere sipping of fluid at a time; craves hot drinks; fluids roll audibly down the stomach; intellect enfeebled, but coma rare; eyes staring, glistening or sunken, dull, watery, or closed with sticky matter; hard hearing; lips dry, cracked; **lips, gums and teeth covered with black sordes**; tongue red, cracked or black and stiff; hence speaks unintelligibly; papillæ raised around dorsum and tip of tongue; **aphthæ in mouth bleed readily**; vomiting and retching; burning in stomach and bowels, sensitive to pressure; swollen abdomen full, but soft (Chin., hard, meteoristic), and from the decomposition of the fluids the flatus are putrid and offensive and the diarrhœic stools scanty, brownish, watery, foul as from rotten ulcers, < from food and drink, after midnight, containing blood, mucus or pus; hæmorrhages from different orifices; pulse

weak, rapid or filiform and intermittent; breathing short and anxious; oppressed, rattling, dry cough; fetid breath, white miliary eruption, even petechiæ; cold, clammy perspiration or hot, pungent, dry skin (calor mordax); restless and disturbed sleep, anxious and frightful dreams, < at 3 A. M. on account of great heat; decubitus; general and rapid sinking of life's forces and excessive prostration. Erethistic typhoid fever, follows well after Rhus, and many authors raise their voices against giving it too early, considering it more indicated in the second and third week.

Arum triph.—During delirium boring in nose, picking at one spot or at the dry lips; quivering of upper lids; picking ends of fingers and dry lips till they bleed; restless tossing about the bed, wants to escape; unconscious of what he is doing or of what is said to him; brine suppressed; putrid odor from mouth; buccal cavity raw and bleeding; diarrhœa dark yellow, fluid or mushy, each succeeding discharge more watery; sleepy, but on falling asleep sensation of smothering; great weakness; last stage, probably with uræmic poisoning.

Baptisia.—**First stage of typhoid or septic fevers** with predominance of nervous symptoms; face flushed, dusky-red or hot with a **besotted expression**, dulness and confusion of mind; chilliness and soreness of body with intolerance of pressure on lying; chilly all day and hot at night; nightly deliria with stupor, heavy sleep with frightful dreams; dark sordes on lips and teeth; tongue dry and brown down centre; pulse full and rapid, but soft and easily compressed; high temperature: restless, tossing about the bed with the illusion that he is double, or that he is scattered about and tries to get himself together again, or sensation as if his upper or lower extremities were enormously enlarged; slight sensitiveness in ileo-cæcal region and yellow, putrescent stools. During second or third week prostration profound, stupor, patient falls asleep while answering questions; heavy, dark, besotted look of face; aphthæ in mouth; **all exhalations and discharges exceedingly offensive**; stools horribly putrid; urine and sweat offensive. Blood is decomposed from high temperature and sepsis.

Belladonna.—In the beginning, during the stage of irritation by the typhoid poison, furious delirium with screaming out and violent efforts to escape from the bed and house; face more often bright than deep red; pupils dilated, eyes injected; full of fear; intense headache, with lancinations in back part or top of head; vertigo with staggering on attempting to walk; frightful visions and dreams disturb sleep; heavy, snoring sleep with jerking of muscles, twitching of limbs and screaming out; tongue red, hot, dry, papillæ inflamed and much swollen; speech difficult and stammering; reddish spots like flea-bites on chest, abdomen, face and neck; constipation or watery, profuse diarrhœa; urine scanty, with or without sediment; sense of weariness and heaviness in limbs, with marked debility and weakness; cold feet.

Bryonia.—In early stages confusion of mind and mild delirium, on closing eyes for sleep he sees persons who are not present, but rectifies his mistake when opening them; delirium at night of the business of the day; desire to get out of bed and go home; sensation in bed as if sinking down and in the morning dizziness, as if the head were whirling in a circle; **splitting headache and sensation of weight pressing on vertex,** > in rest and from external pressure; dryness of lips and tongue, with thirst, drinking much at a time but not often; accumulation of frothy, soaplike saliva in mouth and throat, sometimes nearly choking the patient; constant nausea; tongue coated more in middle; gastric affections; rumbling and gurgling in abdomen, especially inguinal region; **constipation** (Bapt. has early diarrhœa); pulmon-

ary congestion, with dry, irritative cough, stitching pains in chest; pressure as of a weight in middle of sternum, with anxious and difficult breathing. During second or third week stupor, frontal headache, face flushed, of a deep red color, < by motion, > by nosebleed, usually towards morning; dryness of mucous membranes, but drinking causes nausea and vomiting, with sensation of heavy pressure in stomach, as if a stone were there; **great lassitude and weakness; wants to be quiet;** pains in all limbs when moving; tongue dry, rough, cracked, dark brown; sighing, groaning, moaning, makes motions with his hands, it is too much exertion to talk; constipation or diarrhœa, sudden and almost involuntary discharges, very offensive, every three hours; involuntary defecation and urination; peculiar sour smell of body, with or without sweat; heat intense and almost continuous; wants to sleep all the time; coma with anxious delirium, cold sweat on forehead, followed by weakness; suffocating snoring with the inspiration; somnolence during day, agitated at night; disposition subdued, but easily excited to anger.

Caladium.—Coma and unconsciousness; delirious, unintelligible, murmuring, extremely sensitive to noise, the slightest noise startles him from sleep; during coma lying with mouth half open; dryness and burning in throat, no thirst with fever; **constipation all through disease;** pulse rapid, filiform; sweet odor of sweat with prostration.

Calcarea carb.—At the very onset, in children or in persons inclined to grow fat, after great anxiety and worriment of mind; **utter sleeplessness from overactivity of mind,** where the same disagreeable idea always rouses the patient as often as he falls into a slight slumber; visions of faces and persons when eyes are closed, sees and plays with cats and dogs during delirium; constant tickling under middle of sternum, causing a hacking cough, < from talking or moving; during coughing painful shocks in head, the brain feeling hot and burning, but circulation deficient in extremities; **rash fails to appear.** Or during second or third stage excessive diarrhœa with intestinal ulceration; palpitation, tremulous pulse; anxiety, sleeplessness and restlessness; redness of face, delirium; jerkings, especially in children; great weakness and exhaustion, chiefly in the morning. **Easy relapses, one does not continue to convalesce.** It brings out the miliary rash, the meteorism and sensitiveness of abdomen diminish, and with it the anxiety and agitation; stools less frequent and more consistent.

Camphora.—Sudden sinking spells; icy coldness all over, with deathlike paleness of face, cold and clammy sweat, yet covering is unbearable; rattling in throat; hot breath; involuntary diarrhœa; sleeplessness alternating with coma; diminished circulation to parts most distant from the heart.

Carbo veg.—Our last resort in critical cases, inclining to dissolution. Extreme collapse, sopor, rattling, cold sweat; hippocratic face; small, filiform pulse; tongue moist, sticky, forepart cracked, heavy and scarcely movable; eyes dull and sunken, with no reaction of pupils to light; face and lips partially cyanosed; hæmorrhages from mouth and nose; bloody fetid stools; abdomen distended, with copious escape of putrid flatus; heart's action fails rapidly, congestion of lungs sets in with threatening pulmonary paralysis; **breath cold and loud rattling breathing from the start;** bedsores and ecchymoses from decomposition of the blood; stupor, from which the patient can only be roused for a moment, with loss of vision and meaning; internal burning up with icy coldness of feet and legs up to knees. Such a collapse sets in sometimes early with perfect asthenia in typhoid fevers of drunkards, who complain of itching of skin day and

night; they want to be fanned and must have windows open to inhale the fresh air.

Castoreum.—Want of nervous reaction unduly prolongs convalescence, spasmodic affections, twitching of muscles, extreme exhaustion; patient irritable, weak and exhausting sweat.

China.—**Typho-malarial fever**; excessive prostration, with great mental and bodily weakness, so that the least exertion is hateful; heavy sweats during motion or in sleep, with excessive sinking of the vital forces; uneasiness and sleepiness; frightful fancies on closing the eyes to sleep; vertigo and heaviness of head, dimness of sight, dulness of hearing, pale face, dry mouth, yellow-coated tongue, with slimy, bitter taste and great thirst; abdomen meteoristic and tender with pains in bowels, watery lienteric stools, scanty urine; bowels move in daytime only after nourishment, but at night frequent, dark, fluid diarrhœa; coldness, especially of hands and feet; breathing oppressed, especially in the evening; swelling and hardness of spleen; tardy convalescence in consequence of serious hæmorrhages, exhausting diarrhœas and night-sweats, with progressive loss of flesh and strength; indifference and apathy.

Chininum sulph.—**Indifference and apathy** (the very reverse of Ars.); stupid expression; vacant stare, averse to answering questions; dim vision as from a veil before the eyes; buzzing in ears; face emaciated, stupid; tongue and mouth dry, bitter taste; abdomen distended, cœcal region gurgling on pressure; involuntary diarrhœa and urination; rattling of phlegm through entire right side of chest; subsultus tendinum; debilitating sweats produce great prostration.

Chlorinum.—Quiet delirium in alternation with the greatest restlessness and desire to run away; intoxicated feeling with sopor and great nervous irritation; dry mouth and diarrhœa; disposition to faint, cold sticky sweat; nose full of soot, lips, tongue and teeth brown, black and sooty; dry tongue; ashy face; diarrhœa with dryness of mouth after appearance of eruption; hæmorrhage from bowels, blood black, coagulated or not, smelling like carrion; burning dry heat of skin with anxiety and raving; excessive prostration, subsultus tendinum; diarrhœa < morning.

Coca.—Debility during convalescence from low fevers with fainting fits, anguish < from failure to strive against this weakness, < with perfect rest; want of will-power, longing for liquors and tobacco; constipation from inactivity of rectum.

Cocculus.—Great vertigo < sitting or when attempting to change from a reclining to a sitting position, with nausea, inclination to vomit, fainting; bewildered, heavy state of mind, does not speak plainly; patient lies quietly wrapped in thought, eyelids heavy, can hardly be lifted; abdomen tympanitic; **cerebro-spinal form of typhoid.**

Colchicum.—Cloudiness of intellect, but still answers questions correctly, does not consider his condition dangerous and feels nearly well; no anxiety or fear; pupils dilated and imperfectly sensitive to light; with every attempt to raise his head from pillow, it falls back again and the mouth opens wide; **cold sweat on forehead**; **cold breath**; cadaverous face; features sharp and pointed, nose pinched, nostrils dry and black; tongue heavy and stiff, is protruded with difficulty, sometimes bluish; almost complete loss of speech and cold breath; nausea and vomiting with considerable retching, the thought or smell of food or even the mere mention of food makes the patient gag; sickness, nausea, horrible aversion to eat; restlessness and cramps in legs; **tympanitis well marked** (Chin.), **abdomen hot with cold extremities**; stools watery, frequent, involuntary,

offensive, with fragments of whitish mucus, discharges mostly preceded by colic; urine involuntary and copious or suppressed; pulse small, quick, hardly perceptible; feet œdematous, respiration irregular or intermittent.

Crotalus hor.—**Oppression of nervous centres**; eyes congested; features heavy, dull, bloated, besotted (Bapt.); eruption dark purple, copious; during second week heart becomes markedly weak, systolic sound can hardly be made out; pulse soft, flagging, tremulous; great and distressing restlessness; twitching, jerking, tremulousness, sinking down towards foot of bed (Mur. ac.), deafness; **hæmorrhagic tendency from all orifices**, epistaxis, fetid breath, gums bleeding and gangrenous; stools, black, thin, like coffee-grounds, offensive or dark; fluid hæmorrhage from bowels; sudden and great prostration of vital forces.

Cuprum met. (Cuprum arsen.).—Deep sopor with twitching and jerking of limbs, violent dull headache over glabella; lustreless sunken eyes, with blue rings; difficult hearing; expression of face sad, depressed; tongue red, dry, rough, papillæ enlarged; white, yellow or brown coating; gurgling noise of drink passing down to stomach; pressure in stomach and abdomen as from a stone; involuntary, thin, watery, bloody stools, profuse and squirting out; quick, rattling breathing; restless tossing about and great prostration; nosebleed and petechiæ; debilitating, exhausting, internal heat; cold sweat at night. **Mental alienation during and after typhoid fever.**

Digitalis.—Pulse rapid, or slow and irregular, or slow or very feeble, accelerated by motion, especially by rising up from bed; pupils dilated, tongue white, bluish, or clean; constant disgust, nausea and vomiting, faintness or sinking at stomach; swelling and fulness of hepatic region; diarrhœa of watery, ash-gray stools, or, although there is no diarrhœa, strength and flesh waste away very rapidly; sleep uneasy and unrefreshing; **internal coldness of whole body, often with external heat.**

Eucalyptus.—Duiing first stage weariness, sleeplessness, nervous erethism, vomiting, diarrhœa of watery, undigested and offensive matters; dull heavy aching in body and extremities; headache, dry mouth; offensive breath and sweat; during later stages signs of degeneration of blood, hæmorrhages, ecchymoses and sordes, colliquative diarrhœa, tympanitis, great prostration, even collapse. **Typho-malarial fever.**

Eupatorium perf.—**Bilious and remittent malarial fever**, with severe gastric and intestinal irritation, passing over into typhoid state. Despondency with the fever; throbbing headache, from forehead to occiput; soreness and pulsation in back part of head; sickly, sallow face; tongue yellow or covered with white fur; copious perspiration with nausea and vomiting; frequent heat with the night-sweat; alternate chilliness and flushes of heat, fulness and tenderness in hepatic region; profuse bilious, watery stools, with nausea, severe colic and prostration or constipation; bones ache as if broken, with much backache and headache; jaundice; petechiæ.

Gelsemium.—**Great prostration of all the vital forces** already in the initial stage, with strange sensation in head and continued jactitation of muscles; sleeplessness, wide awake all night; patient feels sore and bruised all over, as if he had been pounded, dreads to move, on account of weakness; suffused red face; trembling from weakness; slow pulse, which becomes accelerated by lifting or turning the patient; chills and crawls which go down the back; feeling of expansion, as though the head or some part of the body were enormously enlarged; severe pains in head, back and limbs, with extreme lassitude, chilliness and fever (afternoon); sticky, clammy, feverish state; tongue red and raw, painful in centre, can hardly

protrude it; distension of abdomen, with pain and nausea; diarrhœa, bilious, fermented, with much flatus and great nervous weakness, more than the stools could cause. Post-typhoid intermittents. Bapt. follows well.

Hamamelis.—Dark and pitchlike hæmorrhages of venous blood, without anxiety.

Helleborus.—**Sensory depression**; sensation as if the contents of the head were bulging out of the forehead and eyes; dark soot and nostrils which are dry; tongue yellow, dry, with red edges; breath horribly offensive; drinks roll audibly into the stomach; face at times pale and almost cold; pulse faint, weak, almost imperceptible, meaningless picking at the lips or bedclothes; heart's beat slow; skin only moderately warm; sudden bulimy after total loss of appetite; bowels inactive; urination involuntary; difficult swallowing; fever < from 4 to 8 P.M.; complete muscular relaxation.

Hydrastis.—Typhoid fever with the prevailing gastric and bilious symptoms; icterus followed by great debility; physical prostration; faintness and goneness in pit of stomach; torpid liver; fetid flatus, stools light-colored, soft, acrid.

Hyoscyamus.—Advanced stages of typhoid fever; profound stupor, but when aroused answers correctly; patient, as it were, **lives an inward life, full of delusions and hallucinations**; unconscious of the outside world; delirium continues while awake and sees and converses with persons who are not and were not present; indistinct and muttering loquacity; hyperæsthesia of skin, patient will not remain covered; thirst only wanting during chill; high fever, thermometer 104, with cool face and cold extremities; muttering with picking at bedclothes and **subsultus tendinum**; eyes red, sparkling, staring, rolling about, squinting; deafness; distorted face, stupid expression; sordes on lips, tongue and teeth; tongue red, brown, dry, cracked, paralyzed; indistinct speech; foul breath; involuntary micturition, urine leaves large streaks on the sheet; suppressed secretion or retention of urine, paralysis of sphincter ani et vesicæ, involuntary and unnoticed defecation; pulse quick, rapid, irregular; hypostasis of lungs with impending paralysis pulmonum and snoring, rattling breathing, < in the evening; grating of teeth; trembling and convulsive motions; sleeplessness or constant sleep with muttering; roseola spots on chest and abdomen; painless paralysis and torpor of organism.

Ignatia.—Great impatience and despair about pains and bad feelings, which he cannot describe; gets easily frightened and feels as though he were swung to and fro in a swing. Yawning, stretching, followed by frontal headache, which does not allow opening the eyes; hard hearing except for speech; convulsive twitching of facial muscles; lips dry, cracked, bleeding; choking sensation from stomach up into throat, with oppression of chest, better from belching; swelling of spleen; painless diarrhœa, with rumbling of wind; sinking weak feeling in pit of stomach; convulsive motions of limbs; palpitation of heart; jerking of tendons; sleeplessness on account of various visions as soon as he falls in a doze; troublesome dreams.

Iodum.—Intense pain in the ileo-cœcal region; bloody watery diarrhœa; great irritation of nervous system; picking at flocks; delirium.

Ipecacuanha.—**Premonitory stage**, with moderate febrile action, loss of appetite, mucous state, constant nausea or vomiting; mucous diarrhœa; **first stage**, with yellow tongue, nausea, vomiting; bilious diarrhœa; stools yellow, painless, fermented, especially in the evening; general headache, as if bruised, all through bones of head and down into root of tongue, or semilateral headache, with continual motion of head, as if it were badly

placed upon the pillow; sweat upon head; sudden prostration with aversion to all food; convulsive twitching in limbs, which have a painful tremor.

Lachesis.—**Cerebral typhoid.** Torpor with loss of vitality, associated with nervous excitability, cutaneous hyperæsthesia and decomposition of the blood. Intolerance of pressure from the cutaneous hyperæsthesia; he sleeps into an aggravation from depressing influences on centres of respiration; both **body and mind worn out, with relaxation of muscular system**; heat in head, with throbbing from every movement; heaviness of head, especially occiput, with vertigo; muttering stupor; delirium with great loquacity, jumping from one thing to another; sunken countenance; tendency of lower jaw to drop, and sleeps much with mouth open; fever and delirium < as night advances; mouth dry, black, stiff with dry, red, blackish tongue, cracked on tip, trembling when protruded or catching between teeth and bleeding; abdomen hard and distended, with rumbling and gurgling in bowels before diarrhœa; stools very offensive whether formed or not; red-brown and copious urine; cough and dyspnœa, bloody, slimy expectoration; decubitus, ulcers inflamed, red, with black borders; hæmorrhages, blood dark and particles looking like charred straw; coolness of extremities.

Leptandra.—**Bilious typhoids**; great prostration, stupor, heat and dryness of skin; coldness of extremities; dark, fetid, tarry or watery stools, mixed with bloody mucus; weak, sinking sensation in pit of stomach; pain in epigastric and hypochondriac region; jaundice; physical and mental depression, with vertigo and drowsiness.

Lycopodium.—**Comes in at the end of the second week when the rash fails to appear** and the patient sinks into an unconscious state with muttering delirium, picking at the bedclothes, distended abdomen with great rumbling of flatus, constipation, sudden jerking of limbs here and there, involuntary urination, leaving a reddish sandy deposit in the clothing or retention of urine. The continued high temperature leads later on to **cerebral paralysis**; patient lies in a stupor, eyes do not react to light; lower jaw drops and hangs down; breathing snoring and rattling; tongue swollen, blistered and cannot be protruded, and if patient tries the dry tongue rolls from side to side; pulse intermittent and rapid; **cold hands and feet or one foot hot and the other cold**; restless sleep, at ease in no position, full of anxious dreams and jerking of limbs; when aroused cross, irritable or awakes terrified as from a heavy dream; great emaciation and internal debility, paralysis; upper parts wasted, lower parts swollen. Compare Calc. and Lyc., follows often after Lach.

Mercurius sol.—During first stage in persons of lymphatic nervous temperament or in the second period during predominance of hepatic affection; pale, yellowish, discolored face; putrid, insipid taste; tongue loaded with thick yellow coating; little thirst; painful sensitiveness of epigastric and hepatic region; especially when stools are copious, liquid, flocculent, bloody; frequent desire to urinate; agitation, anxiety, sleeplessness; headache, but hardly ever delirium; clammy, fetid sweat; icterus; bronchial irritation; parotitis.

Mercurius dulc. (Calomel.)—Ill-defined gastric disturbance during second stage; painful sensitiveness of abdomen; watery, colorless stools, as if mixed with flocculent masses, or like the washing of flesh, occurring most often at night; tongue moist, and it must be suspended when tongue becomes dry and delirium sets in.

Mercurius cyan.—Ulceration of Peyer's patches and of the solitary

glands with extreme prostration of vital forces; secondary diphtheria (laryngo-typhoid of Professor Rokitansky) in the course of typhoid fever; eyes sunken, pupils greatly dilated; face pale and wan; ulcers on tongue and cheeks, salivary glands swollen; burning thirst; hiccough; severe pains over whole abdomen (perforation and peritonitis); hæmorrhage or fetid liquid discharges per anum; suppression of urinary secretion; pulse weak and sinking; frequent fainting, especially after a stool; icy coldness of skin; clammy, cold perspiration; sleeplessness.

Muriatic acid.—**First and second stage**; continued delirium, keeping the patient from rest and sleep, he is constantly occupied with changing pictures of the past and present, and thus forgets everything around him. Activity of senses increased, the eyes shrink from light, the ear is sensitive to noise, smell and taste very acute, the eye full of lustre, pupils contracted; circumscribed redness of cheeks; nose, lips and tongue dry, the latter only slightly coated or not at all; very light affection of the intestinal canal; infrequent typhoid stools, or none at all; urine clear, with acrid reaction; can hardly pass flatus without urinating at the same time; beat of heart and pulse very frequent, irritable, without energy; respiration accelerated; skin mostly dry, with increased temperature; great need of sleep and still cannot sleep; muscular power not much diminished; slight debility and malaise (after Bry.). **Third stage, or febris stupida,** excessive prostration from muscular paresis; headache as if the brain were bruised; constant sliding down in bed, with groaning and moaning during sleep; muttering and unconsciousness whilst awake; putridity; aphthæ putrid, small, bluish, deep; dryness of mouth and tongue; tongue heavy, paralyzed, patient cannot move it at will, even when conscious; pulse intermits every third beat; profuse discharge of watery urine; watery, dark, offensive diarrhœa; involuntary micturition and defecation; turning up the whites of eyes; depression of lower jaw, paralyzed tongue and anus; bleeding from anus; cannot bear the thought or sight of meat, it is so distasteful.

Nitric acid.—**Advanced stage with predominance of abdominal affections; ulcerative stage** with great exhaustion; stools green, slimy, offensive, purulent or bright-red hæmorrhage from bowels with fainting on the slightest motion; tongue white and studded with vesicles or brownish and dry; fetid urine; burning, pungent skin; marked tenderness of abdomen; especially in ileo-cæcal region, gurgling on pressure, with constant blood-streaked diarrhœic stools; stupidity, muttering delirium, wants to get out of bed; threatening paralysis of lungs with loud rattling of mucus in lungs; pulse intermitting every third beat; extreme prostration and exhaustion.

Nux moschata.—Bluish spots on skin; general restlessness in muscles, with vertigo; after slightest exertion, weakness, with inclination to lie down, dreamy state, with drowsiness and falling of eyelids; profound coma, lying silent, immovable; delirium and stupidity; frantic drunkenness: dryness of mouth, tongue and throat, with thirstlessness; fulness of stomach and loss of appetite; rumbling and gurgling in abdomen; putrid or colliquative diarrhœa; urine scanty, high-colored and clear.

Nux vomica.—**Early stage**; chilliness from slightest motion; hard, full and frequent pulse; pains and debility in all limbs, > by lying down; nervous, excited sleep with much dreaming; prevalence of gastric symptoms with bitter and pasty mouth, yellowish tongue, nausea, greenish vomiting, bilious diarrhœa or constipation. Later on sudden sinking of vital powers with a kind of paralytic loss of strength; dull headache with dizziness as if the brain were whirling in a circle, with momentary loss of con-

sciousness, < from lying on back; putrid breath; tongue blackish and cracked, with deep-red edges; thirst at night, with aversion to water; epigastrium distended and sensitive, with putrid, watery, excoriating diarrhœa or burning in abdomen, with desire to stool without being able to accomplish anything; intolerance of impression on external senses, all of which seem much exaggerated, he moans, groans, becomes vehement, even unto rage; > **from an uninterrupted sleep.**

Opium.—Complete stupor from which the patient cannot be roused, or only with the greatest difficulty, and then falls back into unconsciousness, or gradually increasing wild delirium followed by gradually increasing coma, **body bathed in a hot sweat** (bad omen), with inclination for being uncovered; pulse full and slow with snoring respiration, or quick and hard with heat and quick respiration; dropping of lower jaw; breathing loud and stertorous; face dark or brownish-red; great heaviness of occiput, so that head constantly falls backward; black, dry tongue, without thirst; paralysis of tongue; tympanitis; constipation or extremely offensive watery stools; involuntary diarrhœa; retention of urine or partial suppression of urine with somnolence. Op. may be given when the system fails to respond to the indicated remedy, and is then often followed by Lach.

Phosphorus.—**Adynamic type**, sepsis; threatening paralysis of brain or lungs when about the middle of third week pulmonary congestion or pneumonia supervenes. Great **cerebro-spinal exhaustion**, face ashy, tongue covered with viscid, thready slime, difficult to expectorate, **trunk hot, head rather cool**; breath hot; burning thirst, > by cold water; liver sore to touch and often enlarged; spleen the same; diarrhœa as soon as he takes food, stools flaky, dark, often bloody, with extreme weakness after stool; profuse sweat, which does not relieve; urine of strong ammoniacal odor, turbid, depositing a white sediment; tympanitic abdomen; involuntary stools, often of pure blood or bloody mucus, from the wide-open paralyzed anus; numerous roseola spots, ecchymoses and miliary eruption on trunk; coma vigil; delirium alternating with intervals of consciousness, and constant attempts to escape; sopor, dry lips, black tongue, open mouth; sleepy all day, at night restless, awakens often from heat and ebullitions; great weakness and emaciation, feels as if he were paralyzed; **hæmorrhagic tendency**; epistaxis, bleeding gums, hæmorrhage from uterus or bowels, threatening abortion or miscarriage.

Phosphoric acid.—May be **useful from the beginning to the end of the disease.** Delirium is quiet, not violent, with muttering, unintelligible speech, patient lies in a stupid sleep from cerebral paresis, unconscious of what is going on, but when aroused he is fully conscious and then drops off into his former sleep; pointed nose; dark-blue rings around eyes; nosebleed at an early stage of the fever, but it gives no relief; boring with finger in nose from irritation in Peyer's patches; abdomen distended and bloated, with gurgling and rumbling in bowels; copious flatus with the watery, lienteric stools; dry tongue with a dark-red streak through centre, or pale and clammy, covered with slimy mucus; urine highly albuminous, milky, rapidly decomposing, loaded with earthy phosphates; petechia on dependent parts and sudamina with copious sweats, but still **neither sweat nor diarrhœa prostrates the patient**; temperature of body never very high; enlargement of spleen. Gradual sinking of the vital power without any reaction on the part of the organism, hence indifference and apathy.

Psorinum.—Retarded convalescence from profuse perspiration; patient hopeless and despairing of recovery; dry hair with loss of lustre; lips dry, brown, black; tongue dry on tip, feels as if scalded; slow digestion from

great prostration; stitches in spleen and left chest; very weak from least exertion; < evening and before midnight; > while lying down.

Pulsatilla.—Gastric and abdominal ailings usher in the disease, chills with neither appetite nor thirst; febrile heat mingled with chills, which come on as soon as the patient uncovers himself; **heat of one side, with coldness of the other**; sweat on one side of face or body; light sleep, with a feeling on waking as if he had not slept; restless, stupefying, dull sleep, with constant tossing about, full of phantasies and dreams; uncovering in bed on account of heat, especially in palms of hands, yet he shivers from uncovering; delirium at night, fear and desire to run away, with sopor; foul-smelling mucus covers mouth in the morning, with cracked lips and dark, slimy-coated tongue; rumbling in bowels with frequent discharges of only mucus, sometimes mixed with some blood; slimy diarrhœa of greenish mucus, especially at night, during sleep; brownish-red urine, with a brick-dust sediment, also with burning.

Ranunculus scel.—Mapped tongue; denuded patches on tongue, with severe burning and rawness, the remainder of the organ being coated; indolence and dulness of head; frequent soft or watery fetid stools; restless sleep and tossing about.

Rhus tox.—Whenever an acute disease takes on a typhoid form. **Mild temperament.** Excitement and overactivity in the functions of vegetative life, and simultaneous depression in functions of animal life; desire for frequent and constant movement, giving temporary relief; prostration with sensation as if bruised, and constant desire to sit or lie down; dull feeling of head, with cerebral pains, > by nosebleed; dry, burning heat, excessive headache, with tension and rigidity of nape of neck, < evenings and upon motion; wandering pains in nape of neck and kidneys, with weariness and languor of limbs at the most acute stage of first period, when the nervous symptoms begin to manifest themselves, when tongue is coated with fur and there is diarrhœa with borborygmi; chills, vertigo, with closing of eyelids, altered color of face, dryness of throat, vomiting of food, yawning; hard, dull and heavy pressure upon eyes, painful sensitiveness to light and noise; somnolence; loss of memory; tendency to mild delirium; lower lip and tongue blackish. During second and third stage sopor and prostration prevail, with extreme weariness, preventing the least motion; slow and difficult mental operation, answers correctly, but slow, sometimes hasty; talks much to himself incoherently; epistaxis, especially after midnight; lips dry and covered with brown crusts; sensation of dryness on tongue, as if covered with a skin, when not dry; dry tongue, red all over, at any rate dry red triangle on tip, with desire for drink; repugnance to all food; distension of abdomen, with severe pinching; very offensive flatus; bowels loose, worse at night, and involuntary during sleep; nocturnal diarrhœa, with severe colic, which disappears after stool, with headache and pain in all limbs; severe cough, with tough bloody expectoration; bronchitis; pneumonic infiltration of lower lobes of lungs; severe rheumatic pains in limbs, worse when at rest; restlessness; disturbed, anxious sleep, with frightful dreams, frequent waking, or comatose slumbering, with snoring, murmuring, picking at bedclothes; dry heat or sweat, during which patient desires to be covered; brain seriously affected, with automatic muscular movements in hands and feet; roseola; miliary eruption; great exhaustion; disposition sad, depressed, without courage, despairing, but never violent. **Cases adapted to Rhus never run a speedy course, and a crisis can only be expected during the third week**; the medicine ought to be steadily adhered to without change, except when imperatively commanded.

Selenium.—Sequelæ of typhoid; when patient begins to walk about there is debility of spine with fear of becoming paralyzed; mental exhaustion; loss of sleep tells on him; profound melancholy; > palliatively from stimulants which he craves.

Silicea.—Sometimes in worst cases, with excessive debility, profuse perspiration, and a strong desire to be magnetized, which relieves the weakness; slow convalescence, with formation of abscesses and boils, thus throwing the poison to the surface and securing a gradual recovery.

Stramonium.—Loss of consciousness, imbecility, stupefaction; patient lies with his knees drawn up and hands folded; **delirium alternating with tetanic convulsions**; crazy fit, he tries to bite, scratch, uses lewd language; desires to escape from bed, takes no notice of surrounding objects, everything appears changed and he revels in his own fancies; constant desire for light and company, as fear prevails in his delirium; painless paralysis and trembling of body; comatose sleep with loose rattling respiration and dark, hot face; pulse small, rapid, irregular, intermittent, with quiet respiration or slow and weak; head dull and stupid, eyes staring and sparkling, pupils dilated, or half closed and languid; mouth and tongue raw, dry and sore, with partial or complete paralysis of tongue; patient drinks seldom, but much at a time; constipation or blackish diarrhœa every hour, smelling like carrion; urine suppressed or copious involuntary discharge.

Sulphur.—**Continuous remittent fever**, after failure of well-indicated remedies, patient is drowsy with the fever, in fact burning up with the fever, responds sluggishly and slowly to questions; face pale and sickly; eyes dim, sunken, with bluish circles; lips dry and cracked; mouth dry or coated with thick brownish mucus; tongue dry, with offensive smell, especially mornings; stomach and abdomen tender, rumbling and gurgling in bowels, with offensive flatus; diarrhœa, with constantly changing stools, patient falling asleep after stool from the exhaustion, < early in the morning; scanty, offensive, dark-red urine; dry, husky skin, not perspiring, with itching eruption; feet very hot; indolence of body and mind, all senses dull; pulse small, weak and quick; catarrhal pneumonia during commencement of infiltration. During convalescence chest feels empty and weak, it tires him to talk, weakness in stomach at noon, must eat something at that time; stooping appearance.

Sulphuric acid.—**Septic typhoid**, with great disposition to hæmorrhage from the capillaries, and rapid sinking of vital forces; an oozing of dark thin blood; face deathly pale, as if the white of egg had dried on it; talking difficult, as from want of elasticity of the parts; loss of appetite, desire for fresh fruit and brandy; sensation of tremor all over, with trembling; pulse feeble and quick; tendency to gangrene.

Taraxacum. — During rest intolerable tearing pains only in lower extremities; constant muttering delirium; excessive restlessness; violent tearing pain in occiput; great chilliness after eating or drinking; map tongue.

Tartarus emet.—**Adynamia of lungs**, œdema pulmonum, with great rattling in chest, and dyspnœa; profuse sweat all over, especially on affected parts; heaviness of head; tongue red in streaks, or covered with thick, white, pasty coating; great prostration and sluggishness of body; sleepiness.

Terebinthina.—Towards end of second week bright-red tongue, smooth and glossy, as if deprived of its papillæ; vertigo, fulness and flushiness of face; **extreme tympanitis**; pain in iliac region and all over abdomen upon pressure; burning in kidneys and ureters; burning during micturition;

albuminous urine; **thick scanty urine, with mucus and disintegrated blood-corpuscles**; fetid urine and stools; diarrhœa, with blood intermixed; small, wiry pulse; hæmorrhage from nose and anus; bloody expectoration; profuse serous effusion in pleural and abdominal cavity; great prostration and emaciation.

Veratrum alb. — **Torpor of vegetative system, with comparatively slight affection of the system of animal life.** The disease sets in with vomiting and purging, cold sweat and coldness of limbs; pulse scarcely perceptible; abdomen very painful, as if contracted, unconscious urination; petechiæ on extremities, presenting an icy coldness to the touch; coma vigil, with frequent starts as if from fright; hippocratic face; excessive prostration.

Zincum met.—**Threatened cerebral paralysis**; convulsions, with trembling of the hands, cold extremities: loss of consciousness; sinking down in bed; depression of lower jaw; pale waxy complexion; decubitus on sacrum and trochanter; frequent involuntary discharges from bowels; frequent, small, intermitting, scarcely perceptible pulse.

Zingiber.—During convalescence complete cessation of the functions of the kidneys, no urine voided, nor a drop in the bladder.

Precursory stage.—Bapt., Bry., Gels., Rhus; **first week, stage of increase**: Bapt., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Dig., Gels., Hyos., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Stram., Veratr. vir. **Second week, stationary stage**: Apis, Bapt., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Cham., Hyosc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Veratr.; **third week, debility**: Ars., Bapt., Bry., Calc., Chin., Nux v., Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Nitr. ac., Mur. ac., Rhus, Veratr., etc.; **during convalescence**: Alstonia, Anac., Cocc., Chin., Nux v., Psor., Puls., Selen., etc.; **for the debility following**: Amm. carb., Chin., Chin. sulph., Fer., Ign., Phos. ac., Psor.; for **chest symptoms**: Ant. tart., Bor., Bov., Carb. v., Ipec., Merc., Phos., Sulph., etc.; **gastric symptoms**: Bry., Carb. v., Ign., Lept., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., etc.; **bedsores**: Ars., Lach., Fluor. ac., Phos. ac., Tarent. c., Zinc.; **ecchymoses**: Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Ham., Phos. ac., Zinc., etc.

Complications require: for epistaxis, *Acon.* in first stage; *Merc.*, especially when occurring at night, preceded by violent congestion to head; *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus*, *Sulph.*, against the indications of dissolution of the blood. In **intestinal hæmorrhage**: *Nitr. ac.*, Phos. ac., Ars., Carb. v., Ipec., Phos. **Peritonitis** indicates perhaps: Ars., Bell., Carb. v., Ipec., Op. **Parotitis**: Acon., Bell., Calc. carb. **Tonsillitis**: Acon., Bell. when the redness is dark; Bry. when redness is rather pale and the tonsils are covered with small white ulcers. **Boils**: Ars., Bell., Lyc., Sil., Sulph. (external dressing with tomato). **Deafness**: Arn., Phos., Phos. ac., Veratr. **Miliary eruption**, with troublesome itching: Led., Rhus. **Roseola**: Sulph., Merc., Calc., Caust., Rhus, Lyc., Nitr. ac. Persistent cough during convalescence: Ipec., Sulph. **Œdema of lower extremities**: Ars., Chin., Lyc., Sulph. **Persistent diarrhœa**: Ars., Bell., Calc. carb., Puls., Sulph. **Decubitus** during sickness: Arn., Bell., Carb., Chin., Sil., Sulph.

For **irritability and quarrelsomeness**: Bell., Bry., Lyc.; **oppressed and melancholy feeling**: Bell., Puls.; **disinclination to speak**: Phos. ac.; **delirious visions**: Bell., Hyosc., Rhus; **perfect apathy**: Apis, *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, Cocc., Hyosc., Op., Phos. ac., Stram.; **sopor**: Apis, Ars., Carb. v., Cocc., Lach., Op.; **anxiety and restlessness**, desire to run away: Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., *Hyosc.*, Merc., Stram.; **furious delirium**: Bell., Op., Stram.; **loss of memory**: Anac.

For **squinting**: Hyosc.; **weakness of sight**: Hyosc., Stram., Zinc.; **the**

eyes sunk in, with pale margins around: Ars., Veratr.; **wild brilliant eyes**: Bell., Op.; **red face**: Bell., Nux v., Op., Rhus; **pale sunken face**: Ars., Phos. ac., Veratr., Zinc.; **black, brown or cracked lips**: Ars., Lach., Phos. ac., Zinc.; the **lower jaw drooping** (threatening paralysis of the brain): Ars., Carb. v., Lach., Lyc., *Op.*, *Zinc.;* **difficulty of hearing**: Bry., Carb. v., Phos. ac., Rhus; **oversensitiveness of hearing**: Bry.; **epistaxis**: Bry., Carb. v.. Ham., Phos. ac.; **black crusts on the nostrils**: Hyosc., Zinc.

For **paralysis of the tongue**: Hyosc., Mur. ac.; **tongue dry**: Ars., *Rhus*, Mur. ac.; **thickly coated**: Bry., Carb. v., Rhus; **nearly clean**: Cocc.; **aphthæ**: Mur. ac., Sulph.; **gastric ailments**, nausea, vomiting: Ars., *Bry.*, Hyosc., Veratr.; **pain in the pit of the stomach**: Ars., *Bry.*, Rhus, Veratr.; **affection of the liver**: Merc.; **swelling of the spleen**: Ars., *Cocc.*, *Phos. ac.*, Rhus; **colicky pains**: Ars., *Merc.*, Phos. ac., Rhus, Veratr.; **meteorismus**: Ars., *Carb. v.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, Rhus, Tereb.; **constipation**: Apis, *Bry.*, Cocc.; **diarrhœa**: Apis, Ars. (Bry.), Carb. v., Ipec., Phos. ac., Rhus; **involuntary**: Apis, *Arn.*, Ars., Carb. v., Phos. ac., Rhus, Zinc.; **bloody**: Mur. ac., Phos., Nitr. ac., Rhus; **purulent** (ulcers in the bowels): Apis, Ars., Carb. v., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos., Rhus, Sulph.; **putrid**: Apis, Ars., Carb. v., Phos.; **urine albuminous**: Phos. ac., Rhus; **brown-red**: Bry., Veratr.; **watery**: Bry., Mur. ac.; **involuntary**: Apis, Arn., Ars.

For **diseases of the lungs**: Apis, Ars., *Bry.*, Carb. v., Ipec., Lach., Mosch., Nitr. ac., *Phos.*, *Rhus*, Seneg.; **hepatization**: Lach., Nitr. ac., *Phos.*, Rhus; **cough with expectoration**: Ars., Lach., Phos., Rhus, Seneg.; **bloody expectoration**: Lach., Phos., Rhus; **œdema pulmonum**: Carb. v., Tart.; **threatening paralysis of the lungs**: Carb. v., Mosch., Tart.

For **pains in the limbs**: Camph., Rhus; **paralytic sensation**: Cocc., Rhus; **spasmodic motions**: Bell., Hyosc., Ign., Mosch., *Zinc.;* **changing position frequently**: Arn., Bry.; **restlessness**: Bry., Rhus, Stram.; **sinking down in bed**: Apis, Mur. ac., Zinc.; **extreme prostration**: Apis, Ars., Bry. (Merc.), Phos., *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus.*

Miliaria, threatening: Bry., Calc., Lyc.; **red**: Phos. ac., Rhus, Stram.; **white**. Apis, Bry., Mur. ac., Sulph., Val.; **bluish appearance**: Carb. v., Veratr., **petechiæ, ecchymoses**: Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Phos. ac., Zinc.; **bedsores**: Ars., Phos. ac., Zinc.; according to Hering: Fluor. ac.

DENGUE, Break-bone Fever.

Falligant (*Arndt*, III, 374) recommends in first stage: Acon. and Bry., with Ipec. for the vomiting, Ars. for diarrhœa; when eruption is out on the skin: Bry. or Rhus. Gastric symptoms: Coloc., Nux v.; jaundice: Chin., Eup. perf., Merc., Nux v., Pod. Hæmorrhagic conditions: Ars., Chin., Fer., Ham., Sec., Sulph. ac.; renal hæmorrhage: Ars., Bell., Canth., etc. Warm drinks are better relished than cold ones.

FISH-POISON, Ichthyotoxicon.

For poisoning with mussels, Hering recommends powdered charcoal with molasses or sugar-water; afterwards smell of camphor and drink *black coffee.*

For poisoning with **fish**, take powdered charcoal mixed with brandy; if this and *black coffee* should not be sufficient, drink sugar-water very sweet. If this should not help, drink a quantity of *half vinegar and water.*

If this poisoning should be followed by scarlet redness on the skin, with swelling of the face and hands, sore throat, etc., take Bell. or Caps.

FISSURA ANI.

Æsc. hip., Berb., Calc. phos., Caust., Fluor. ac., *Graph.*, Grat., Hydr., *Ign.*, Lach., Natr. m., Mez., *Nitr. ac.*, Nux v., Pæonia, Petr , Phos., Plat., Plumb., Ratan., Ledum, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja.

Fissura hæmorrhoidalis: Aloe, Caps., Graph., Hydrast., Ign., Nux v., Phos., Pod., Sep., Sulph.

Æsculus hip.—Anus feels raw, soreness, burning, itching and fulness at anus; pain like a knife sawing backward and forward through anus; pain in anus about an hour after stool, continuing for some time.

Berberis.—Great soreness and pain throughout entire back, from sacrum to shoulders, < by any physical labor; dry, troublesome cough; acrid leucorrhœal discharge, very prostrating in its effects; violent burning pains in anus during stool, as if surrounding parts were sore, frequent and constant desire to stool.

Causticum.—Fissures which tend to dry up and have dark-brown or purple edges; walking causes pain in and bleeding from anus.

Graphites.—Fissures of recent origin, especially in children; varices of rectum and burning rhagades between them. Fissures caused by large fecal masses, no irritability, no frequent desire to stool nor spasmodic contraction of sphincter, only some smarting and soreness, < at night and when sitting; flatus rancid or putrid.

Hydrastis.—Burning and smarting pain in rectum and anus after each stool, lasting for hours, with hot sensation in bowels, colic and faintness; stools dry, large, lumpy, nodulated; dyspeptic cough with expectoration of ropy mucus.

Ignatia.—Fissures with hæmorrhoids and prolapsus recti, with pains shooting upward in the rectum after stool, particularly a loose stool; pains return at the same hour each day, < from walking or standing.

Lachesis.—Sensation of little hammers pecking away in fissured parts; tormenting urging, but not to stool; itching at anus, < after sleep.

Nitric acid.—Sharp, splinter-like cutting pains in rectum during and burning after stool; painful prolapsus of bowels and sensation of constriction in anus; very irritable, thinks will never be improving.

Pæonia.—Ulcerations of mucous membrane of rectum and anus, with fissures, burning and biting some hours after stool; parts swollen and exhaling an offensive odor; diarrhœa with colic; anus damp and disagreeable from constant oozing.

Petroleum.—Fissures with diarrhœa; herpes and small boils around and at the verge of the anus.

Platina.—Fissura ani with crawling and itching in anus every evening; frequent urging with scanty stool; painful sensation of weakness.

Ratanhia.—Burning in anus like fire, preceding and accompanying defecation and lasting a long time after, accompanied by protrusion of varices; dry heat in anus, with sudden stitches like stabs with a penknife; sensation as if the rectum protruded and went back with a jerk, with most horrible pains; frequent and ineffectual desire to urinate; burning in urethra while urinating.

Rhus tox.—Fissura ani with periodical bleeding from anus; blind piles protruding after stool, with pressure in rectum as if everything would come out.

Sepia.—Constrictive pain in rectum, extending to perineum and into the vagina; pain in rectum on going to stool, which persists for a long time after sitting down.

Silicea.—Long and painful efforts to expel the contents of the rectum, but the sphincter ani seems tightly to resist the effort till suddenly the stool passes, sometimes with pain and nervous shuddering; stool partly descends and then slips back again.

Sulphuric acid.—Sensation as of rectum being torn asunder during defecation; lancinating pains running upward from anus.

Thuja.—Fissures with edges trimmed with polypoid excrescences or true rectal polypus; piles, condylomata, urinary troubles.

FISTULA ANI.

Aloe, Aur. mur., Berb., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Calend., Caust., Fluor. ac., Hydrast., Ign., Kreos., Lach., Nux v., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph. Helmuth recommends Merc., Hep., Sil. to hasten the breaking of the abscess, and Phos. where there is complication with pulmonary affections. The dyspepsia may require Calc., Merc., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.

Aloe.—Heaviness and stricture of rectum; sensation of heat and burning in rectum; itching, pulsating in rectum, < sitting; after stool burning weight and itching in anus; cutting as if still more would come; fulness and pressing out of the anus.

Berberis.—Violent burning in anus, as if surrounding parts were sore; frequent and constant desire for stool; burning, stitching pains during, before and after stool painful pressure in perineum, stitches in perineum, extending deep into (left side of) pelvis; tearing extending around anus; short cough and chest complaints; biliary colic; tetter on edge of anus.

Calcarea phos.—After surgical interference for the fistula. **Fistula ani alternating with chest symptoms** or in persons who have pains in joints with every spell of cold stormy weather, especially in tall, slim persons; burning and pulsating in anus; bearing down towards anus; sore feeling in anus when getting up in the morning.

Causticum.—Frequent, sudden, penetrating, pressive pain in rectum; anus very sensitive to contact; itching and sticking in rectum.

Hydrastis.—Fistula ani with constipation, piles and ulceration; offensive, dirty-looking discharge from anus, obliging him to wear a bandage.

Lachesis.—Fistula ani in drunkards with tendency to pulmonary complications.

Nux vomica.—Gastrosis and constipation, < after mental exertions, after eating.

Phosphorus.—Ulceration of rectum, with discharge of pus and blood; tuberculosis in tall, slender, rapidly growing persons, suffering from frequent bronchial attacks.

Silicea.—**Fistula in ano with chest symptoms**; sharp stitches in rectum while walking; abdominal pains > by warmth; suppuration of abscess; purulent sputa.

FISTULA DENTALIS.

Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Canth. (upper incisors), Caust., Fluor. ac., Petr., Ratan., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

Bell., Brom., Calc. carb., Calc. fluor., Chel., Fluor. ac., Hep., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Phyt., Puls., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

FISTULA OF BONES.

Aur. mur., Asa., Arg. met., Fluor. ac., Hecla, Lach., Merc., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Phos., Sil. Compare Diseases of Bones.

FLUSHES OF HEAT.

Amyl nitr., Kali bi., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tellur., Thuja.

Sulphur.—Flushes of heat, especially during convalescence, with heat on top of head, cold feet and sinking feeling in epigastrium.

FONTANELLES OF INFANTS, RETARDED, CLOSING OF.

Calc. carb. (sweat on scalp); Calc. phos. (especially posterior fontanelle); Calc. iod.; Sil. (head very large, whole head sweats); Merc., Puls., Sep. (head jerks forward and backward).

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM.

Ant. crud., Ars.,Con., Iod., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Petr., Phos., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

Bell., Calc., Lach. (blood does not coagulate), Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos. (small wounds bleed much, but blood coagulates), Sep., Sil.; Bell. may be tried in medullary fungus.

GALACTORRHŒA.

Bell., Bry., Bor., (unpleasant feeling of emptiness in the empty breast), *Calc. carb.*, Chin., Con., Iod., Lyc., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Stram. **Deterioration of health from nursing**: Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Chin., Lyc., Phos., Phos. ac., Sil., Sulph.; **cramps in stomach from nursing**: Carb. an., Carb. v., Chin., Phos.; **emptiness in stomach**: Carb. an., Ign., Oleand., Sep.

GANGLION.

Arn., Arum, Bar., Bell., *Benz. ac.*, Calc. carb., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Iod., Natr. m., Rhus, *Ruta*, Stict., Sil.

GANGRENE.

Humid: Calc. ars., Chin., Helleb., Kreos., Scill.; **hot**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Mur.ac., Sabad., Sec.; **cold**: Ars., Asa., Bell., Carb.v., Chin., Con., Euphor., Lach., Merc., Plumb., Ran., Scill., *Sec.*, Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **senile**: *Oxygen*, Amm. m., Ars., Chin., Con., Euphor., Phos.ac., Plumb., Sec., Solanum; **sloughing phagedæna**: Ars., Aur., Crotal., Hep., Lach., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Sil., Sulph.; **traumatic**: Amm. m., Arn., Calend., Hyper., Lach.

Gangrene of nose: Sec.; **buccal cavity**: Ars., Lach.; **sexual parts**: Ars., Canth., Plumb., Sec.; **scrotum**: Ars., Plumb.; **penis**: Canth., Laur., Plumb.; **uterus**: Sec.; **arms**: Ran., Sec.; **lower limbs**: Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Lach., Sec.; **lungs**: Eucalypt., Osmium.

Phagedæna of nose: Aur., Merc.; **chest**: Mez., Sulph.; **back**: Ars., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; **upper arms**: Ars., Mez.; **lower arms**: Merc.; **hands**: Merc.,

Sil., Sulph.; **fingers**: Merc., Sil., Sulph.; **thighs**: Merc., Mez.; **leg**: Merc., Mez., Sil.; **foot**: Ars., Sil., Sulph.; **bedsores**: Amm. m., Arn., Ars., Chin., Lach., Plumb., Sulph.

Aconite.—Deathly paleness of face and shuddering; the part first swells and then assumes a blackish color; sleeplessness and restlessness; chilliness from least uncovering; sweat cool in palms of hands; coldness of feet up to malleoli, with sweat on toes and soles of feet.

Arnica.—Hard, hot and shining swelling of parts affected; gangrene follows contused wounds; thirst before fever; pain in periosteum of all the bones; pain in cartilage of ears, as if contused; swelling of nose, with feeling as if from ulceration of nostrils; tendency to boils and carbuncles.

Arsenicum.—**Senile gangrene**; ulcers extremely painful or entirely insensible, with elevated edges, secreting a bad, watery, fetid ichor; hard, shining, burning swelling with bluish-black, burning vesicles, filled with acrid ichor, > from warmth, < from cold; extreme restlessness; gangrene accompanied by fetid diarrhœa; great weakness and emaciation; numbness, stiffness and insensibility of the feet; general coldness with parchment-like dryness of the skin, followed by heat.

Asafœtida.—Dark-red and hot swellings; cold swellings; bright-red appearance of the wounds which are sensitive to touch; coldness and dryness of skin with rapid pulse.

Aurum.—Gangrenous diseases with œdematous swelling of the parts; very sensitive to cold, < at night, disturbing sleep; low-spirited, with suicidal ideas.

Belladonna.—Fiery redness of swelling, even erysipelatous; dry, hot skin, thirst and headache, erysipelatous indurated swellings which mortify, accompanied by glandular swellings; secretions of bloody ichor.

Bromium.—**Hospital gangrene**; death of the edges of the wound; cancerous ulcer in face; stony-hard swelling of glands, especially on lower jaw and throat; decayed teeth and gums; foul breath; much prostration and emaciation; psoric constitution (McFarlan recommends its internal use and applies the fuming destructive liquid externally to remove the sloughs).

Carbo veg.—Senile gangrene; **humid gangrene in cachectic persons** whose vital powers are exhausted; great foulness of the secretions; great prostration; sepsis; indifference; fainting after sleep, while yet in bed, morning; no restlessness.

China.—After profuse and frequently repeated hæmorrhages, with coldness of the extremities or of the whole body, with pale and clammy face; the parts around the wound become soft, blue and swollen; bedsores in people who are much debilitated from excessive discharges.

Conium.—Gangrene from contusions; glands swollen and indurated; feeling of heat in the whole body; perspiration all over; depression of spirits.

Crotalus.—Gangrene, skin separated from muscles by a fetid fluid; black spots with red areola and dark, blackish redness of adjacent tissues; sluggish circulation, low fevers, **cardiac debility**, feeble pulse, faintness, torpor of mind and quiet indifference; traumatic gangrene; old scars open again.

Euphorbium.—**Gangrene following gastritis or enteritis**, temperature continually falling; inflammation and swelling, followed by cold gangrene; great torpor; insensibility of parts affected; chilliness and shuddering over whole body; gangræna senilis.

Lachesis.—Gangrenous blisters, bluish or black-looking blisters; vesicles

appearing here and there, increasing in size, with violent itching and burning, as if the flesh would be torn from the bones; swelling and inflammation of the part, with violent pains, dry mouth, dry skin, constant fever and thirst; tingling in the part, with heat and numbness; skin cracked and deep rhagades; coldness of the part, as if ice were in contact with it; itching pain and painful spots appearing after rubbing, with dark-blue borders and dry scurfs. **Gangrene after injury** (*Crotal.* has similar symptoms, which must be well differentiated).

Laurocerasus.—Gangrene of the penis, internally and externally.

Mercurius.—Gangrene of the lips, cheeks and gums; inflammation and swelling of the glands of the neck; pains aggravated by hot or cold applications.

Mezereum.—Burning of the internal parts, with external chilliness; sensitiveness to cold air; pulse full and hard.

Muriatic acid.—Putrid gangrenous ulcers on the lower extremities; great sensitiveness to dampness; pulse weak and slow; chilliness and shuddering; œdema of the part.

Phosphoric acid.—Senile gangrene.

Secale.—**Dry gangrene** of the extremities, the parts are dry, cold, hard and insensible, of a uniform black color and free from fetor. Large ecchymoses, blood-blisters on the extremities, becoming gangrenous, black, suppurating blisters. The limbs become pale, cold and shrivelled, or cold and lead-colored, losing all sensibility; > from cold applications.

Sulphur.—Bedsores, with gnawing pains; red, shining swelling of the toes; putrid ulcers, turning to gangrenous sores; sloughing phagedæna.

Sulphuric acid.—**Traumatic gangrene**; blue spots like suggillations; bedsores; hæmorrhages from wounds; dark pustules; deathly pale face; subjective sensation of trembling.

GASTRIC CATARRH, Febris Mucosa, Biliosa.

Gastric symptoms predominant: Ant. crud., Bry., Coloc., Corn., Dig., Eup. perf., Gels., Ipec., Iris, Nux v., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Veratr. alb.

Bilious symptoms: Acon., Ant. tart., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coloc., Corn., Dig., Eup. perf., Ipec., Iris, Jug., Leptan., Nux v., Pod., Puls., Sulph.

Mucous symptoms: Ant. crud., Ars., Bell., Cham., Chin., Dig., Dulc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Spig., Sulph.

Worm symptoms: Acon., Cic., Cin., Gels., Hyosc., Merc., Nux v., Sabad., Sil., Spig., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Teucr., Val.

From indigestion: Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Bry., Ipec., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; **angry emotions:** Acon., Bry., Cham., Chin., Coloc., Nux v., Puls., Staph.; **cold and iced drinks or acids:** Ars., Ant. crud., Lach., Natr. m., Puls., Sulph. ac., Sulph.; **catching cold:** Acon., Bell., Bry., Cham., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

Aconite.—When bilious symptoms prevail, such as yellow coating on tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; burning thirst; bitter eructations, bitter, greenish or slimy vomiting (vomiting of ascarides); distension of the hypochondria; painfulness of the region of the liver, with stitches and pressure; **suppressed** stool, or small frequent stools, with tenesmus; **red, scanty** urine; **dry heat,** with full frequent pulse, sleeplessness and restlessness; moaning, quarrelsome, vehement disposition. (Compare Bry., Cham.)

Antimonium crud.—**Mapped tongue, as if it had been whitewashed;**

slight quantity of food excites nausea and vomiting; borders of tongue sore and red; appetite impaired or gone; colic and diarrhœa, stool watery, containing lumps of fecal matter, < by vinegar and other acids, by overheating or cold bathing; gastric catarrh from pastry, from overloading stomach, after fat food, from excessive heat of summer. Children cross and peevish; adults sulky or sad; in old folks alternation of constipation and diarrhœa.

Antimonium tart.—Bitter taste in mouth, especially at night, tongue covered with a thick, white, pasty coat; disgust for food, frequent vomiting; great desire for apples and thirst for cold water, aversion to milk; pit of stomach sensitive, with meteorism, nausea and vomiting; great debility of limbs; chills and heat alternating; remitting type of fever with nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.

Arsenicum.—Gastric catarrh arising from chilling the stomach with ice-cream or ice-water; vomiting, pressing in stomach, epigastrium sensitive to touch; burning as if stomach and œsophagus were being made raw by an acrid corroding substance; prostrating diarrhœa; restlessness and anxiety.

Belladonna.—Thick, yellowish or white coating of tongue; aversion to drink and food; vomiting of sour, bitter or slimy substances; slimy diarrhœa; dry heat, especially about head, with thirst, alternating with chills; violent headache as if everything would fall out of the forehead; dry mouth; difficult deglutition; anguish, restlessness; sopor in daytime, sleeplessness at night.

Bryonia.—Dry brownish-yellow tongue or white down the middle, the edges not coated; putrid smell from the mouth; bitter taste, especially after sleeping, or pappy, insipid or foul taste; great desire for wine, sour drinks or coffee, with aversion to solid food; nausea, accumulation of mucus in the stomach, frequent desire to vomit, or real vomiting of bile, especially after drinking; stitches in the head, in the pit of the stomach, or side, in the extremities, especially when coughing or walking; pressure and tension in the pit of the stomach, especially after eating; constipation, stool large, hard, dry and brown or offensive watery diarrhœa, smelling like old cheese; watery, clear or yellowish urine, with yellowish sediment; violent heat, with burning thirst, or chilliness and shuddering over the whole body, with redness (and heat) of the face; vehement disposition; great debility; dulness of the head with vertigo, etc. (Compare Acon., Cham., Nux v.)

Chamomilla.—Red and chapped or yellowish-coated tongue; bitter taste of the mouth and of food; fetid smell from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or bitter or sour eructations and vomiting; great anguish, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach, hypochondria, and especially in the pit of the stomach; flatulent colic, with tearing pains and distension of the abdomen; constipation, or diarrhœic, greenish stools, or sour diarrhœic stools mixed with fecal matter and mucus resembling stirred eggs; yellowish urine, with flocculent sediment; hemicrania: pains in the limbs; great nervousness, with restlessness and moaning, or vehement disposition; asthma; heat, especially of the face and eyes, with red cheeks (sometimes only on one cheek), or heat mixed with shivering and the hair standing on end; sleeplessness with restlessness, or restless sleep with anxious dreams, starting, etc. (Compare Acon., Bell., Nux v., Puls.)

Chelidonium.—Chill and coldness of whole body, < hands and feet, with distension of veins, < evenings, followed by heat and sorrowful, anxious mood; burning heat of hands, spreading all over body; feeling of

anguish in pit of stomach; stitches in liver; bilious vomiting; yellow watery diarrhœa, containing flakes of mucus; great weakness and anorexia; constant sopor with sunken face and dropping of lower jaw.

China.—Remittent fever, when the remission is marked, prostration considerable, the tongue not deeply loaded; pulse shows great fluctuations; during the fever full but compressible, in the remission weak and thready; humming in ears, accompanied by a sense of tightness across vertex or with a sense of rumbling through occiput.

Cocculus.—Yellow-coated tongue; loathing of food; dry mouth, with or without thirst; fetid eructations and desire to vomit; painful fulness of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation, or soft stools with burning at the anus; great debility, with sweat on taking the least exercise; headache, especially in the forehead, with vertigo, etc. This remedy is frequently suitable after abuse of Cham.

Eupatorium perf.—Chilliness, with excessive trembling, aching in the bones, and soreness of the flesh, with nausea, followed by burning fever; alternate chilliness and flashes of heat, vomiting at every draught; jaundiced color; thick yellowish fur on the tongue; intense headache, especially in the occiput; fulness and tenderness in the hepatic region, with stitches and soreness on moving or coughing; urine scanty and dark-colored; profuse bilious, watery stools, with nausea and severe colic, prostration and relaxation.

Gelsemium.—Complete loss of muscular power, marked exacerbation of the fever towards night, and decline of the heat without perspiration towards morning; heaviness of the head, with vertigo and blindness, loss of appetite, with bitter taste; large, deeply bilious stools; asthenia and stupor.

Ipecacuanha.—Tongue clean or yellow coating on the tongue, with dry mouth; loathing of food (especially greasy things), with desire to vomit; fetid odor from the mouth; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; nausea, with regurgitation of the ingesta and vomiting of undigested food; pressure and painful fulness at the pit of the stomach; colic; diarrhœic, yellowish stools, or fetid putrid stools; pale yellowish color of the skin; headache, especially in the forehead; febrile heat, with thirst or shiverings, caused by chilling the stomach with ice-water or by eating pastry, confectionery or other indigestible substances. (Compare Nux v. and Puls.)

Kali bichrom.—Supraorbital headache; objects become obscured and less distinct when headache begins with aversion to light and noise, and the sight returns as the head grows worse; face sallow or bilious; tongue thick, broad, scalloped on its edges; stomach swells up immediately after a meal; constipation or morning diarrhœa, stools watery, followed by tenesmus; < from excessive indulgence in beer and ale. Vomiting of drunkards, vomited matter sour or mixed with clear mucus, or bitter from admixture of bile.

Mercurius.—Moist tongue, coated white or yellowish; dry and burning lips; nauseous, foul or bitter taste; nausea, with desire to vomit or vomiting of mucus and bitter matter; face puffed; throat swollen internally and externally; aching pains in joints, < by warmth of bed and not relieved by sweat; slimy bloody stools, accompanied by great tenesmus, which does not cease after stool; painfulness of hypochondria, pit of stomach and around navel, < at night, with anguish and restlessness; peevish, irritable mood; chills alternating with heat; burning thirst, sometimes with aversion to drink, etc. (after Bell.).

Nux vomica.—Dry and white, or yellowish-coated tongue, especially

towards the root; burning thirst, with burning in the throat; bitter or foul taste, bitter eructations, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of undigested food; cardialgia, with aching pain-painful pressure and tension in the whole region of the stomach and hypo; chondria; spasmodic colic, with pinching and rumbling in the umbilical region; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool, or with small, diarrhœic, slimy or watery stools; aching pain in the forehead, with vertigo; angry, vehement, peevish, hypochondriac mood; great debility and languor; red and hot, or yellowish and livid face; heat, mixed with chills or shuddering; bruised feeling in the limbs; aggravation of the symptoms towards morning, etc. (Compare Acon., Bry., Cham., Ipec. and Puls.) From overeating or from a mixed diet, or after indulgence in alcoholic drinks.

Podophyllum.—Backache before the chill, delirium and loquacity during the hot stage, with forgetfulness afterwards of all that passed; violent headache, with excessive thirst during the fever; sallowness of the skin; headache, alternating with diarrhœa; putrid taste; fulness and twisting pains in the hepatic region; bilious stools.

Pulsatilla.—Whitish mucous coating on the tongue; flat, pappy or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; eructations tasting of the food which one had just eaten, or bitter eructations; aversion to food, especially to fat and meat, with desire for sour or spirituous drinks; waterbrash; regurgitation of the ingesta; nausea, great desire to vomit; vomiting of slimy and whitish, bitter and greenish substances, or sour substances; vomiting of undigested food; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation or diarrhœic, white, slimy, or bilious or greenish stools, or stools resembling stirred eggs; hemicrania; frequent chills, with absence of thirst; or dry heat and thirst, alternate pale and red face, or one cheek is red and the other pale; sad mood, with whining, moaning and restlessness. (Compare Cham., Ipec. and Nux v.)

Sulphur.—Continuous remittent fever, after failure of well-indicated drugs; patient begins to be drowsy with the fever; tongue dry, red at edges and tip; feels like burning up with the fever, is slow in answering questions; nausea mornings and after each meal; sour regurgitation of food and drink; painful sensitiveness of stomach and abdomen to touch; constipation or diarrhœa of mucous, sour-smelling stools.

Veratrum alb.—Great debility after stool, with fainting and cold sweat; yellow skin; dry tongue, coated yellowish or brown; craves cold drinks and juicy fruit, averse to anything warm, which causes hiccough and vomiting; collapse.

Veratrum vir.—Fever, with vomiting and muscular pains; oppressed and accelerated pulse; pain in head, back and limbs, with or without delirium; strong action of heart.

GASTRITIS.

Acon., Æsc., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Apis, Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Asa., Bar., Bell., Bism., Bry., Camph., Cann., Canth., Caps., Chel., Chin., Colch., Coloc., Cupr., Dig., Euphor., Helleb., Hydrast., Hyosc., Ipec., Iris, Laur., Mez., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Pod., Sabad., Scill., Sec., Tereb., Veratr.

Aconite.—Inflammatory fever with great pain; stitchlike, burning and pressing pain in the pit of stomach, with anguish and fear of death; great thirst and vomiting after taking cold or having taken a cold drink while heated.

Æsculus hip.—Subacute gastritis; the burning-aching distress in the stomach is almost unbearable; with weakness and faintness; retching and violent vomiting.

Antimonium crud.—Saburral derangement of the stomach; total loss of appetite; tongue thickly coated, yellow or white; **great thirst at night**; nausea; belching, with taste of what had been eaten; vomiting; after bad, sour wine; from bathing.

Antimonium tart.—Persistent nausea and vomiting; loss of nervous energy; oppression and tightness in epigastrium; heaviness of head; distaste for food; putrid eructations; violent spasmodic vomiting, followed by great languor, drowsiness and weary feeling; loathing of food; pale and sunken countenance; unpleasant sensation of warmth and burning in gastric region; præcordial anxiety after eating; vomiting of pus tinged with blood.

Apis mell.—**Erysipelas of stomach**; painful sensitiveness in pit of stomach with burning; great thirst, drinks little, but often; painless yellow diarrhœa.

Argentum nit.—Incessant vomiting of food, with a smooth, dry tongue, as if it were destitute of papillæ; anguish in præcordia; small spot between xiphoid process and navel sensitive to pressure, and pain radiating in all directions; acid vomiting; pain in left side of stomach, below short ribs, more intense during inspiration and on touching the parts; **ulcerative pain in stomach** after eating; perforating ulcer in stomach; flatulency in stomach.

Arnica.—Pressive cutting pains in epigastrium, with nausea and retching, after blows on stomach; vomiting of dark-red coagula, mouth bitter; general soreness; pinching, spasmodic griping in stomach, sense of fulness in pit of stomach; feeling of nauseous repletion after eating; belching with taste of rotten eggs; hot head, remainder of body cold.

Arsenicum.—**Subacute gastritis.** Burning periodical pains, with sour, acrid vomit, violent thirst, but vomits the water; extreme tenderness in pit of stomach and restless moving in spite of the pain; lamenting with agonized expression, despairing of his life, mouth dry; tongue white as if whitewashed or red with raised papillæ; least food or drink is vomited as soon as taken; distressing heartburn; diarrhœic stools undigested, slimy, bloody, with violent tenesmus and burning in rectum; profound prostration; pale, hippocratic face, cool extremities. After abuse of ices, spoiled sausages, sour beer, alcoholic excesses, chewing tobacco.

Baryta carb.—Sensitiveness of pit of stomach, on stepping hard he feels every step painfully in it; sensation of soreness in stomach even when at rest; while eating, it feels as if the food had to force itself through, $<$ after eating; waterbrash; vomiting, followed by prostration; nervous anxiety and restlessness.

Belladonna.—Pressive pains, extending to the chest and shoulders; pit of the stomach swollen, with tension in the abdomen, across and below the navel, worse from motion and pressure; difficult breathing, anguish, with congestion of blood to the head, dimness of sight, faintishness, restless and sleepless; thirst, but drinking makes it worse, consequently the patient abstains from drinking.

Bismuth.—Vomiting of bile without effort, small pulse, vertigo and prostration; distressing burning and pressure in gastric region; intense malaise in stomach with burning; nausea after eating, $>$ by cold water; vomiting, convulsive gagging and inexpressible pain in stomach, after operations on the abdomen; flatulency; white tongue; cadaverous-smelling stools; patient wants company.

Bryonia.—Stitching pain in gastric region, extending to the chest, < from motion, and especially from a misstep; tongue coated, dry, without thirst, or great thirst day and night and drinking large quantities. In summer, especially when caused by taking a cold drink after being heated, or after eating flatulent food.

Cantharis.—Vomiting, with violent retching and severe colic; stomach feels as if it were screwed tight; heat and burning in stomach; tremendous burning pain through the whole intestinal canal; unquenchable thirst with disgust for all kinds of drinks, the sight of water brings on constriction of the sphincter muscles; pale, wretched, deathlike look or anxious expression; urinary troubles; great restlessness, cannot keep quiet; < after drinking coffee.

Capsicum.—Burning in stomach as if fire were there, < immediately after taking hot or cold food; soreness of stomach; itching, tickling in nose, with red tip; burning and cutting pains in abdomen, > by bending double.

Carbo veg.—Great deal of sour and rancid belching; burning in the stomach; sensation as if the œsophagus were constricted; the most innocent food causes pain; excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach and abdomen, with sensation as if it would burst, desire for acids; after debauching, < from ices.

Chamomilla.—Dull pains, not increased by external pressure, motion or respiration; sensation of pressure in the stomach, with tension on the sides of the abdomen; difficult respiration, yellow tongue, bitter taste, yellowish color of the skin, vomiting of bile or green mucus; rumbling in bowels, hot and red face; much excited as if beside himself, sleeplessness; after offence, vexation, anger.

China.—Pains worse on left side, under the ribs, extending downward; vomiting of blood, and high fever from the very beginning, or at a later stage when the patient becomes indifferent to his pains, and typhoid symptoms set in with great lassitude and weakness; fulness in the stomach and bowels, sour risings, cold feeling in the stomach.

Colocynthis.—Acute gastritis after taking cold; colicky pains in abdomen; constant inclination to vomit; vomiting of bile without relief; sleeplessness; violent fever, skin hot and dry, pulse hard and quick; intolerable cutting pain or tearing, coming from different parts of chest and abdomen, > from pressure and bending double; urging to stool with constant colic; frequent watery diarrhœa; bitter taste; dislike to water.

Cuprum.—Nausea, eructations, painful and long-continued hiccough; rumbling in abdomen, sensation of a round ball going to and fro under the ribs, < by fluid food; vomiting of bile; > **by tight clothing or a bandage and from lying quiet**; cold extremities.

Euphorbia corollata.—Sudden nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa of watery fluids, with sinking, anxious feeling in the stomach; faintness; slow and weak pulse; cool skin; cold feet and hands; cold sweat on body and extremities; spasms of the legs and feet; from fright, overindulgence in ices, fruits, etc.

Hydrastis.—Dull aching pain in stomach, causing a very weak, faintish feeling, a goneness in the epigastric region, acidity, constipation.

Hyoscyamus.—Burning and inflammation of the stomach, with vomiting of blood; pit of stomach sensitive; stitches and dull pain in hepatic region; abdomen bloated; incoherent speech, stupor, the patient is insensible to the state of his situation.

Ipecacuanha.—Pain most severe in front of abdomen, extending to

the left hypochondrium, to the sides, to the back, and the base of the chest, with swelling of the stomach, great agitation, constant nausea proceeding from the stomach, with empty eructations and accumulation of much saliva; easy vomiting; diarrhœa after eating sour acrid things, sour unripe fruit, berries, salads.

Iris vers.—Great burning distress in the epigastrium, can hardly endure it; colicky pains every few minutes in the epigastrium; shocks of pain in the umbilical region up to epigastrium; nausea, straining, and belching of wind; vomiting, with diarrhœa, accompanied with burning in anus and great prostration; burning in the mouth, fauces and œsophagus; sick-headache, with blur before the eyes.

Kali bichrom.—Vomited matter, sour, mixed with clear mucus or bitter from admixture of bile, renewed by every attempt of eating or drinking, with great distress and burning rawness about stomach; pain and uneasiness in stomach alternating with pains in limbs; heat in pit of stomach and spitting of blood; vomiting of drunkards.

Laurocerasus.—Violent contracted feeling in the region of the stomach, and cutting pain in the abdomen; **burning or coldness** in the stomach and abdomen; green liquid mucous stools, with suffocative spells about the heart, forcing her to lie down.

Nux vomica.—Bitter or sour taste, sour belching, fulness and pressure in the stomach, constipation, dizziness, headache, irritable, cross; after coffee, wine, condiments, after mental overexertion; in persons leading a sedentary life.

Phosphorus.—Cutting burning pains in the stomach; severe pressure in the stomach after eating, with vomiting of food; unquenchable thirst; cramps in stomach, radiating to the liver; goneness in gastric region; hæmatemesis, better from drinking cold water; great heat of the body, with cold extremities; frequent shudderings; convulsions; sinking of the reactive power.

Podophyllum.—Food turns sour after eating; belching of hot flatus, which is very sour; great thirst, vomiting; the stomach contracts so hard and rapidly in the efforts to vomit that the wrenching pain causes the patient to utter sharp screams; vomiting of bilious matter mixed with blood; distressing nausea.

Pulsatilla.—Pain in pit of stomach during inspiration and on pressure; stitching pain, worse when walking or making a misstep; perceptible pulsation in pit of stomach; tension from stomach to chest; gastric catarrh from ice-cream, fruit and pastry.

Rumex.—Shootings from the pit of the stomach into the chest in various directions; aching pain in the pit of the stomach, and aching and shooting above it in the chest; fulness and pressure in the pit of the stomach, ascending to the throat-pit; it descends towards the stomach upon every empty deglutition, but immediately returns; flatulence, eructations: pressing and distension of stomach after meals.

Sanguinaria.—Nausea, with headache, chill and heat; vomiting, with severe painful burning in the stomach and intense thirst; red tongue, red and dry lips, hot and dry throat, tickling cough.

Sepia.—Sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to touch; bloatedness of the abdomen; congestion and heat of the head; headache; tongue coated, without lustre, often sore and covered with little blisters on the edges and tip; sour smell from the mouth, and likewise of the urine, which is clear, like water, or pale yellowish; constant drowsiness; anxious dreams and great fever heat, especially in children, from taking cold when the weather changes.

Titanium.—Excessively severe pain and distress, only relieved by vomiting; great weakness and emaciation; during pains constant eructations of fetid gas from the stomach; bowels much distended, constipation.

Veratrum alb.—Violent vomiting, with continuous nausea and great prostration, hippocratic face, icy coldness of extremities; anguish in pit of stomach; pains radiating from stomach upward and to both sides, reaching the back between lowest points of scapulæ, becomes agonizing and then gradually subsides; hæmatemesis, with slow pulse, coldness, fainting fits, cold sweat; nausea when rising or moving.

GASTROMALACIA.

Softening of stomach: Ant. tart., Bell., Bry., Calc. ac., *Kreos.*, Phos. ac., Veratr.

GLANDS, DISEASES OF, Adenitis.

Alumina.—**Gonorrhœal bubo**, with burning and itching along urethra, especially at the meatus; discharge yellowish.

Ammonium carb.—Hard swelling of **cheek, of parotis and of cervical glands**, with itching eruptions of the face and body; dry, chapped, burning lips; boils; styes.

Apis mell.—Induration of cellular tissue of glands; painful swelling of glands, which are enlarged and inflamed; furuncular diathesis. Œdema.

Arsenicum iod.—Acute swelling of axillary and inguinal glands, or of submaxillary ones, which are inflamed, swollen and threaten to suppurate.

Aurum met.—Glands painfully swollen; scrofula with ruddy complexion; swollen cervical and axillary glands. Swelling and suppuration of inguinal glands, in consequence of syphilis or abuse of mercury.

Aurum mur.—**Cancerous glands**; painful swelling of submaxillary glands; syphilitic buboes, especially in left groin; blood-boils on nates and thighs.

Aurum mur. natr.—**Induration**; chronic suppuration of glands and bones; ascites from induration of abdominal organs.

Badiaga.—**Adenitis scrofulosa and syphilitica**; swollen and engorged glands; induration of cellular tissue, especially in fat children; maltreated buboes.

Belladonna.—Inflammatory swelling of glands and lymphatics, forming **red and shining strings or cords**, with lumps; heat of affected parts; tensive and stitching pains; swelling, suppuration or induration of cervical or inguinal glands; cold swelling of glands.

Bromium.—Scrofulous enlargement and induration of glands, especially **parotis**; tendency to suppuration with excoriating discharge and persistent hardness of the gland around the opening and great amount of heat in the gland; enlargement of thyroid in children with light hair, blue eyes and fair skin; swelling and induration of testes, mammæ, submaxillary, etc., principally without suppuration.

Bryonia.—Inflammation and swelling of the subcutaneous glands and cellular tissue, forming small, hard knots under the skin.

Calcarea carb.—Inflammation, painful swelling and induration of glands, maxillary, submaxillary, inguinal, parotis, facial and cervical, especially when there are **otorrhœa** and hard hearing; cold swellings; tuberculosis of mesenteric glands.

Calcarea fluor.—Indurated cervical glands of stony hardness; indurated enlargements in fascia and capsular ligaments of joints.

Calcarea mur.—Chronic enlargement of lymphatic glands in neck, parotis or submaxillary glands.

Calcarea phos.—Incipient mesenteric tabes, with fetid diarrhœa and marasmus; tuberculosis; carcinoma in scrofulous, psoric constitutions.

Carbo an.—**Induration of axillary and inguinal glands**, particularly in syphilitic and gonorrhœal patients; buboes are hard as stone, were opened too early, leaving surrounding tissue of stony hardness; mammary cancer, gland indurated in little nodes, small portion of it hard as stone, with burning, drawing pain through breast, axillary glands indurated; goneness and empty feeling in stomach, not relieved by eating.

Carbo veg. — **Induration of axillary glands during mammary cancer**; burning pains in swollen glands, and when they suppurate the pus is not laudable.

Causticum.—Enlarged cervical glands; glandular indurations in weak, scrofulous persons, < in dry cold weather.

Chamomilla.—Inflammatory and painful swelling of submaxillary and cervical glands; induration of mammæ of newborn babes.

Cistus Can.—Swelling and suppuration of the submaxillary glands with caries of the jaws; **white swelling of the knee-joint**; hip disease; herpetic eruptions.

Conium mac.—**Adenomata**; the glands are enlarged and of a stony hardness, mammæ, testicles, uterus; usually painless, sometimes darting pains (beginning of carcinoma); indurated and swollen cervical glands in scrofulous children; induration and swelling of external glands with a sense of numbness, **after contusions or bruises**; sebaceous cysts; milium; herpetic eruptions; foul ulcers; rachitis.

Dulcamara.—Cold swelling, also for inflammation and induration of the inguinal and cervical glands, with tensive pains; often indicated after Bell. or Merc.

Graphites.—Scrofulous swelling of cervical glands; swelling and indurations of the lymphatics and glands; rough, harsh, dry skin; deficiency of animal heat, very liable to take cold from the least cold air; improper nutrition, though looking fat, she is not healthy.

Hecla lava.—Induration and infiltration of cervical glands, studding neck like a row of pearls.

Hepar.—**Stage of suppuration**, especially of axillary and inguinal glands, when obstinate and after the abuse of mercury; old buboes, remaining open and discharging continually; strumous suppuration of joints with profuse sweats day and night; longing for sour or strong-tasting things; fetid diarrhœa.

Iodum.—**Torpor and sluggishness in glands**, which are indurated, hard, large and usually painless; atrophy of glands; tabes mesenterica with bulimy and excessive mental irritability, > in open air, < from confinement in warm room; scrofulous and arthritic induration of inguinal, cervical and axillary glands.

Kali carb.—Hard swelling of submaxillary glands; axillary glands swollen and painful; burning, itching herpes. (Kali mur.)

Kali iod.—Glands swollen, ulcerating, atrophied; goitre, bronchial, submaxillary glands; buboes after abuse of mercury or combined with scrofula.

Mercurius.—Enlarged glands with emaciation and deficiency of blood; inflammation, swelling and suppuration of submaxillary, axillary, inguinal and parotid glands, especially in scrofulous and syphilitic patients; large head and open fontanelles of children; damp, clammy feeling of skin.

Nitric acid.—Inflammatory swelling and suppuration of inguinal or axillary glands, especially in mercurio-syphilis.

Nux vomica.—Inflammation of lymphatics, with heat and shining redness, hardness and painfulness. After Bell.

Phosphorus.—**Fistulæ in glands and about the joints**, with high edges from exuberant granulations and thin, ichorous discharge; burning, stinging pains; hectic fever, night-sweats, diarrhœa.

Phytolacca.—Swelling of parotid and submaxillary gland; **mammary gland full of hard, painful nodosities**; glands of right side of neck swollen and hard.

Rhus tox.—Glands swollen and hot, painful; indurated; suppurating; erysipelatous swelling of glands and surrounding tissues; after strains and sprains.

Silicea.—**Scrofulous induration** and swelling of cervical, parotid, axillary and inguinal glands, with or without inflammation.

Spongia.—**Goitre** hard and large, with suffocating spells at night; hardness and swelling of testicles, especially after checked gonorrhœa, < on motion of body and squeezing of clothing; scrofulous swelling and induration of cervical glands; tuberculosis.

Sulphur.—Swelling, induration and suppuration of axillary, inguinal, submaxillary, cervical, cutaneous glands, either from scrofula, psora, in consequence of some zymotic disease or from abuse of mercury.

Syphilinum.—Enlarged glands, indurated, somewhat painful, in different parts of body and especially about neck; **Hodgkin's disease**, enormous swelling of glands of head and neck (Kent).

Enlargement and swelling of axillary glands: Amm. carb., Arum mac., *Ananth.*, Anthrac., Ars. iod., *Aster.*, *Aur.*, Bar.c., Bell., *Calc.carb.*, CARB.AN., Cistus, *Clem.*, *Con.*, Crotal., Hep., *Iod.*, Kali carb., Lach., *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, Merc. iod.rub., Natr.m., Natr.sulph., Nitr.ac., *Phos.*, Puls., Rhus, Sep., *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

Cervical: Amm. carb., *Ananth.*, Ant. crud., Apis, Arg. m., Ars., *Arum*, *Astacus fluv.*, *Aur.*, *Bad.*, BAR. C., BAR. M., BELL., *Brom.*, Bry., *Calc. fluor.*, CALC. CARB., Caps., *Carbol. ac.*, *Carb. v.*, Cham., Cinnab., Cistus, Clemat., CON., Caps., Dulc., Graph., Hecla lava, Helleb., Ign., *Iod.*, *Kali carb.*, Kreos., *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, Magn. m., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Merc. iod. rub., Mur. ac., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phyt., Puls., Sarsap., *Silic.*, Spig., Staph., Sulph., Syphil., Thuj., Viol. tric.

Cervical, with eczema: Astacus, Bar. c., Bar. m., Brom., Calc. carb., Dulc., Kreos., Lyc., Natr. m., Viol. tric.

Sublingual: Acet. ac., Ananth., Bar. m., Bell., Calc. carb., Canth., Kali mur., Kalm., Lac can., Merc. dulc., Staph., Psor., Tab.

Under chin: *Anthrac.*, *Staph.*

Submaxillary: Acet. ac., Amm. carb., Amm. m., *Ananth.*, Anthrac., ARS., Ars. iod., Arum, Aur., BAR. C., BAR. M., *Brom.*, *Calc. fluor.*, CALC. CARB., Calc. phos., Calend., *Carb. an.*, *Cham.*, *Chin. ars.*, CHIN., Cocc., *Con.*, Cop., *Graph.*, *Iod.*, Kali carb., *Kali iod.*, Kali nitr., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., *Petr.*, Phyt., Psor., Sep., *Sil.*, Spong., Stann., Staph., Sulph. ac., Veratr., Zinc.

Throat: ARUM, Bad., Bar. m., *Brom.*, CISTUS, Dulc., Staph.

Inguinal: Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Apis, ARS., Ars. iod., Aur. mur., Aur. mur. natr., *Bad.*, Bapt., Bar. m., Brom., Calc. ars., Calc. sulph., *Carb. an.*, Caust., CLEM., Cop., Crotal., Cupr., *Dulc.*, Graph., *Hep.*, *Iod.*, Merc., Merc. iod. flav., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sil., Spong., Sulph., Thuj.

Mesenteric: Abrot., Anthrac., Ars., Aur., *Bar. c.*, CALC. CARB., Sulph.

Hard: Ant. crud., Apis, Aster., BAD., Bar. c., Calc. sulph., Carb., Cinnab., Cocc., *Con.*, Kali nitr., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc. cor., Phyt., Puls., Sil., Spig.

Hard stony: *Anthrac.*, *Apis*, BROM., *Calc. fluor.*

Indurated: *Arg. nit.*, Ars., Aur., BAD., *Bar. c.*, BAR. M., Bry., *Calc. fluor.*, Calc. sulph., CARB. AN., *Carb. v.*, CHAM., CISTUS, *Clem.*, Cupr., Graph., Iod., Merc., Merc. iod. flav., Natr. carb., Rhus, Sarsap., Sil., Spong., Staph., *Sulph.*, Viol. tric.

Suppurating: Ars. iod., Aur. mur. natr., Bad., Bell., *Calc. carb.*, Calc. sulph., *Cabon. oxyg.*, CISTUS, *Hep.*, *Kali iod.*, Merc., Merc. iod. rub., Natr., sulph., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Painful: Amm. carb., Ananth., Anthrac., Ars., Aur., Bar., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Caps., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Con., Cop., Crot. tigl., Cupr., Ign., Kali carb., Merc., Natr. m., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.

GLANDERS.

Farcine: Ars., Kali bi., Merc., Lach., Rhus tox.

GLAUCOMA.

Acon., Ars., Atrop., Aur., Bell., Bry., Cedr., Cimicif., Coloc , Colch., Con., Crot. tigl., Duboisin, Gels., Ham., Kali iod., Merc., Nux v., Osmium, Phos., Phyt., Prun., Rhus tox., Spig., Sulph., Val., Zinc.

Aconite.—Pain extending down the face, as in faceache, after exposure to cold winds; eyeball feels as if it would be forced out of the orbit, < by motion or touch; intense photophobia; pupils contracted. Only at the beginning.

Asafœtida.—Glaucoma, with severe boring pain over the eye and around it.

Belladonna.—Relieves the severe pain of glaucoma, especially if accompanied by throbbing headache and flushed face; eyes injected, pupils dilated, fundus hyperæmic and pain both in and around eye, severe and throbbing, may come and go suddenly, < afternoon and evening; eyes hot and dry, sensitive to light; halo around eye, red predominating; photophobia.

Bryonia.—More often indicated in prodromal stage; eyes feel full, as if pressed out, often with sharp, shooting pains through eye and head; eyes feel sore to the touch and on moving them in any direction; halo around light with heavy pain over eye, < at night; increased tension of ball; hot lachrymation.

Cedron.—**Severe ciliary neuralgia**, especially when the pains are distinctly periodical; severe shooting pains along the course of the supraorbital nerve; dilatation of the pupils; dimness of vision; eyes infected and sore to the touch.

Cimicifuga.—**Ciliary neurosis**; sense of enlargement of the globes; the eyes feeling as if they were to be pressed out of their sockets; congestive headaches.

Colocynthis.—Severe burning, aching, sticking, cutting pains in and around the eye, always **relieved by firm pressure** and by walking in a warm room, worse by stooping and by rest at night.

Conium.—Dilatation of pupils, with dimness of sight; feeling of pressure in the eyes when reading, writing or doing any fine work; photophobia; in scrofulous persons.

Gelsemium.—Choroidal and venous congestions, either with or without serous effusion. Amaurotic symptoms, with dilatation of pupils, disturbed accommodation, pain in eyes, with or without lachrymation.

Hamamelis.—Venous congestion, hæmorrhoids, conjunctival vascularity, ciliary neuralgia, photophobia, lachrymation.

Kali iod.—Incipient glaucoma in syphilitic subjects; dull, discolored state of the iris; burning in eyes, lachrymation, dilated pupils, amaurotic symptoms.

Nux vomica.—Marked morning aggravation; **atrophy of optic nerve.**

Phosphorus.—Improves vision and removes many objective symptoms after iridectomy; fundus hyperæmic and hazy, halo around light, and various lights and colors (especially red) before eyes; sensation as if something were pulled tightly over the eyes; vision impaired, > in twilight.

Phytolacca.—Dimness of sight; dull aching pains in eyes; worse from motion, light or exercise; rheumatic or syphilitic cases.

Prunus spin.—Pain severe, crushing in the eye, as if pressed asunder, or sharp shooting through the eye and corresponding side of the head. Aqueous and vitreous humor hazy; fundus hyperæmic.

Rhododendron.—Incipient glaucoma, with much pain in and around the eye, periodic in character, and always worse just before a storm, ameliorated after the storm commences.

Spigelia.—Pains sharp and stabbing through the eye and head, worse on motion and at night.

GLOSSITIS, Inflammation of Tongue.

Acon., Apis, Ars., Benz. ac., Canth., Cocc., Crot., Hep., Lach., Mang. ac., Merc. cor., Merc. sol., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Plumb., Ran. scel., Sep., Staph., Sulph.

Aconite.—Phlegmonous glossitis, with high fever, hot and dry skin, headache, delirium, restlessness; piercing and tingling pains in tongue, with burning and swelling; salivation with stitches in tongue; face swollen, red and hot, with quick pulse; choking, with inability to swallow; constipation; scanty, high-colored urine.

Apis mell.—Sensation of rawness on tongue, it feels as if it had been scalded; rawness, burning and blisters along the edges of tongue; swelling of tongue, is scarcely able to talk; absence of thirst or great thirst, but can only drink a little at a time, or inability to swallow; tongue red, swollen, even to suffocation.

Arnica.—Tongue coated and swollen; fetid, putrid smell from mouth; general sinking of vital power.

Arsenicum.—Glossitis, with constant thirst, drinking but a little at a time; gangrene of tongue, **spots on tongue, burning like fire**; gangrenous ulcers of mouth and fauces; malignant aphthæ of children.

Belladonna—Tongue hot and dry, with red edges; painful, especially to the touch; papillæ of a deep-red color, inflamed and much swollen; feeling in tip of tongue as if vesicle were on it, with burning pain when touched; red inflammatory swelling of mouth and fauces; suppression of stool and urine.

Benzoic acid.—Soreness and inflammation of back part of tongue, felt most while swallowing; **extensive ulcerations on tongue**, with deeply chapped or fungoid surfaces; ulcers on left side of mouth, behind left last molar (the constant irritation of a rough, broken tooth is a frequent cause of ulcerating glossitis).

Calcarea carb.—Tongue sore on tip, sides and back, preventing eating; violent burning of tongue and mouth; little blisters on tongue, with burning pain and heat in mouth.

Cantharis.—Inflammation, swelling and suppuration of tongue; sore, burning and smarting vesicles in mouth; aversion to drink as it increases the pain; dryness of mouth, extending into posterior nares; **fiery red tongue and sublingual glands swollen and red**; burning pains in mouth, throat and stomach; salivation.

Causticum.—Painful vesicles on tip of tongue; tongue white on sides, red in centre; pain and swelling at the root of tongue; salivation and flat taste in mouth.

Conium.—Soreness of tongue, especially about the root; stiff, swollen, painful tongue, with dryness of mouth and impeded deglutition; tongue and lips dry and sticky.

Lachesis.—**Cancer of tongue**: blisters on inflamed tongue, which change into ulcers, threatening suffocation; gangrene of tongue, on both edges; glossitis with titillation inducing cough; disposition to empty swallowing, < evenings, with dryness of throat (Crotal., Naja, Vip.).

Manganum acet.—Burning vesicles on left side of tongue; nodosities on tongue; < at night, > in fresh air.

Mercurius.—Inflammatory hard swelling of tongue, with ulcerated edges, which become indented by the impression of the teeth; hollow, ulcerated tongue (carious teeth), with prickings; foul breath; profuse salivation; stiffness of jaws; difficult deglutition (Merc. cyn.).

Petroleum.—Inflamed tongue with fetid salivation.

Silicea.—Tongue dry or coated with a slimy mucus, swollen and numb; difficult swallowing; rigors and suppuration; anxiety and despondency.

Sulphuric acid.—Ulcers on inflamed tongue; talking difficult, as from want of elasticity in those parts.

After abuse of mercury: Calc. carb., Cupr. acet., Hep., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; **when tongue becomes indurated**: Carb. v., Con., Lyc., Mez.

GLOSSOPLEGIA.

Paralysis of tongue in consequence of apoplexy or bulbar paralysis: Bell., Hyosc., Nux v., Op., Stram.; or Ars., Caust., Dulc., Graph., Nux m.

GLOTTIS, ŒDEMA OF.

Apis, Ars., Arum tri., Chin., Hyosc., Ign., Kali br., Lach., Sang., Staph., Stram.

GONITIS.

Inflammation of knee. For **lymphatic** or **scrofulous** swelling of the knee 1, Calc. or Sulph.; or 2, Arn., Ars., Ferr., Iod , Lyc., Sil.

Arthritic swelling requires: Arn., Bry., Chin., Cocc., Lyc., Nux v., Sulph.

For **suppuration**: 1, Merc., Sil.; or, 2, Bell., Hep., Sulph.

For **serous effusion (hydrarthrus)**: 1, Sulph.; or, 2, Calc., Iod., Merc., Sil.; or, 3, Con., Dig.

For **white** swelling (or **phlegmasia alba dolens**): 1, Bry., Lyc.; 2, Ant., Ars., Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Sulph.; 3, Bell., Calc., Chin., Iod., Merc., Rhus, Sep., Sil.

GONORRHŒA.

Aconite.—Burning in urethra when urinating, dysuria, tenderness at the neck of bladder; micturition painful, difficult, drop by drop. In the beginning, which we seldom see, Acon. or Gels. according to the individuality of the patient.

Agaricus musc.—**Difficult emission of urine in elderly persons**, stream slow, feeble, intermitting, or only in drops; discharge viscid, tenacious; frequent urging to urinate and frequent erections; burning itching of skin; cramplike drawing in groin during micturition.

Agave Americ.—**Excruciating, painful erections**; chordee, strangury, drawing in the spermatic cords and testicles, extending to the thighs, so violent that he wishes to die.

Agnus castus.—Yellow and purulent discharge after inflammation has subsided; excoriations about genitals; induration of testicles. Helps the gleet of **old sinners** who cannot get up a decent erection and whose sexual desire is below par.

Antimonium crud.—Burning when urinating, the urine being mixed with blood; urethra feels sore to touch, knotty; chronic catarrh of bladder; retention of urine.

Argentum nit.—Follows Cann. when the discharge becomes purulent and the urethra feels sore and swollen, the last drops of urine seem to be retained within the urethra, causing a sensation of internal sore swelling; excessive burning when urinating, with cutting pains extending to the anus and a discharge of excoriating pus, **enlargement and induration of testicles from suppressed gonorrhœa.**

Arsenicum.—**Gonorrhœa of females**; smarting, gnawing discharge, causing soreness of the parts with which it comes in contact; when standing the discharge drops down, with emission of flatulence. In males tearing deep in urethra.

Aurum mur.—Chancre in urethra (?) ; inability to retain the urine; stricture of urethra, with continual urging to urinate; or in females profuse discharge, excoriating perineum and inner parts of thighs, with vesicular eruptions in these parts and labor-like pains.

Calcarea phos.—Chronic gonorrhœa in anæmic persons.

Camphora.—Chordee; **strangury from stricture** following gonorrhœa, urine passing guttatim or in a thin stream, and is very acrid.

Cannabis Ind.—Chordee well marked; burning, scalding or stinging pains before, during and after urination; urging to urinate, with much straining, but cannot pass a drop, or has to wait some time before urine flows; **priapism**; **nymphomania.**

Cannabis sat.—**Premonitory stage,** when the discharge is yet thin and watery, of disagreeable odor, urine mixed with filaments of blood, or afterwards when urethra feels as if drawn up into knots, prepuce greatly swollen and sensitive to touch; ulcerative soreness of urethra on touching it; **smarting and burning during and after micturition**; constant urging with difficult micturition; dark redness of glans and prepuce; chordee and priapism, with free mucoid discharge; **patient walks very slowly with legs stretched apart,** and < on motion; feeling as of a weight upon vertex; sleepy during day and sleepless at night; coldness and paleness. In women, cutting during micturition between labia, violent sexual orgasmus, with swelling of labia, orifice of urethra closed with muco-pus; urine voided in a spray.

Cantharis.—Deeper portion of urethra more involved with strangury; chordee; marked sexual erethism; constant burning desire to urinate, passing only a few drops at a time, often mixed with blood; tenesmus; burning and scalding before, during and after micturition through the entire canal; hæmaturia; yellow or bloody discharge; **tenesmus vesicæ** and retention when suppressed by injections.

Capsicum.—Pricking, burning, cutting pains, with sensation of warmth

in urethra, excessive sensitiveness of the parts to contact; stitches in urethra between the acts of micturition; white, creamlike, or thick, purulent, yellow discharge; cold and shrivelled testicles; patient taciturn and obstinate, very sensitive to open air.

Chelidonium.—Cutting pain in urethra on urinating and continuing after; frequent urging to urinate with burning pains; discharge of pus from urethra.

Chimaphila umb. — Stricture, difficult urination; cutting, scalding pain, sometimes stream is split, or passes drops only; urethritis with purulent or bloody ropy discharge; tenderness of vagina and urethra with leucorrhœa.

Cinnabaris.—**Gonorrhœa on a sycotic basis or complicated with syphilis**, of very long standing, with much soreness and pain during micturition; yellowish-green discharge; violent itching of corona glandis, with profuse secretion of pus; great redness of urethra with pinching pains; increased sexual desire, with violent erections, particularly evenings.

Clematis.—Pain and burning in urinating, most severe at commencement; mucus in urine, but not pus; intense pain along urethra at the glans penis; patient cannot pass a drop of urine for a long time, finally a few drops are pressed out and then follows an interrupted stream without pain; strictura urethræ in the beginning; gonorrhœal orchitis, testicle indurated and hard as a stone.

Copaiva.—Inflammation of urinary organs; swelling, dilatation and tickling at orifice of urethra, with pulsative pains throughout penis; urine can only be discharged after great effort, stream thinner than usual, causing great pain when reaching glans penis; itching, biting and burning in urethra, before and after urinating; violet smell of urine; **milky, corrosive or yellow, purulent** discharge with constant desire to urinate; sometimes bloody urine; painful erections.

Cubeba. — Profuse gonorrhœic discharge, thick, yellowish-green, obstructing urethra; excessive scalding pains while urinating, cutting and constricting pains **after** it, with sensation as if the bladder were not entirely emptied; hæmaturia, urine has the odor of the drug.

Digitalis.—Burning in urethra with purulent discharge, thick and bright yellow; glans inflamed with copious secretion of thick pus over its surface; prepuce puffed up and infiltrated with serum; **chordee** (Merc.).

Doryphora.—Itching and burning in glans penis, which is swollen and bluish-red; urethra inflamed, with severe pain when urinating.

Erechthites.—**Orchitis during gonorrhœa** or when the discharge was suppressed; scanty bloody discharge; great pain during urination.

Ferrum.—**Gleet**, after all pain and inflammation have passed, a copious, milky, painless discharge remains. Blennorrhœa and gonorrhœa in anæmic females.

Ferrum phos.—Urinary symptoms worse the longer the patient stands, and better after urination.

Gelsemium.—At the **very beginning of urethritis** (Acon.), with great pain and scanty discharge or little pain with much heat, urine voided in sufficient quantities, rather frequent, with smarting at meatus; whitish discharge; severe erections, burning when urinating; **rheumatism; orchitis from suppressed gonorrhœa**; gleet with stricture of urethra; sensation as if something remained behind when urinating, stream stops and then commences again.

Graphites.—Stricture of urethra with sudden arrest of flow, then oozing of snuff-colored slime in a long thread, or a few drops of bloody water; aftre

urination sudden peremptory urging near glans or seems to run back when costive; gleet with gluey sticky discharge at meatus, blocking up urethra; herpetic eruption on penis; tendency to ulceration of skin; patient sad and despondent.

Hamamelis.—**Gonorrhœal orchitis,** testicles swollen and exquisitely painful to touch, < after midnight and during rainy weather.

Hepar.—Discharge of white, yellowish or discolored pus, attended with fetid smell, particularly in scrofulous persons, or after repeated attacks; discharge of a few drops of blood after urination.

Hydrastis.—Acute or chronic gonorrhœa; **copious, persistent discharge without pain or soreness in urethra,** which is thick, yellow or green, tenacious; sensation of weakness and goneness after stool; want of tone of membranes.

Kali bich.—Discharge stringy, jellylike; high-colored urine with pain across back; after urinating sensation as if a drop remains far back in urethra, which he is unable to expel, this drop burns and worries him with fruitless efforts to expel; complete indifference as regards the disease; perforating sycotic ulcers about glans and prepuce.

Kali sulph.—Old gonorrhœa with thick, yellow discharge, no stricture.

Lithium carb.—Greenish-yellow discharge from urethra, thick and profuse, alternating with hæmaturia.

Medorrhinum.—Burning in meatus during urination, feeling of soreness in urethra and after urinating feeling as if something remained in urethra; profuse, yellow, purulent discharge, most copious morning, gumming up orifice; frequent calls to urinate.

Mercurius cor.—Orifice of urethra inflamed, forepart swollen, with suppuration between glans and prepuce; glans hot and painful to touch; tenesmus; burning, itching, stinging, throbbing in urethra, urine passes in a feeble stream; discharge greenish, often painless, especially at night. (On account of gonococcus the old school prescribes injections with corrosive mercury; chancre in urethra.)

Mercurius sol.—Visible swelling of penis; burning between micturition; yellow, green or purulent discharge; < from cold air coming in contact with exposed parts, as from exposure in out-door water closets. Phimosis; chancroid.

Millefolium.—Severe cases of hæmaturia, with great swelling of penis.

Naphthalin.—**Gleet;** slight burning in urinating, orifice glued up in the morning with discharge of a drop; slight redness of meatus and still very disagreeable pains during urination.

Natrum mur.—**Chronic gonorrhœa** in spite of injections with nitrate of silver; gleet; discharge of yellow pus or clear; cutting in urethra after urinating; blenorrhœa urethræ, caused from acrid leucorrhœa or menstrual discharge, with painless discharge of yellow pus or thin mucus, leaving transparent spots on linen; urine deposits brickdust sediment; aching in testicles.

Natrum sulph.—Chronic loss of sensitiveness in penis; yellowish, thick, greenish discharge.

Nitric acid.—**Gonorrhœa with chancres and warts;** small blisters on orifice of urethra and inner surface of prepuce, forming chancre-like ulcers, while urinating smarting; burning in urethra, discharge sometimes bloody; ammoniacal odor of urine, fine stitches through glans penis; herpes-like eruption or condylomata about genitals and anus; horrible pains, much swelling and tenderness in testicles; patient irritable and vindictive.

Nux vomica.—Gonorrhœa has nearly stopped, but patient still com-

plains of irritation far back in urethra, probably in prostata, causing an uncomfortable feeling at the root of penis, with the urging to urinate there is also urging to stool, especially after abuse of Cop. or Cubeb.; orchitis, with stinging and spasmodic contraction extending into the cords, testicles being hard and retracted; constipation, hæmorrhoids, hypochondriasis.

Petroleum.—Itching of urethra in chronic cases, accompanying strictures; chronic inflammation of prostatic part of urethra, with frequent emissions and imperfect erections; itching and humid herpes of scrotum, perineum, thighs. **Gleet of old people, with milky discharge.**

Petroselinum.—Sudden urging and strangury, if not gratified, severe pain follows, and can hardly retain urine; inflammation < at the root of the penis.

Piper meth.—Gonorrhœa in first stage with severe chordee; irritable urethra in old mismanaged cases, with nervous depression, so that he thinks constantly of his ailments.

Phosphorus.—Watery discharge; profuse, strong-smelling urine, sometimes with greasy pellicle; **urethra is glued together every morning with a watery drop**; discharge only at night; painless watery diarrhœa from least exposure; tendency to cough; pale, sickly persons.

Pulsatilla.—**Gonorrhœal rheumatism,** orchitis and prostatitis; discharge thick, muco-purulent, yellow or yellowish-green; pains across hypogastrium going from side to side; itching burning on inner and upper side of prepuce; scanty urine. Suppressed gonorrhœa causes epididymitis; testicle enlarged, retracted, dark-red, very sensitive to touch.

Sarsaparilla.—Rheumatism from suppressed gonorrhœa or when it was checked by exposure to wet or cold weather.

Senecio.—**Advanced stages**; prostata enlarged, hard, feels swollen to the touch; dull, heavy pain in left spermatic cord down to testicle; lascivious dreams, with pollutions.

Sepia.—Chronic mucous discharges without pain or burning when urinating; milky or yellowish discharge; urine turbid and offensive; copious sweat on genitals; fetid sweat in axilla; pain in small of back; occipital headache, melancholia; gleet, the scanty discharge gluing up the meatus in the morning. All sexual desire gone; **condylomata from suppressing the gonorrhœa with astringent injections.**

Silicea.—Cases of long standing with slight, shreddy discharge; gonorrhœa, with thick, fetid pus, especially after exertion; constant feeling of chilliness, even during exercise. Scrofulosis.

Stillingia.—Chordee, painful erections, with burning and itching during micturition; threatening cystitis.

Sulphur.—Discharge thick and purulent, or thin and watery, with burning and smarting during urination and bright redness of the lips of the meatus; **phimosis, prepuce inflamed and indurated** (Dig., not indurated); much thickening along urethra, with itching in it; stitches and cutting pain during stool; coldness of feet and pain on top of head; weak, faint spells during the day.

Sulphur iod.—Impending stricture after gonorrhœa, especially when chordee was present; urination painful; twisted stream; yellow discharge.

Terebinthina.—Burning in urethra while urinating; strangury; spasmodic retention of urine; painful urination every ten minutes, > by micturition; chordee; hæmaturia; gonorrhœal rheumatism; gleet.

Thuja.—Discharge thin and greenish, with scalding pain during urination and after it sensation as if a drop remained behind; continued desire to urinate, but feels as if a tape was preventing it; violent urging, but passes

only a few drops of bloody urine, and if they fail to pass there is intense itching in urethra; stitches from rectum to bladder; drawing, burning, cutting pains, especially when walking, and stitches in urethra when not urinating; urethra swollen; **urinal stream forked** and sensation as if drops were trickling down urethra after micturition; sweet, honey-like smelling sweat on genitals, especially on under part of penis; erosions on glans; warts; pointed condylomata. Checked gonorrhœa causes articular rheumatism, especially knee-joint, prostatitis, sycosis, impotence. Extreme mental depression: paretic-like weakness in extremities; sleeplessness; falling out of hair.

Gonorrhœa in women: Cann. ind., Cann. sat., Canth., Hep., Merc., Phyt., Sep., Sulph., Thuj. Compare Leucorrhœa.

Gonorrhœal rheumatism: Acon., Asa., Clem., Cop., Kalm., Kali iod., Mez., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.

Discharge acrid: Arg. nit., Aur., Cop., Kreos., Sarsap.; **albuminous**: Petros.; **bloody**: Ant. crud., Canth., Ham., Mill., Nitr. ac., Puls.; **milky**: Cop., Lach., Petros.; **mucous**: Caps., Fer.; **offensive**: Benz. ac., Carb. v., Naphthal., Puls., Sil.; **purulent**: Agn., Bar., Caps., Chel., Cop., Con., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac., **transparent**: Mez., Phos. ac.; **watery and slimy**: Cann. sat., Fluor. ac., Natr. m., Thuj.; **yellowish**: Agn., Canth., Calc., Caps., Cop., Hep., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sarsap., Thuj.; **green**: Cann. sat., Merc., Thuj.; **pinkish**: Petros.

Chordee: Acon., Arg. nit., Camph., Cann. ind., Cann. sat., Canth., Dig., Fluor. ac., Mygale, Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Thuj.; **phimosis and paraphimosis**: Calc., Cann., Canth., Cinnab., Dig., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sabin., Sulph., Thuj.; **balanitis**, with ulcerous erosions: Coral., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Merc., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **orchitis**: Ant. tart., Arg. nitr., Ars., Aur., Bell., Brom., Cann., Caps., Chin., Clem., Cocc., Con., Ign., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Rhod., Spong., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **condylomata**: Nitr. ac., Staph., Thuj.; **strictures**: Acon., Agar., Arg. nit., Bell., Berb., Camph., Cann., Canth., Chin., Clem., Con., Dig., Iod., Kali iod., Merc , Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Thuj.

GROWING, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Guaiac., Phos. ac., Calc. phos., Rhus.

GUMS, DISEASES OF.

Swelling and inflammation: Amm., Amm. m., Bar., *Bell.*, Bor., *Calc.*, Caust., Cham., Chin., Cimicif., Cist., Graph., Hep., *Merc.*, Myr. cer., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Liability to bleed: Agar., Amb., Amm. carb., Ars., Bov., Calc., *Carb. v.*, Cist., Lach., *Merc.*, Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Abscesses and fistulæ: Calc., Caust., Lyc., Natr. m., Petr., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Fleshy excrescences: Iod., Sil., Staph , Sulph., Thuj.

Ulceration of gums: Acet. ac., Alum., *Calc.*, Carb. v., Kali carb., Lyc., *Merc.*, Natr. m., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj.

Retraction of gums: Ant. crud., Arg. nit., Bar., Bov., Carb. v., Cist., Cupr., Dulc., Iod., Kali iod., Lac can., Merc., Phos., Plumb., Sep.

Looseness of teeth: Ant. crud., Calc., Carb. v., Cist., Merc., Natr., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep.

Scorbutic affections: Amm., Amm. m., Ars., Bry., Caps., Caust., Dulc.,

Hydrast., Kali, Kreos., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phyt., Sep., Staph., Sulph.

Mercurial symptoms: Carb. v., Chin., Hep., Hydrast., Nitr. ac., Phyt., Staph.

Ill effects of salt: Carb. v., Nitr. sp. d.

Corpulent, phlegmatic persons of sedentary habits: Bell., Calc., Caps., Merc., Sulph.

Thin and lively persons: Carb. v., Chin., Natr. m., Nux v.

Alumen.—Gums swollen and inflamed, spongy, covered with a gray, dirty coating; teeth surrounded by proud flesh; stomatitis.

Alumina.—Swelling of the gums, they bleed easily and ulcerate; saltish blood seems to come from the teeth.

Ambra.—Bleeding of gums which are painful and swollen; fetor oris; vesicles in mouth, with a burning pain; < morning, evening, on awaking, when talking, from eating warm things.

Anacardium.—Swelling of gums which bleed upon slight rubbing; flat, offensive taste in mouth.

Antimonium crud.—Gums detach from teeth and bleed easily; toothache from decayed teeth.

Antimonium tart.—Spongy gums, as if scorbutic, which bleed easily, with nosebleed; red gums.

Apis mell.—Gums sacculated, look watery, child awakens with violent screams; swelling and redness of gums and cheeks, with sore pain and stinging in teeth; gums bleed easily.

Argentum nit.—Gums tender and bleed easily, but neither painful nor swollen; gums inflamed and stand off from the teeth in the shape of indentations; chronic irritation of gums.

Arnica.—Beating and tingling in the gums; toothache and swelling of the gums on left upper jaw.

Arsenicum.—Swollen, bleeding gums, painful to touch; gums and teeth covered with brown or black slime (typhoid); jerking and burning pains in gums.

Arsenicum hydr.—Sore bleeding gums around the remaining root of the right upper incisor; lips and tongue fuliginous, furred.

Aurum met.—Gums swollen, dark-red, sore when touched or when eating, gums bleed easily; metallic taste in mouth.

Aurum mur.—Great tenderness of gums and slight salivation; gums inflamed, white or bluish, painful in spots, even ulcerated.

Baptisia.—Teeth and gums sore, by pressing with finger large quantities of blood ooze out.

Baryta carb.—Gums bleed, are swollen, pale-red, with a darkredborder; gums hurt when touched; gums swollen around a hollow tooth.

Belladonna.—Extremely troublesome itching of gums, with pain in throat; vesicle in gum below one of the front teeth, with pain as if burnt or lacerated; bleeding of gums.

Berberis.—Pain as if gums were torn or tooth pulled out; dingy red edge of gums; small white nodules on gums, which bleed easily; sore gums during dentition.

Borax.—Inflamed large swelling on outer side of gum, which pains severely (**gum-boil**); dark redness in lower portion of gums beneath the roots of the teeth, along the lower jaw, and sensation as if teeth were too long; redness of gums above roots of teeth in front of upper jaw.

Bovista.—Scorbutic gums, easily bleeding.

Bryonia.—Painful swelling of gums; aching of gums in teething children, teeth and gums sore.

Calcarea carb.—Gums painfully tender with stitching, pulsating pains; swelling, bleeding, even at night, bleeding of gums after suppressed menses; gums eaten away, the exposed bones covered with callous membrane; foul breath.

Calcarea sulph.—Gums bleed while brushing teeth; inside of gums swollen and sore.

Cantharis.—Scurvy, gums spongy and swollen; coagulated blood in mouth mornings on waking.

Capsicum.—Stomatitis; gums hot, burning, swollen, inflamed and sensitive; spongy, retracted from teeth, which are dirty and painful.

Carbo an.—Gum-boils, pustules on gums; scurvy, gums bleeding, painful, red and swollen; vesicles in mouth, forming ulcers.

Carbo veg.—Gums painfully sensitive when chewing, sore during day and retracting from lower incisors; when sucking gum pure blood flows into mouth; gum-boils; teeth and gum affections from abuse of mercury.

Causticum.—Swelling of gums, readily bleeding and tedious suppuration; frequently recurring abscesses in gums, which are painfully sensitive, without pain in teeth: salivation.

Cistus Can.—Scorbutic, swollen gums, separating from teeth; easily bleeding, putrid, disgusting.

Cobaltum.—Gums swollen, tender, as if ulcerated, < from cold air.

Cuprum sulph.—Greenish tint along free borders of gums.

Dioscorea.—Soreness of gums, extending to roof of mouth; gums on inner side of front upper teeth swollen; tongue sore on sides, as if burnt.

Dolichos pruriens.—Soreness and tenderness of gums, even in teething children; gums swollen, red, painful, can scarcely eat or drink; pain in gums preventing sleep; gums irritated, child wants them continually rubbed.

Dulcamara.—Scurvy from cold; receding spongy gums; ptyalism.

Erigeron.—Profuse bleeding from gums.

Graphites.—Painful soreness on inner side of gums; swelling of gums and dryness of mouth; gums bleed readily when rubbing them, fetid odor from gums and mouth.

Hamamelis.—Gums sore, painful, swollen, bleed easily; passive, dark fluid bleeding; bleeding and spongy gums; blisters on sides of tongue.

Hepar.—Gums and mouth very painful to touch, bleed easily; gums ulcerated, tender and painful; aphthæ on gums and roof of mouth; foul breath; mercurio-syphilis.

Iodium.—Gums puffed, red, inflamed, painful to touch, bleed easily; absorption of gums and alveolar process; softening and bleeding of gums; little blisters on gums or painful ash-colored ulcers.

Kali bichrom.—Stomacace; gum of right lower jaw much swollen, dirty white and very tender to touch; profuse ptyalism; liquid food causes gums to feel very sore.

Kali iod.—Ulcerative pain and swelling of gums; gums recede from teeth; gum-boils; decayed teeth, bloody saliva, with sensation as if a worm were crawling at root of tooth.

Kali mur.—Scorbutic, especially after mercury; ulceration of edges of gums which bleed easily; gum-boil, before suppuration; fetid breath.

Kali phos.—Gums spongy and receding; breath fetid and offensive; stomatitis; noma.

Kreosotum.—Gums bluish-red, soft, spongy, easily bleeding, inflamed,

ulcerated, scorbutic; protruding gums infiltrated with dark, watery fluid; persistent oozing of dark blood after extraction of tooth; absorption of gums and alveolar process.

Lac can.—Gums swollen, ulcerated, retracted, bleeding, teeth loose, caused by defective nutrition and exposure.

Lachesis.—Gums swollen and spongy, easily bleeding, aching < from warm drinks; protruding, dark-purple; hæmorrhage from gums.

Lycopodium.—Profuse bleeding of gums when touched or cleaning teeth; gum-boils; dental fistula; swelling of gums above front teeth, with swelling of upper lip.

Magnesia carb.—Burning vesicles on gums, inside of cheeks, tongue, lips, palate, bleeding from least contact; looseness of teeth with swelling of gums.

Mercurius.—Gums painful to touch, swollen, receding from teeth; edges whitish; bleeding; foul breath; ulcers with dark-red edges; gum-boil.

Mercurius cor.—Swollen gums are covered with a false membrane, gangrenous, bleed freely.

Muriatic acid.—Gums swollen, bleeding, ulcerated; teeth rise from sockets; stomatitis with great adynamia.

Natrum mur.—Gums sensitive to warm and cold things; swollen, bleed easily; are putrid; decayed teeth feel loose, burn, sting and pulsate; difficulty of talking.

Natrum sulph.—Gums burn like fire, toothache lessened by cool air; blisters with burning pain on tip of tongue; mouth dry; thirst.

Nux vomica.—Gum-boils which seem about to burst; gums white, putrid, bleeding; roof of mouth, throat and gums inflamed and swollen; scorbutic gums and ptyalism; coagulated blood is spit out.

Oxalic acid.—Small ulcers on gums, painful in spots and bleeding.

Petroleum.—Stinging, burning pains in swollen gums, < when touched; fetid breath; numbness of teeth, which pain when biting on them.

Plumbum.—Swollen gums show a lead-colored line; painful, with hard tubercles; froth of sweetish saliva in mouth.

Sabina.—Swelling of gums around broken tooth; offensive breath.

Sanguinaria.—Spongy, bleeding and fungoid condition of gums; tongue sore, pain like a boil, tip of tongue burns as if scalded.

Sepia.—Dark-red, painful swelling of gums, bleeding from slightest touch; sensation as if burned, early decay of teeth.

Silicea.—Gum-boils sore and inflamed; discharge of offensive matter from openings near roof of mouth or from gums; suppuration of salivary glands.

Staphisagria.—Gums white, swollen, ulcerating, spongy, bleed when touched.

Sulphur.—Swelling of gums, with beating pain in them; bleeding of gums.

Tellurium.—Salivation, gums bleed easily and profusely.

Terebinthina.—Scorbutic affections, with hæmaturia.

Thuja.—Gums swollen, inflamed, dark-red in streaks.

Zincum.—Gums painful while eating, ulcerated, white, bleed easily.

HÆMATEMESIS, Gastrorrhagia.

Acon., Amm., Arn., Bell., Bry., Cact., Canth., Cascar., Crotal., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Erig., Eryng., Fer., Ham., Hyosc., Ipec., Lach., Lycop.,

Lob., Mez., Mill., Natr. m., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Rum., Sec., Sulph., Tereb., Ust., Veratr.

Drinking very hot water is highly recommended.

From **injuries or bruises** on stomach: Arn., Ars., Ham., Ipec.; after **fright**: Acon., Op., Nux v.; from **cold** in stomach: Hyosc., Puls.; **gastrosis**: Ars., Hyosc., Ipec., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Sang.; affection of **spleen**: Ars., Nux v.; of **liver**: Ars., Hyosc., Nux v.; with **redness of face**: Bell., Cact., Hyosc.; **pale face**: Ars., Carb. v., Ipec., Natr. m., Nux v., Sec.; with simultaneous **black stools**: Ars., Bell., Ham., Ipec., Natr. m., Nux v., Rum.; with **small, weak pulse**: Ars., Carb. v., Ipec., Sec.; with **hard, full pulse**: Acon., Nux v., Veratr. vir.

Aconite.—Plethora, nausea, gagging, retching; cold sweat on forehead; sudden severe pain in stomach and abdominal throbbing; vomiting of blood with full, bounding pulse, heat, thirst, profuse sweat, cold extremities and increased micturition; after repeated vomiting sensation of a cold stone in stomach; hæmatemesis of newborn infants.

Aloe.—Abdominal plethora, hepatic complications; vomiting of blood, pain and pulsation around umbilicus, and brownish, jelly-like, bloody stools.

Argentum nit.—Deathly nausea, anxiety, burning, throbbing ulcerative pain in stomach and vomiting of partially digested blood; brown or bloody stools; œdema of legs.

Arnica.—External violence; pressive, cutting pain in epigastrium, with nausea, retching, vomiting of dark-red coagula, bitter taste, bloody stools; constipation after trauma.

Arsenicum.—Burning and increased pulsation in pit of stomach, with intense anxiety, trembling of lower extremities, vomiting of dark blood with similar discharges from bowels; chilliness, not relieved even near the fire; extreme prostration.

Belladonna.—Feeling of fulness; warmth and even congestive burning in stomach with desire for acid drinks; nausea, preceded by violent hiccough; painless throbbing and beating in pit of stomach, vomiting of red blood, bile and mucus; pains come and go suddenly; congestive delirium and convulsions.

Bryonia.—**Vicarious hæmatemesis**; vomiting of bright-red blood, followed by a dry, fatiguing cough and insatiable thirst for large quantities of water, with dry mouth and white furred tongue, $<$ on assuming an erect position and even by slight motion.

Cactus grand.—Continuous nausea; copious vomiting of blood; burning, constrictive sensation in pit of stomach; pale face; cold sweat; icy-cold hands; cold back; engorged liver; palpitations; periodicity.

Cantharis.—Hæmorrhage from ulceration and erosion of the mucosa; vomiting of pure blood or of greenish substances, with pale face, collapsed features, stupor, cold extremities; albuminuria.

Carbo veg.—Collapse from great loss of blood; fainting spells, vertigo, burning in stomach, cold breath, imperceptible pulse, icy-cold surfaces.

Causticum.—Nocturnal vomiting of dark blood, accompanied by pinching, clawing in pit of stomach on deep breathing, especially in rheumarthritic patients.

China.—Symptoms of quantitative anæmia.

Cicuta.—**Hæmatemesis in the aged** (Con., Hyosc., Op.); deathly pale face, stomach hot and throbbing, $>$ by bending body backward.

Conium.—Rotary vertigo when turning in bed or walking; burning eructations; violent, sour vomiting of black masses, like coffee-grounds in clear water or chocolate-colored masses; raw, sore feeling in pit of stomach.

Crotalus.—Low vital force and decomposition of blood, which fails to coagulate; deathly nausea, jaundiced complexion, faintness, cold sweat, insatiable thirst, great prostration; weight, soreness and tenderness in stomach which ejects everything.

Ferrum.—Nausea followed by vomiting of bright lumpy blood; pulsating headache, vertigo; pale earthy face, blushing easily; throbbing heat and burning in stomach with crampy pains in cardia and splenic region.

Hamamelis.—Nausea and vomiting of black blood (Puls.); violent throbbing in stomach, followed by fulness and gurgling in abdomen and large tarry stools.

Hyoscyamus.—**Hæmatemesis in drunkards** (Nux v.), with hiccough and bitter eructations, blood dark-red or bloody mucus; hepatic complications; vicarious in place of menses (Bry., Lach., Phos.).

Ipecacuanha.—Nausea, fainting, throbbing in pit of stomach; vomiting of bright-red blood or of pitchy substance with intense nausea, thirst, quick, small pulse, feeble, slow respiration; anxious expression; tarry stools, often followed by tenesmus and debility.

Kali bichrom.—Ulceration of stomach; pressure and burning in stomach, nausea followed by vomiting of blood and mucus with cold sweat on hands and hot face; longing for acids, with increased thirst.

Lachesis.—Hepatic troubles; cancer of stomach; gastric region sensitive to touch; cold sweat, trembling, fainting; vomiting of blood and bloody stools looking like charred straw; periodical attacks every spring; vicarious hæmatemesis.

Lycopodium.—Hepatic troubles; round ulcer; nausea followed by vomiting of clotted blood or dark-green masses, with tensive sore pain in gastric and hepatic region, $<$ on bending body or pressure of hand.

Millefolium.—Active hæmorrhage of bright blood.

Nux vomica.—Portal congestion, dyspepsia; vomiting of bright-red or of black blood with nausea, fainting, vertigo, burning, throbbing pains and weight in stomach; tarry stools or constipation.

Opium.—Hæmatemesis of drunkards and old people with dull, stupid features, faintishness, great thirst, livid face and cold limbs.

Phosphorus.—Hæmatemesis after suppression of menses; coffee-ground vomiting with oppression and burning in stomach; longing for something refreshing.

Pulsatilla.—Vomiting of blood, due to a cold or suppression of menses, with nausea, pale face, chilliness, faintness, blood dark and easily coagulating (Fer.).

Rhux tox.—Hæmatemesis from overexertion or lifting heavy weights; stinging and throbbing in pit of stomach; blood bright-red.

Secale.—Vomiting of large quantities of dark-brown slime, bile and shreds; collapse with soft abdomen, cold clammy, sweat and filiform pulse; desire for lemonade; vomiting attended by painful retching and strong pulsations in pit of stomach; gangrene of stomach and liver.

Stannum.—Hæmatemesis $<$ when lying, $>$ from pressure on stomach; nausea and vomiting with sinking, gone feeling in pit of stomach.

Sulphur.—Portal congestion with engorged liver; tensive, burning, drawing, stitching pains; nausea and vomiting of blood and of a blackish tasteless fluid, with faintness at the appearance of menses; hæmorrhoids.

Veratrum alb.—Hæmatemesis, with continuous nausea, fainting, anguish, vertigo, pale face, profuse cold sweat, prostration and collapse, nausea $<$ on moving or rising; discharge of clotted blood from bowels with crampy colic.

Veratrum vir.—Gastritis with high fever, great vascular excitement and intense drawing-twisting pains, and followed every little while with bloody vomiting and bloody stools.

Zincum.—Vomiting of blood or of bloody mucus; preceded by nausea, retching and tremulous feeling; pitchy stools, bloody taste; cramps in liver and pit of stomach.

HÆMATOCELE.

Periuterine: Arn., Croc., Fer., Ipec., Sabad., Sec., Thlaspi; **scroti:** Arn., Con., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Zinc.

HÆMOPHILY, Bleeders.

Aranea, Camph., Carb. v , Crotal., Ergot., Erig., Lac can., Lach., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Sec., Sulph., Tereb., or

Arnica.—Trickling of blood from the capillaries, never in jets; on wiping off the surface it is instantly covered again with drops of blood.

Carbo veg.—Epistaxis in large dark drops, very profuse, with gaping and desire to be fanned.

Crocus.—Blood black as tar, stringy or loosely clotted.

Erigeron.—Profuse flow of bright-red blood, < by least motion; pallor and weakness.

Ipecacuanha.—Copious, bright-red flow of blood, in gushes, with continuous nausea.

Phosphorus.—Small wounds bleed much; continuous but not excessive flow of blood, hæmorrhagic diathesis very pronounced; blood-boils; nervousness, with desire to be magnetized (Lach.).

Sulphuric acid.—Hæmorrhages of black blood from all the outlets of the body; great exhaustion and debility from deep-seated dyscrasia.

For the consecutive anæmic debility: Ars., Chin., Chin. ars., Fer., Natr. sulph., etc.

HÆMORRHAGES.

Principal remedies: 1, *Chin.;* 2, *Arn.*, Ham., *Phos.*, Sabin.; 3, Acon. Apis, Bell., Calc., *Croc.*, *Erig.*, Fer., Ipec., Merc., Mill., Nitr. ac., Nux v. Puls., Sang., Sep., Sulph., *Trill.;* 4, Alnus, Ant., Apoc., Ars., Cann. Caps., Carb. an., Carb. v., Ceras., Cimicif., Cham., Collins., Cupr., Dros. Erecht., Gal., Gels., Geran., Graph., Helleb., Hyosc., Iod., Iris, Kalm. Lach., Led., Lyc., Lycopus, Nitr., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Senec., Sil. Stram., Sulph. ac., Veratr. vir., Zinc.

For **active** hæmorrhages of young plethoric subjects: 1, Acon., Bell.; 2 Croc., Fer., Hyosc., Puls.; 3, Arn., Calc., Cham., Chin., Erecht., Erig. Gels., Geran., Ipec., Kalm., Lyc., Lycopus, Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v. Phos., Rhus, Sab., Sang., Senec., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Trill., Veratr. vir.

Passive hæmorrhages of persons who have been weakened by depletions and loss of animal fluids require: 1, Chin.; 2, Ars., Carb. v., Fer., Gal., Ham., Helleb., Ipec., Iris, Led., Mgt. aus., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Sec.

For **dark-red venous** hæmorrhages: 1, Cham., Collins., Croc., Ham., Helleb., Iris, Nux v., Puls., Sep.; 2, Amm., Ant., Arn., Lach., Magn. carb., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos. ac., Sulph.

For **bright-red arterial** hæmorrhages: 1, Acalypha, Acon., Bell., Dulc., Erecht., Hyosc., Sabin.; 2, Arn., Calc., Carb. v., Fer., Gels., Ipec., Led., Lycopus, Mgt. aus., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Sang., Sec., Senec., Trill.

If the blood be **brown**: 1, Bry., Carb. v.; 2, Calc., Con., Puls., Rhus.

For **acrid** blood: 1, Canth., Kalm., Nitr., Sil; 2, Amm., Ars., Carb., Kalm., Rhus, Sulph., Sulph. ac., Zinc.

Coagulated blood: 1, Bell., Cham., Plat., Rhus; 2, Arn., Chin., Croc., Fer., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sabin., Sec., Sep., Stram.

Fetid blood: 1, Bell., Bry., Carb. an., Sabin.; 2, Caust., Cham., Chin., Croc., Ign., Kalm., Merc., Phos., Plat., Sec., Sil., Sulph.

Tenacious, viscous blood: Croc., Cupr., Magn. carb., Sec.

Acalypha Ind.—Hæmorrhage, in the morning blood bright-red and not profuse, in the evening dark and clotted; pulse rather soft and compressible; patient has a played-out feeling in the morning and gains strength as the day advances.

Acetic acid.—Hæmorrhages from nose, lungs, stomach, bowels, uterus; wasting away, great emaciation (follows well after Chin.); ebullitions.

Aconite.—Hæmorrhages, occurring particularly at night, or if caused by anger or fright; patient cannot lie on either side, and either is really worse or is made to feel worse from rising; the flow is constant and coagulates into a mass; thirst, dry skin, restlessness; dark hair, plethoric habit, especially in young people; fear of death, of moving or turning, of rising, lest something may happen, etc.; no peace of mind.

Aranea diad.—Enlarged spleen; subject to hæmorrhages; chronic intermittents, > in sunshine, < damp places or damp weather.

Argentum nit.—Where **belching of wind affords marked relief** of suffering; observed particularly in hæmoptysis.

Arnica.—Bleeding is caused by **injury, concussion, fatigue**; patient feels a soreness as from a bruise in the part whence the blood issues; hot head and cool body; pain causes a rush of blood to the head, which feels very hot to the patient; bleeding constant and bright-red; head sensitive; headache.

Arsenicum.—Persistent hæmorrhages of a low type, depending upon some degeneration in the organ affected; irritability of fibre and mind; violent burning pains.

Belladonna.—Forcing or bearing-down sensation in uterine hæmorrhage, as if the abdominal contents would be pressed out of the vagina, with loss of blood; blood coagulates easily and feels hot to the parts through which it passes; congestion to head, eyes, eyeballs, which are red; flushed face; patient can't bear the least jar of the floor; wishes to drink little and often; wishes to be covered warmly, and even then may have cold thrills pass through the body; feels worse, or is worse in the afternoon or evening, from a draught of air, from rising; in plethoric people with red faces.

Bovista.—Relaxation of the entire capillary system, favoring hæmorrhagic diathesis; epistaxis with menstrual irregularities or from traumatism; uterine hæmorrhage from any little overexertion: puffy condition of the surface of body from sluggish passage of blood through the veins.

Cactus grand.—Active hæmorrhages with strong action of the heart, but less anxiety and less fever than under Acon.

Calcarea carb—Anæmic symptoms following hæmorrhages in psoric leucophlegmatic patients, who feel worse when the limbs hang down, even in bed, wishing to keep them drawn up and feel better in dark rooms, from massage, from loosening garments, from warmth and on being covered up warmly.

Camphora.—Hæmorrhagic diathesis; excessive bleeding from capil-

laries, without other prominent symptoms; lightness or dizzy heaviness of head, ringing and buzzing in ears; nose cold and pointed; præcordial anguish; sighing respiration; great anguish.

Cantharis.—Hæmorrhages from any part, if attended with cutting, burning pains during micturition.

Carbo veg.—Continuous passive hæmorrhage, patient wants to be fanned; skin cool and bluish, pulse rapid and weak; hæmorrhages of a low type, blood changed in its composition, dark and rather fluid; lack of animal heat; anguish of heart.

Chamomilla.—Spiteful and irritable temper; blood dark, more or less clotted, desire for air; thirst; urine pale and profuse. Worse in the night, from warmth, anger, eructations, while lying on painless side, while perspiring, during sleep, from coffee; feels better while fasting.

China. — Profuse and exhausting hæmorrhage, nearly exsanguifying patient; blood often dark and clotted; great irritability from nervous prostration; features collapsed and coldness of face and body; gasping for breath with desire to be fanned in order to get more oxygen; fainting spells; pulse irregular, filiform; anæmic ringing in ears as of bells; skin cold and clammy.

Cinnamomum.—Hæmorrhage from lifting, straining, overstretching the arms or taking a false step; repeated small hæmorrhages; hysterical attacks after loss of fluids, especially when too copious and exhausting, as from flooding.

Crocus.—Hæmorrhage from various parts, blood black, viscid, clotting, forming itself into long **black strings**, hanging from the bleeding orifice; < in the morning, fasting, in the house, during pregnancy: > in open air, after eating.

Crotalus hor.—Hæmorrhages **from all orifices of body**, even bloody sweat; adynamia showing itself by cardiac debility, feeble pulse, sluggish circulation, bluish skin, faintness, general debility. (Crotal., blood dark, fluid, partly coagulable; Elaps, hæmorrhage of entirely fluid blood; Lach., sediment of blood, which has oozed out, has the appearance of charred straw.) Hæmophily.

Elaps coral.—Hæmorrhages of dark fluid blood; much coldness, < from drinking cold water; horror of rain and of any exposure.

Erigeron.—Hæmorrhages associated with irritation of bladder and rectum; hæmatocele; epistaxis of bright-red blood; profuse bleeding from gums; hæmatemesis from ulceration and rupture of bloodvessels; hæmaturia; metrorrhagia, profuse flow of bright-red blood, < from every movement: pallor and weakness; hæmoptysis, dark coagula, passive bleeding.

Ferrum.—Hæmorrhage of bright-red blood, often mixed with coagula, associated with a **great deal of flushing**, rapid and a little labored breathing, pulse increased in frequency and strength. After severe loss of blood: pale, bloated appearance, skin cool and pitting on pressure, particularly about joints; great lassitude and debility; cries easily; loss of appetite with aversion to food: constipation, < during cold weather, after midnight, from abuse of Peruvian bark.

Hamamelis.—**Passive venous hæmorrhages**, especially when the part from which the flow of blood proceeds feels sore and bruised; patient exhibits no alarm or anxiety concerning the bleeding; great exhaustion and hammering headache.

Hyoscyamus.—Constant flow of bright-red blood, with bluish face, congested eyes, twitching of muscles; delirium; unconsciousness; < evenings, from mental emotions.

Ipecacuanha.—**Profuse and steady bright-red flow of blood,** usually accompanied by nausea and sometimes by very hard, labored breathing, patient takes long breaths, as if panting; cold skin and cold sweat; < periodically from vomiting, coughing in hæmoptysis; < from suppressed eruptions, from having taken Peruvian bark at some past time.

Kali carb.—Chiefly in post-partum hæmorrhage, also in threatened abortions between second and third months, accompanied by pain in the back, extending down over the buttocks. Hæmorrhages attended with stitching pains. Worse after vexation, after being overheated, from lying on the side; better from warmth, from eructations.

Kali phos.—Hæmorrhages, **blood not coagulating,** thin, blackish or light red; septic hæmorrhages, stench from mouth and stomach, putrid gangrene, discharges smelling like carrion; adynamia; want of nerve power.

Lachesis.—Always when blood can be discerned like black straws as a sediment, whether from the uterus, bowels, nose, stomach, lungs, or at the bottom of the ulcer. Often used in typhoid when hæmorrhages occur. At the climaxis, paroxysms of pain in the right ovarian region, relieved by gushing of blood from vagina. Chills coming on at night as an accompaniment of bleeding.

Lachnanthes.—Hæmorrhages profuse, blood pale; dizziness with sweat and boiling bubbling in chest and cardiac region; chilliness > by warmth.

Ledum.—Long-lasting epistaxis, blood pale; raging, pulsating headache; bright-red menorrhagia with absence of vital heat; expectoration of bright-red foaming blood.

Mercurius.—Epistaxis, blood coagulates and hangs from nostrils like icicles; uterine flooding, flow profuse, dark and clotted; hæmorrhages of old women after climaxis; hæmaturia in typhoid; scorbutic condition of gums, sore mouth; glandular swellings; laxity of skin and muscles.

Millefolium.—Bright-red hæmorrhage of lungs, uterus or bowels, of mechanical origin; no anxiety about the bleeding; no pain.

Mitchella repens.—Hæmorrhage of engorged uterus, rather passive, with dysuria; blood of a bright color.

Nitric acid.—Bleeding from the uterus, with pain in the back, extending down through the hips to the legs, and pressure as if the uterus would be forced down and out of the vagina; epistaxis; hæmoptysis; one of the best remedies **for bleeding from the bowels**; suits dark-haired persons with rigid skin and muscle; no thirst; foot-sweat fetid; mental condition of distrust; blood dark; urine like horse urine.

Nux vomica.—Hæmorrhages excited by indulgence in rich food, much coffee, intoxicating drinks; hæmorrhoids, hæmaturia, metrorrhagia at the climaxis or from high living; hæmoptysis from debauchery, especially in drunkards; urging to stool with constipation.

Phosphorus.—Hæmorrhage from any part of body, particularly from lungs and stomach, when associated with Bright's disease; small wounds bleed much; fungus hæmatodes; erectile tumors.

Platina.—Blood flows in thick clots and fluids, or in one grumous mass, thick, black and tarry; feeling of horror of what may happen, as thought of death, etc.; sensation of growing larger in every direction.

Pulsatilla.—Tearful and gentle disposition; flow intermits, and is in clots and fluids mixed; cannot bear a close room, must have plenty of air; no thirst; scanty urine; bleeding stops in fresh air.

Sabina.—Pain is felt running through from pubis to sacrum in uterine hæmorrhage; blood is discharged in liquid and clots, dark or bright-red or pale. Worse in close warm room and from motion; better in open air.

Sanguinaria.—Metrorrhagia in climaxis, blood bright-red, clotted and frequently offensive; migraine with flushes of heat in face and body; weak, sick feeling.

Secale.—Flow of blood dark, thin and persistent; passive hæmorrhages from any part of body in feeble, scrawny people, accompanied by tingling in limbs and formication, > by rubbing; she holds her fingers spread asunder; desire for air, does not like to be covered; wishes to stretch her legs; skin cold.

Sepia.—Sensation of weight in the part from which the blood flows; empty feeling in pit of stomach, < from lying down, > from drawing up the limbs.

Sulphuric acid.—Hæmorrhage from every orifice of the body, blood dark and thin; sensation of tremor all over without actual trembling; aversion to water unless mixed with spirits; < in open air, > in room.

Sulphur.—**Sensation of heat in the part from which the blood flows**; worse when warm in bed or when exposed to heat; gets sick soon, and soon gets well again.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE ANUS.

From injuries to the anus and rectum: Acon., Arn., Cact., Calend., Chin., Colch., Croc., Ham., Mill., Mur. ac., Phos., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE EYES.

1, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Crotal.*, *Lach.*, *Phos.*; 2, Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Euphr., Ham., Led., Ruta, Seneg.

Ecchymosis: *Arn.*, Bell., Calc., Cham., Crotal., Nux v., Plumb., Ruta, Seneg.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS, Hæmoptysis.

For **spitting of blood**: 1, Acalypha, *Acon.*, *Arn.*, Bell., Bry., Cact., Carb.v., *Chin.*, Dulc., Lach., *Led.*, Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Ars., Con., Cop., Croc., Cupr., Elaps, Kali, Lyc., Sep., Sulph. ac.

For **real hæmorrhage**, loss of large quantities of blood: *Acon.*, *Arn.*, Arseniate of soda, Bell., Cact., Chin., Coca, *Ipec.*, *Led.*, *Fer.*, *Op.*, Phos., Sulph. ac.

Acalypha Ind.—Obstinate cases of arterial hæmorrhage, preceded by burning in chest and accompanied by emaciation, slow fever and small, depressed pulse; blood is **pure bright-red in the morning or dark and clotted in the evening**; spitting of blood, brought on by violent dry cough; cough violent and in fits at night: < morning, > evening.

Aconite.—Orgasmus sanguinis in chest with feeling of fulness and burning pain, beating of heart and a sensation as if the blood were boiling in chest, and followed by burning feeling under the sternum; anguish, restlessness, fright, fear of death; blood hot, bright-red and frothy, and the least cough brings on a discharge, > in recumbent position; < from wine, especially in plethoric persons, after excitement or for pregnant women with nocturnal anguish, lamentations and bright-red face. Tuberculosis, cardiac troubles, suppressed hæmorrhoids.

Antimonium crud.—**Hæmoptoe after bathing**, more in the evening; burning and sticking in chest and during cough, which shakes the body.

Antimonium tart.—Frequent cough, with frothy, bloody sputa; blood-

spitting when after the attack there remains for a long time bloody, slimy expectoration.

Argentum nit.—Cough with occasional bloody sputa; belching and straining to vomit during cough, **belching of wind affords marked relief;** sputa more or less streaked with blood.

Arnica.—Mechanical injuries, overstraining; after a fall or blow; constant tickling cough, starting in larynx or under sternum; sore, bruised feeling through chest; blood profuse, dark-red and clotted, coming with little effort, or bright-red, frothy, mixed with mucus; laborious breathing, and contusive pain in head, chest and back, when coughing.

Arsenicum.—Deep, dry, unceasing cough from titillation in larynx; great weakness and fainting, with burning heat in chest and stomach; extreme prostration after loss of blood.

Belladonna.—Congestion of blood to head and chest; blood bright-red and hot and sensation as if chest were filled with blood; stitching pains in chest, < from least exertion; bloody expectoration mixed with mucus. Active congestion; suppressed menses.

Cactus grand.—**Pneumorrhagia,** accompanied with convulsive cough and profuse expectoration of blood; marked arterial excitement with strong throbbing of heart and sensation as if constriction of an iron hand prevented its normal motions; < from lying in bed; continued oppression and weariness; little anxiety or fever.

Carbo veg.—Burning in chest as from glowing coals; **dark or light hæmorrhage with perfect indifference about it;** emphysema or asthma pulmonum with violent cough in paroxysms and hoarseness; **bronchorrhagia;** far advanced cases of lung degeneration.

Carduus mar.—**Hæmoptoe in miners,** or from abuse of beer and liquors; the diseased liver implicates the lungs; frequent dry, tickling cough, stitches in chest, scraping sensation in larynx and trachea, with chilliness and expectoration of pure blood or blood mixed with mucus.

China.—More suitable to the effect of hæmorrhage than for the primary attack, when the hæmorrhage produced great weakness, feeble pulse, continued pain in chest and stomach, < from touch or motion; cough, with dizziness in head; in females exhausted by nursing; tuberculosis, suppuration of lungs, **bullet wounds through lungs** with collapse and bloody sputa; constant taste of blood in mouth; blood mostly bright-red.

Collinsonia. — Blood dark, tough, coagulated, enveloped in viscid phlegm; bleeding caused by cardiac affections or portal congestion; previous discharge of blood from anus; subsequent constipation.

Conium.—Especially after masturbation; dry, spasmodic, nightly, almost continual titillating cough, with violent oppression of chest and evening fever; suffocating cough in scrofulous patients; want of breath on taking the least exercise, and copious cough, with mucous discharge.

Dulcamara.—Constant titillation in the larynx, with desire to cough; expectoration of bright-red blood, with aggravation during rest; the bleeding is caused by a cold, or a loose cough; which had existed previously; < during repose.

Elaps.—In advanced stages of phthisis, hæmoptoë from right lung (Lach., left); taste of blood in mouth; feeling of laceration in cardiac region; blood of dark color, almost black.

Ergotin.—**Passive pulmonary hæmorrhages,** mostly venous, but may be also arterial, usually preceded by sensation of pressure upon the chest, with anguish, faint feeling, weak and small pulse; patient **wants to lie with his head low,** and wants the windows open.

Ferrum.—Incipient stages of phthisis florida, especially in young girls or young men: scanty expectoration of pure bright-red blood during a slight paroxysm of cough, with pains between the scapulæ; quick motion and talking bring on cough; feels better when walking slowly, notwithstanding weakness obliges him to lie down; heavy breathing, especially at night, with frequent palpitation of heart; poor sleep; sallow complexion; spitting blood with flying pains through chest: pain between the shoulders: ashy pale or greenish face, becoming flushed from least emotion or exertion.

Hamamelis.—**Pure venous blood coming into the mouth without much effort**, seemingly like a warm current from out of the chest; **mind calm**; labored respiration when attempting to assume the recumbent position, breathing becomes almost impossible; tickling cough, with a taste of blood in the morning on waking; sometimes tastes of sulphur in the mouth; lungs feel sore and bruised.

Hyoscyamus.—The discharge of blood is preceded by a dry cough, especially at night, obliging the patient to get up; frequent sudden starting from sleep; blood bright-red, with spasms; also suitable to drunkards, where Op. or Nux v. failed to give relief.

Ignatia.—For the debility after the arrest of the hæmorrhage, with disposition to be easily vexed; deep sighing breathing.

Iodum.—Tuberculosis; annoying, tickling cough, dry mornings, oppression of chest; raising large quantities of blood or blood-streaked mucus.

Ipecacuanha.—Expectoration of blood-streaked mucus, or spitting of blood, from the least effort, without cough, as if vomited up; profuse bleeding of a bright-red color, provoked by a dry, tickling, racking cough, < from least exertion, preceded by a sense of **bubbling in chest and accompanied by nausea**, chills, heavy breathing, oppression, livid face, small and frequent pulse, anxiety, debility and protracted taste of blood in mouth; after exposure to cold and rain, at the menstrual period; after mechanical injuries.

Kreosotum.—Burning, crawling sensation in upper bronchi; blood almost black; complexion livid, sometimes puffiness of face and œdema of feet; pain in chest with afternoon fever and morning sweat; fetor of sputa.

Ledum.—Copious discharge of bright-red and foamy blood, accompanied by violent cough in paroxysms, caused by tickling in larynx and trachea; congestion to chest and head; hardness of hearing; pulse strong and hard; burning pain in some point of chest, from which the blood seems to come; stagnation in liver and portal system; hot hands and hot feet; heat of whole body; **coxalgia alternating with hæmoptoe; suits rheumatic or gouty persons** who are weak from abuse of Colch.; also **drunkards.**

Manganum acet.—Hæmoptoë with stitches in right lung, **ceasing when lying down**; tickling cough; breath hot and burning, with disagreeable heat in chest; stitches in chest and sternum, running up and down; strong, irregular palpitation, without abnormal sounds; pulse soft, weak, sometimes irregular.

Melilotus.— Great load in chest, causing difficult breathing, feels as if he would smother, chest very sore, all improving by a pulmonary hæmorrhage of bright-red blood.

Millefolium.— Expectoration of bright-red blood, without much coughing or fever; bubbling sensation in chest, as if warm blood were ascending; feeling of warmth as if blood were rising to head; may be caused by a fit of passion; after injuries. Chronic hæmorrhages in tuberculosis, menstrual derangement, suppressed hæmorrhoids, debauchery. **Patient feels unconcerned about his state, and no pain with the bleeding.**

Myrtus com.—In phthisical persons, sharp pains through apices of lungs, from front to shoulder-blades.

Nux vomica.—Hæmoptoë of bright-red blood, usually mornings; cough dry, fatiguing, from titillation in larynx, heat and burning in chest and heart; due to debauchery, high living and suppressed hæmorrhoids; attack more after drunken spree or after violent emotion.

Opium.—**Hæmoptysis in drunkards** (Nux v., Hyosc.) and after excitement; discharge of thick, frothy blood; cough with drowsiness and yawning, < by swallowing; rush of blood to chest; oppression and dyspnœa; flushed face; burning about heart; feeble voice; tremors of arms; anxious sleep with sudden starting; coldness, especially of extremities, or heat in chest and other parts of the trunk; difficult, intermitting breathing, as from paralysis of lungs.

Phosphorus.—**Blood-spitting with dry, tight, fatiguing cough,** intermixed with expectoration of mucus. Profuse hæmorrhages, pouring out freely, then ceasing for some time, or the **scanty discharge alternates with the profuse one,** causing anæmia and great debility; oppression, weight, fulness and tension in chest; palpitation; intrascapular cramp; nightsweats; cough and fever < from evening till midnight, with great weakness and sleep. Tubercular diathesis; vicarious menstruation.

Plumbum.—Phthisical disposition, when bloody and purulent sputa alternate one with another; internal chill with external heat, thirst, anxiety, redness of face, sleepiness, constipation or diarrhœa, sciatic pains.

Pulsatilla.—Suppressio mensium followed by obstinate cases of hæmoptoë, blood dark, coagulated, coughed out in pieces, < at night, with pain in lower part of chest; chilly even in a warm room; loose stool; sick and empty feeling in stomach; very nervous during night.

Rhus tox.—After straining, lifting, blowing wind instruments or stretching arms high to reach things; cough dry, from tickling under sternum, it seems as if it would tear something out of the chest; heat and weakness in chest with dyspnœa, > by moving about; blood bright-red or viscid, slimy, thick, **expectoration of blood becomes nearly a habit,** causing steadily increasing anæmia.

Sanguinaria.—Hæmoptoë during incipient phthisis, especially in women suffering from amenorrhœa or during and after climaxis; burning and stitches in chest from right side to shoulder; night-sweats and extreme dyspnœa.

Senecio.—Bleeding of incipient phthisis, with troublesome cough, first dry and then loose, with copious expectoration of yellow mucus streaked with blood and sensation of rawness and soreness in chest; hæmoptysis in suppressed menstruation.

Sepia.—**Hæmoptoe of millers from inhaling flour-dust;** harsh night-cough and bleeding < while lying down; salty taste; stitches and soreness in mid-chest; oppression and dyspnœa.

Stannum.—Hæmoptoë with tendency to copious expectoration; empty sore feeling in chest, which feels so weak that he cannot talk; pulse frequent and small; sweet taste; copious sweating.

Sulphuric acid.—Blood dark and profuse from lungs, especially in consumptives and broken-down constitutions, during or after adynamic diseases, from scorbutic or alcoholic affections; dry cough with soreness between scapulæ and morning expectoration of dark blood; thin, yellow, blood-streaked mucus, tasting sour; spitting of blood in climaxis; **tuberculosis with ulcerations in lungs.**

Sulphur.—Chronic cases; blood is raised after every little hacking;

stitches through chest; soreness and pressure in chest with dyspnœa; palpitations; salty or sweetish taste, blood and mucus intermixed or dry, tickling cough with expectoration of dark, bloody sputa.

Veratrum vir.—Great vascular excitement; burning and pricking sensation in cardiac region; rapid breathing; faintness, nausea; > lying quietly, < from sudden motions.

Blood bright-red: Acal., Acon , Arn., Bell., Chin., Dulc., Fer., Hyosc., Ipec., Led., Mill., Rhus; **bright-red and frothy:** Acon., Arn., Ipec., Led., Mill.; **clotted:** Acal., Arn., Coll., Croc., Ham., Hyosc., Puls., Rhus; **clotted, pale:** Rhus; **dark:** Acal., Arn., Coll., Elaps, Ham., Kreos., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Stict., Sulph. ac.; **easily coagulating:** Fer.; **hot:** Acon., Bell., Veratr. vir.; **lumpy:** Croc., Fer.; **raised with little effort:** Arn., Chin., Fer., Ham., Ipec., Phos.; **slimy, viscid and thick:** Arn., Croc., Merc., Op., Rhus, Sec.; **profuse:** Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Carb. v., Chin., Croc., Dulc., Fer., Hyosc., Ipec., Led., Mill., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ac.; **scanty:** Arn., Bell., Carb. v., Chin., Con., Dulc., Fer., Ipec., Phos., Rhus, Stict., Sulph.; **without cough:** Arn., Chin., Fer., Ham., Ipec., Phos.; **debility after arrest of bleeding:** Ars., Chin., Fer., Ign.; **to prevent relapses:** Ars., Nux v., Sulph., Carb., Chin., Led., Sep., Sil.; **from mechanical injuries:** Arn., Ars., Dig., Cact., Led., Mill., Rhus; **tubercular hæmoptoe:** Acal., Acon., Arn., Iod., Led., Mill., Myrtus, Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sang., Senec., Stann., Sulph. ac.; **vicarious:** Bry., Phos., Puls., Senec.; **suppressed menses:** Acon., Ars., Bell., Fer., Mill., Phos., Puls., Senec.; **hæmorrhoids:** Acon., Collins., Nux v., Sulph.; **cardiac affections:** Acon., Ars., Cact., Dig., Mill., Veratr. vir.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE MOUTH.

Arn., Bell., Chin., Dros., Fer., Kreos., Led., Lyc., Tereb.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia.

For **metrorrhagia** or menorrhagia give: 1, Arn., *Bell.*, Bry., *Cauloph.*, Cham., Chin., Cinnam., Croc., *Erig.*, *Fer.*, Helon., Hyosc., Ham., *Ipec.*, Plat., *Puls.*, Sab., Sec., Sep., *Trill.;* 2, Acon., Alet., Calc., Carb. an., Cimicif., Erecht., Ign., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Sang., Senec., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; 3, Apoc., Asclep., Bapt., Cann., Gels., Iod., Rat., Ruta; 4, Apis, Hedeom., Iris, Mill., Phyt., Plumb., Rhus; 5, Arg. nit., Geran., Lycopus, Populus, Ust.

For **active** hæmorrhage in plethoric persons give: 1, Acon., *Bell.*, Bry., Calc., Cham., *Fer.*, Nux v., *Plat.*, Sab., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Croc., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Phos., Sil., Veratr.; 3, Trill.

For **passive** hæmorrhage in debilitated cachectic subjects: 1, *Chin.*, Croc., Puls., Sec., Sep., Sulph; 2, Capsella bursa pastoris, Carb. v., Nux v., Ipec., Phos., Ruta, Veratr.; 3, Alet., Cauloph., Cimicif., Trill., Ust.

For **menorrhagia** or profuse menstruation: 1, Acon., *Bell.*, Bry., Calc., Cham., Ign., *Ipec.*, Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., *Plat.*, *Sec.*, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Amm. carb., Arg. nit., Cimicif., Cocc., Collins., Croc., Dig., Erig., Fer., Gels., Hyosc., Iod., Kreos., Lyc., Trill., Ust.

For hæmorrhage during **pregnancy or after confinement,** or a **miscarriage:** 1, *Bell.*, *Cham.*, Croc., *Fer.*, *Plat.*, *Sabin.;* 2, Arn., Bry., Chin., Cinnam., Hyosc., *Ipec.;* 3, Cocc., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Puls., Sec., Sep.; 4, Alet., Cauloph., Erig., Ust.

Hæmorrhages at the **critical age** require: 1, Puls.; 2, Bell., Lach.; 3, Plat., Sec., Sep., Laur.; 5, Apoc., Calc. carb., Trill., Ust.

Acalypha.—Hæmorrhage in the morning bright-red and not profuse, dark and clotted in the afternoon; pulse soft and compressible; feels played out in the morning and gains strength as the day advances.

Acid lacticum.—Morning sickness in pale anæmic women who lose large quantities of blood during menses, which usually last from five to eight days.

Aconite.—Active hæmorrhage, with fear of death, of moving or flow would increase, and much excitability; vertigo on rising from a recumbent position, she has to lie down again; restlessness; thirst; the flow is constant and coagulates into one mass.

Aletris far.—Menorrhagia in consequence of congested condition of uterus and ovaries; profuse discharge of dark-colored blood with clots; **passive flooding from atony of uterus**; general debility with loss of tone in muscular system; dyspepsia.

Ambra grisea.—Uterine engorgement; **discharge of blood between the periods at every little accident,** as after a long walk or a hard stool; swelling, soreness and itching of labia.

Ammonium carb. — Menorrhagia after a long drive in the cold air; courses come on a few days too soon, are copious, especially at night; blood blackish, often in clots, passing off with spasmodic pains in abdomen and hard stools; **acrid blood causes burning and excoriates**; left ovary swollen and hard.

Ammonium mur.—Hypertrophy and displacement of uterus; menses too early with pain in abdomen and small of back, continuing at night; flow more profuse at night; during menses diarrhœa and vomiting, bloody discharge from bowels; violent flooding during climaxis in delicate, small-built women.

Apis mell.—Hæmorrhage from uterus coming on one week after menses; menorrhagia with heaviness in abdomen, faintness, uneasiness, restlessness, yawning; red spots on body, stinging like bee-stings, often the **result of active congestion of ovaries**; metrorrhagia with profuse flow of blood; copious menses with discharge of clotted black blood with laborlike pains, especially in right ovarian region.

Apocynum can.—Profuse menses lasting eight days, with violent pressing pains, *efforts to vomit*, great prostration and trembling of the whole body, preceded for a day or two by a moderate discharge; shreds or pieces of membrane come away with the fluid blood; fainting when raising the head from the pillow; hæmorrhage ceasing at intervals, always recurs when the vital powers rally; great irritability of the stomach and vomiting; palpitation whenever she attempts to move; pulse feeble and quick; excessive debility.

Aranea diadema.—Menorrhagia, anticipating menses; metrorrhagia, bright-colored blood.

Argentum nit.—Menorrhagia, with cutting pains in the small of back and groin; confusion, dulness and much pain in the head, aggravated by the least movement. **A short time seems very long to her,** and everything done for her seems done so very slowly; belching wind affords marked relief; **flooding from fibroma uteri.**

Arnica.—Metrorrhagia after coition, during pregnancy and from prolapsus uteri; flooding after cases of convulsion, as from a blow or fall or riding over rough roads; blood bright-red or mixed with clots; heat about head, extremities cool; nausea in pit of stomach. Menorrhagia with pain in small of back, extending into the groin and down the inner side of legs down to the toes; tympanitis.

Arsenicum.—**Tedious, long-continued flooding in feeble cachectic women** afflicted with rheumatism, disorganization of uterus or ovaries, with great debility, restlessness and lancinating burning pains; uterus larger and softer than usual, with dilated capillaries; **aphthæ in mouth indicate the low state of the system,** the least effort exhausts her; chronic endometritis and passive hyperæmia, based on atony.

Badiaga.—Marked increase of flow at night with sense of enlargement and fulness of head.

Belladonna.—Profuse discharge of bright-red blood, which **feels hot as it escapes from the vulva**; the blood flows **profusely between the after-pains;** vascular excitation, showing itself by throbbing of the carotids, flushed face, red eyes; full bounding pulse; nausea, with rumbling in the whole abdomen, with great weight from above downward; gentle pressure on the uterus causes nausea; there is a wavelike feeling, an undulating sensation, or pulsating tremor all over the body, from head to foot, a sick pulsation all over the body; painful pressure over the sexual organs, as if all would escape from the vulva, or pain in the back, as if it would break; the blood sometimes has a bad smell; hæmorrhage between the periods, with darkness before eyes, yawning, twitching, and convulsive jerkings of the arms and fingers; **offensive metrorrhagia;** frequently indicated in uterine hæmorrhage after labor.

Borax.—Menses too soon, too profuse, attended with colic and nausea; great nervousness.

Bovista.—Uterine engorgement, **between the periods flow of blood from every little exertion;** menses too often and too profuse, flowing less during the day, when on her feet and worse at night when lying down; severe neuralgic pains in eyes and temples, accompanied by a sense of enlargement and fulness of the whole head.

Bromium.—Menses too early and too profuse, of bright-red blood, or **passive flow with much exhaustion,** or membranous shreds may pass off, particularly in women with affections of the chest, heart or eyes.

Bryonia.—Hæmorrhage of dark-red blood, with pain in small of back, and headache as if it would split; dry mouth and lips; nausea and faintness on sitting up in bed or after eating.

Cactus grand.—**Metrorrhagia in clots;** with bearing-down pains; every throe expels clots of blood; menses are premature as well as too copious; the flow ceases on lying down; cardiac complications; the menses are dark-colored, or black and thick.

Calcarea carb.—Menses too frequent and too copious, amounting almost to menorrhagia; flow provoked by overexertion and by emotions, with aching in vagina; sweating of head and coldness of feet, she wants to be covered up, feels chilly and is oversensitive to draughts of air; vertigo on stooping, < on rising or going up-stairs; **profuse menstruation during lactation or during climaxis.**

Calcarea phos.—Menorrhagia; menses every two weeks, black and clotted; before them griping, rumbling in bowels and leucorrhœa; especially with rheumatic women.

Cannabis Ind.—Menorrhagia; menses very profuse and painful, dark, but without clots; pains returning like labor-pains; great agitation and sleeplessness, cramps in legs.

Cannabis sat.—Menses too profuse, with dysuria and sensation of soreness in the whole track of the urethra (gonorrhœa). Anæmia from post-partum hæmorrhage, with feeling as if she would lose her senses, or as if the head would fall in all directions, mistiness before eyes, aversion to meat and a nasty taste in mouth.

Cantharis.—Uterine hæmorrhage, with great irritation in the neck of the bladder; urinating often, smarting, cutting and burning in passing only a few drops; more suitable to sterile women.

Capsella.—**Protracted hæmorrhages** during climaxis, of a passive character.

Carbolic acid.—Menses much more profuse and darker than usual, followed by headache and great nervous irritability.

Carbo an.—Menses too early, not too profuse, but last too long; great weakness of the thighs. After the appearance of the menses she feels so tired she is scarcely able to speak; menorrhagia from **chronic induration of uterus,** also in cachectic women with glandular affections, carcinoma, etc.; blood black, clotted, putrid.

Carbo veg.—**Persistent hæmorrhage of a low type,** often from degeneration of the sexual organs, with burning pains across sacrum and lower part of spine, with burning pains in chest and difficult breathing; patient wants to be fanned, skin cold and bluish, pulse rapid and weak; excessive prostration; much itching of vulva and anus; tettery eruption on nape of neck and between shoulders; dragging pain from abdomen to back; hardly any restlessness, no anxiety.

Carduus mar.—Metrorrhagia during climaxis, especially in women suffering from stagnation in portal system from hepatic or splenic affections; fulness in head with disposition to become angry.

Caulophyllum.—Passive hæmorrhage, an oozing from the lax uterine vessels after premature delivery or hasty labor; tremulous weakness felt over the entire body, accompanying the flow, with sensation of exhaustion; the uterus is soft and relaxed, and contracts very feebly; protracted lochia; threatening abortion, with spasmodic bearing-down pains.

Chamomilla.—Metrorrhagia of dark coagulated blood, occasionally interrupted by bright-red gushes, with tearing pains in legs and violent labor-pains in uterus; hæmorrhage of dark blood, with pressure towards the uterus and frequent discharge of colorless urine; menorrhagia of dark-red or black fetid blood, with lumps; **the flow occurring by fits and starts at irregular intervals**; coldness of the extremities; nausea and fainting; **desire for cool air**; irascibility; local and general sensibility abnormally exalted; cervix enlarged and indurated; uterine cavity enlarged.

China.—**Hæmorrhage from atony of the uterus**; paroxysmal discharges of clots of dark blood; uterine spasms, colic; frequent urging to urinate, and painful tension in the abdomen; coldness and blueness of the skin; suitable to persons who have lost much blood, even in severe and desperate cases, with heaviness of head, ringing in ears, vertigo, vanishing of the senses, sopor, fainting fits, cold extremities, pale and bluish face and hands, with convulsive jerks across the abdomen; debility incident to menorrhagia.

Cimicifuga.—The discharge is profuse, dark and coagulated, more of a passive character, accompanied with heavy, pressing-down, labor-like pains, nervousness, hysteric spasms, pains like those of rheumatism in the back and limbs.

Cina.—Menses too early and too profuse, particularly in nervous women who are constantly tossing, even during sleep; diarrhœa always worse after drinking, **uterine hæmorrhage before the age of menstruation.**

Cinnamomum.—Chronic metrorrhagia from **subinvolution of uterus;** flooding during pregnancy, threatening abortion; severe metrorrhagia in primiparæ after the first few pains; metrorrhagia some days after delivery, unaccompanied by plethora; profuse passive menorrhagia, with or without

pain, bright-red and clear, after straining, missing a step or some other exertion; **menorrhagia depending upon chlorosis or anæmia.**

Cocculus.—Menses profuse and too often, when rising upon the feet it gushes out in a stream; painful pressure in the uterus, with cramps in the chest and fainting nausea; sensation as of sharp stones in the abdomen at every movement.

Coccus cacti.—**Menorrhagia only in the evening when lying down** (Bov.), **never when stirring about**; sharp pains in the lower part of the abdomen, first in right side, then in left. She passes enormous black clots from the vagina; urging to pass water, but she cannot do it until one of these clots has passed. Sensation of tension and constriction about the abdomen, and of something ascending towards the stomach, which makes her think she will vomit water; soreness of vulva, cannot bear pressure of clothing; pain in head, with aching pains through small of back; nausea and vomiting of bitter white froth, and faintness; abdomen distended; spitting of dark blood; vaginismus.

Coffea.—Metrorrhagia, **passes large black lumps**, < from every motion, with violent pains in groins and fear of death with despair; menses too profuse and of long duration; profuse with coldness and stiffness of body; only during evening; with excessive **sensitiveness of organs and voluptuous itching**; flowing profusely during first part of night; nymphomania.

Collinsonia.—Congested condition of uterus; with menorrhagia, produced and kept up by chronic constipation and piles.

Crocus.—Hæmorrhage from **overloading of uterine vessels with blood**, a passive congestion; menorrhagia of dark stringy blood, hanging down from the bleeding os uteri, greatly exhausting the woman; metrorrhagia of dark, viscid, stringy blood, or black clots, after abortion or delivery, from overheating, straining or lifting, < from slightest motion; sensation of commotion in stomach upward and downward, during painful menstruation; foul odor from mouth; cutting pains deep in lower abdomen, extending to back; icy coldness of feet; fainting; great excitement, palpitations; sensation as if menses would appear with colic and pressing towards genitals.

Cyclamen.—Flow almost ceases as long as she moves about in her work, but as soon as she sits down quietly in the evening the flow reappears and continues after she goes to bed (Bov.); menorrhagia with dizziness, stupefaction and obscuration of vision, as if a fog were before the eyes.

Digitalis.—Menorrhagia dependent on stagnation of blood in consequence of defects of the heart; menses irregular, sometimes normal and then again very profuse, persisting for weeks as a hæmorrhage; anorexia, extreme thirst, debility, emaciation; **constant icy coldness despite warm coverings**; constant restlessness, fear of death; extreme prostration.

Erigeron.—Profuse and alarming flooding of bright-red blood, especially during climaxis, flows in fits and starts, **comes with a sudden gush and then stops again**; every movement increases the flow; dysuria; pallor and weakness in consequence of the loss of blood; flooding before and after labor, with violent irritation of rectum and bladder.

Ferrum.—Great hæmorrhagic tendency; menses too soon, too profuse, too long-lasting (Calc. carb.), with fiery, red face, ringing in ears, **flow pale, watery, debilitating.** Copious discharge of partly fluid and partly black and coagulated blood, with pains in loins and labor-like colic in weakly women with fiery-red face and vascular excitement; headache and vertigo; constipation and hot urine; passive, dark, grumous menorrhagia; **metrorrhagia, especially when accompanied by very red face**; painfulness of vagina during an embrace; miscarriage; sterility.

Fluoric acid.—Metrorrhagia with or in alternation with difficulty of breathing, < afternoon and evening; menses too early and too profuse, thick and coagulable, with an uncommon buoyancy of mind; **she fears nothing and is well pleased with herself.**

Glonoinum.—**Headaches occurring after profuse uterine hæmorrhages** (Lach., Amyl nitr., Sang.).

Hamamelis.—Passive hæmorrhage with anæmia; flow steady and slow, blood of dark color, no uterine pains; flows only during day, none at night; hammering headache about temples, profuse nosebleed, idiopathic or vicarious, relieves headache; hæmorrhage from portal congestion.

Helonias.—Menstrual flow too profuse, from **atony of uterus,** passive, < from slightest motion, dark-colored, coagulated, of bad odor; face pale, of earthy color, feeble from loss of blood, **extreme mental depression and irritability;** profuse urination, burning pains in back, frequent palpitation of heart. Menorrhagia from ulcerated os and cervix, blood dark and offensive and continuing a long time, < on lifting a weight or from exertion.

Hepar.—Menorrhagia in women with chapped skin and rhagades on hands and feet; uterine ulcers, with bloody suppuration, smelling like old cheese, edges of ulcer sensitive; every slight injury causes ulceration.

Hydrastis.—Metrorrhagia and menorrhagia from deficient contraction of bloodvessels, uterus enlarged, relaxed and congested; from **fibroid tumors, subinvolution, in climaxis.**

Hyoscyamus.—Hæmorrhage after labor, miscarriage, or at any time when there are general spasms of the whole body, interrupted by jerks or by twitchings of single limbs. Menorrhagia with delirium; she has uncommonly foolish manners, silly laughing, with inclination to uncover or undress herself; bright-red blood continues to flow all the time, or blood pale, with convulsions, all < with every jerk or start of the body.

Ignatia.—Menorrhagia, with sighing and sobbing, faint feeling at the pit of the stomach; great despondency, she seems full of suppressed grief. Menstrual blood black, in clots, of putrid odor.

Iodum.—**Chronic menorrhagia** in thin, delicate women subject to corrosive leucorrhœa, with other indications of congested uterus and ovaries; uterine hæmorrhage occurring at every stool, with cutting in the abdomen, pain in the loins and small of the back.

Ipecacuanha.—Profuse menstruation, with a constant nausea, not a moment's relief, even after vomiting; **nausea proceeds from the stomach,** and the discharge of bright-red blood is increased with every effort to vomit, and **flows with a gush**; violent pressure over the uterus and rectum, with shuddering and chilliness; heat about the head and debility; **gasping for breath,** faintness; after childbirth, after removal of the placenta, or after miscarriage; worse when getting out of bed; steady flow of bright-red blood, soaking through the bed to the floor; pain about navel, passing through to uterus; coldness of skin which is covered with cold sweat.

Kali carb.—Chiefly in post-partum hæmorrhages or on threatening abortions between second or third month, with pain in back extending down over buttocks, profuse menses or menorrhagia in delicate anæmic women, subject to corrosive acrid discharges; hæmorrhages with stitching pains; < after vexations, after being overheated, from lying on side, > from warmth, from eructations.

Kreosotum.—Menorrhagia and metrorrhagia **inclined to be intermittent,** she thinks she is almost well when the discharge reappears; metrorrhagia dark and offensive, with fainting, pulseless; **offensive odor of large clots;** bearing down and weight in pelvis; sharp stitches darting from abdomen

into vagina; blood imprisoned within the cavity of subinvoluted uterus causes gradual dilatation of it; flow < when lying down, stops when rising up; **scirrhus of neck of uterus and vagina** with bloody, ichorous discharge, < from coition.

Lac caninum.—Blood bright-red, stringy, **hot as fire**, coming in gushes and clotting easily; constant bearing-down pain, as if everything would issue from vulva (Bell.).

Lachesis. — Pain in right ovarian region, extending towards uterus, steadily increasing till relieved by a discharge of blood; menorrhagia, leaving a sediment like charred straw, with chills at night and flushes of heat in daytime; fungus hæmatodes; climaxis.

Laurocerasus.—**Nearly exsanguinated from loss of blood**; patient cold, clammy, pale; dimness of vision, cold extremities; peculiar suffocating spells around heart, gasping for breath, tearing in vertex, stupor or coma. Uterus flabby or somewhat hard.

Ledum.—Profuse menorrhagia, caused by **polypi**; menses too early and too profuse, with absence of vital heat, she can hardly keep warm.

Lycopodium. — Hæmorrhage during climaxis; chronic catarrh of abdominal organs with obstinate leucorrhœa and symptoms of venous fulness in abdomen and extremities; sensation as if full up to throat; cutting pains across abdomen from right to left, with rumbling in upper and descending to lower part of abdomen, with discharge of much flatulence and > by a flow of blood; profuse and protracted flow, partly black, clotted, partly bright-red, partly serum, with labor-like pains, followed by swooning; increased flow of blood from vagina during every passage of hard or soft stool.

Magnesia carb.—Menses too early and too profuse, flowing decidedly more at night and never during uterine pains; blood pitchy and dark.

Magnesia mur.—Metrorrhagia of old maids, blood clotted; < at night in bed, causing hysteria; uterine diseases complicated with hysteria; after abuse of mercury.

Mercurius.—Hæmorrhages of old women who have passed climaxis; flow profuse, dark and clotted, hanging out of vulva like icicles; serous and anxious mental condition; scorbutic gums, salivation; mouth and tongue moist, with thirst;

Millefolium.—Hæmorrhage of bright-red and fluid blood after great exertion; excessive flow, lasts too long, painless or with colic pains; sterility with too profuse menstruation.

Mitchella repens.—Uterus engorged, bright-red hæmorrhage with dysuria.

Nitric acid.—Uterine hæmorrhage from overexertion of body; longlasting cases; absence of pain, copious flooding kept up by ulcers on os uteri, especially in cachectic women; blood rather fluid from loss of plasticity; asthenia. After miscarriage or confinement, with violent pressure, as if everything would come out of the vulva, with pain in small of back and down through the hips to thighs.

Nux moschata.—Menses irregular in time and quantity; flow generally dark, thick, with intolerable dryness of mouth and tongue, the latter so dry that it sticks to the palate; great fear of death; violent headache; flatulent colic post-partum, rumbling and distension of abdomen from flatus; expulsion of flatus from uterus and vagina.

Nux vomica.—Metrorrhagia as a precursor of the critical age, also after parturition, particularly if there be constipation or frequent calls to small and painful stools.

Opium.—Menorrhagia, with great sleepiness, yet she cannot sleep, the sheets are so hot she has to change to a cooler place every little while; menses profuse, violent colic, forcing her to bend over, urging to stool.

Phosphorus.—Frequent and profuse metrorrhagia, pouring out freely and then ceasing for a short time; **menorrhagia in nursing women**; menses early, profuse, long-lasting, with pain in small of back, and palpitation; sense of emptiness in abdomen; cold feet and legs.

Platina.—Premature or excessive development of sexual instinct; catamenia early, long-continued and profuse, blood dark, thick and tarry, but not coagulated, with chilliness and unnatural **sensitiveness of vulva**; menorrhagia associated with melancholy of older women; metrorrhagia of dark, thick and tarry blood, with pain in the small of back, which penetrates into both groins, with excessive sensitiveness of the genital organs; flooding, with the **sensation as if the body were growing larger** in every direction; great sexual excitement, hæmorrhage during pregnancy, horrifying thoughts

Plumbum.—Metrorrhagia, with a sensation of a string pulling from the abdomen to the back; constipation, feces composed of lumps packed together like sheep's manure; anxiety about heart; dark clots alternating with fluid blood or bloody serum; skin dry. pale, yellowish; melancholic mood.

Podophyllum.—Hæmorrhage from **straining or overlifting**; prolapsus uteri et ani; constipation.

Pulsatilla. — Hæmorrhage ceases for a short time and then recommences with redoubled force, the blood black, mixed with coagulated lumps, most profuse in persons given to reveries; at the critical age; better in the open air.

Rhus tox.—Menorrhagia from a strain; blood bright-red; if in rheumatic women, worse at night, demanding constant change of position for relief, and worse at every change of weather.

Sabina.—Pain or a feeling of uncomfortableness extending between the sacrum and pubis; flow profuse, intermixed with clots, the blood most frequently of a bright-red color, sometimes dark-red; frequently attended by pains in joints; the slightest motion excites the flow afresh, but very much walking lessens it; excessive, debilitating menses, with abdominal spasms; painless loss of dark-red blood after miscarriage, immediately after parturition; **plethoric women with habitual menorrhagia**, who began to menstruate very early in life, always menstruated freely, and showed more or less a tendency to miscarriage; great weakness or nervousness in head and extremities; menorrhagia with erethism.

Sanguinaria.—Metrorrhagia at climaxis; blood **bright-red, clotted and often offensive**, accompanied by sick-headache, flushing of face and flashes of heat; face scarlet, passing off with moisture and faint, weak feeling; flow at a later stage becomes dark and less offensive.

Secale.—Painless flooding in feeble, **cachectic, dyscratic** women, or who have long resided in tropical climates; general coldness, while the patient feels too warm and does not wish to be covered; feverish pulse; hæmorrhage passive, dark-colored and continuous, seldom clotted, sometimes offensive, and the slightest motion aggravates the flow, particularly where the weakness is not caused by loss of blood. Hæmorrhage, with strong and spasmodic contraction of the uterus, every flow preceded by strong, bearing-down pains; hæmorrhage from atony of the uterus, especially after protracted labor or miscarriage, aggravated by the slightest motion; menses usually too profuse and too long-lasting, with spasms and mental depression or melancholy.

Sepia.—Menorrhagia, with a painful sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, or with fetid urine, or with a sediment as if clay were burned at the bottom of the vessel; constipation; icy-cold feet and flushes of heat; icy-cold paroxysms; yellow spots on her face, a yellow saddle across the ridge of her nose; chronic congestion of uterus with sense of weight as if all would come out of the vulva.

Silicea.—Metrorrhagia, with terribly offensive sweating of the feet; constipation.

Stramonium.—Metrorrhagia, with excessive loquacity, singing and praying; full of strange ideas; menorrhagia, with drawing pains in the limbs and abdomen; abnormal sexual excitement.

Sulphur.—Chronic hæmorrhage; she seems to get almost well when it occurs again and again, day after day, for weeks; she is weak, has fainting spells, flushes of heat; heat on the top of the head and cold feet; sleep very light; gets hungry spells, when she cannot wait for her food, especially for her dinner.

Sulphuric acid.—Tremulous sensation in the whole body during profuse menses without trembling.

Thlaspi bursa pastoris.—Hæmorrhage with severe uterine colic, with clots of blood, following miscarriage; menorrhagia during climaxis or when in connection with cancer of the neck of the womb.

Trillium.—**Active uterine hæmorrhage,** of dark, thick and clotted blood, continuing at intervals of several days, followed by hæmorrhage and great prostration, especially for women who invariably flow after parturition or miscarriage; also hæmorrhagia of thick, dark and clotted blood during climaxis; crowding sensation in veins like a tightening up of the parts, < in those of legs and ankles. Gushing of bright-red blood from uterus at the least movement, later on blood pale from anæmia; menses often come on from overexertion, too long a ride, etc., with profuse flow, attended with faint feeling at epigastrium, coldness of extremities, rapid and feeble pulse.

Ustilago.—**Persistent hæmorrhage following retention of the secundines,** after abortion; metrorrhagia dependent on or associated with ovarian irritation; flooding during climaxis; blood bright-red, partly fluid, partly clotted; slightest manipulation for a digital examination causes oozing of blood with small black coagula, as though partial disorganization took place; copious flow of menses, with great restlessness and pain; menorrhagia from retroflexion of uterus or from subinvolution; womb enlarged, cervix tumefied, os dilated, swollen, flabby. **Perfect inertia of uterus.**

Vinca minor and **major.**—Excessive profuse menses, flowing like a stream, with great debility; passive uterine hæmorrhage from fibroid tumors (Led.).

Zincum met. (Zinc. val.).—Menses too early and too profuse, she passes lumps of coagulated blood when walking; fidgetiness of lower extremities.

HÆMATURIA, Hæmorrhage from Urinary Organs.

Aconite.—Hæmaturia, with hæmorrhoids of anus and bladder, burning distress in the urethra, soreness and throbbing in genital organs.

Arnica.—Hæmaturia from mechanical causes, a blow or a fall.

Arsenicum.—Hæmaturia in debilitated and broken-down constitutions; urine decomposed, dark in color, containing bloody coagula; strangury, with burning pains in urinary tract; paralytic symptoms of bladder; anguish and restlessness.

Arsenicum hydr.—Renal hæmorrhage of morbus Brightii; general prostration, weak and languid when awaking; urine suppressed, followed by vomiting; deadness of various parts; hæmorrhages of mucous membranes (Apis); hæmoglobinuria.

Cactus grand.—Hæmaturia, urination prevented by clots; strangury, urine passes by drops, with much burning; frequent but ineffectual desire to urinate.

Calcarea carb.—Polypi and varices of bladder, bleeding from urethra; chronic **strangury from standing on cold pavement**; passage of blood and mucus with cutting burning, sore pain before and during urination, after it renewed desire with burning; hæmorrhoids of bladder.

Camphora.—Urine red, bloody; after irritating drugs or in exanthematic fevers.

Cantharis.—Extreme sensitiveness over hypogastrium and unbearable tenesmus of bladder; **urine dribbles away in drops, with burning, cutting pains**; urine in its passage through urethra feels like moulten lead, and burning and urging continue after. Blood is more or less mixed with it, urine of a deep-red color, depositing a mucous sediment; cylindrical exudations in bloody urine; **hæmaturia from renal calculi**; violent pains in back extending along the ureters into the bladder; restless, uneasy feeling, with tossing about in bed.

Carbo veg.—Bloody urine, with varices of anus and bladder; urine scanty, reddish, turbid, as if mixed with blood; too dark, with red sediment.

Chimaphila.—Great quantities of thick, ropy, bloody mucus in urine, with burning, pricking pain during micturition; clots of coagulated blood pass with the urine; hæmaturia **from long-lasting gonorrhœa.**

Colchicum. — Strangury, with hæmorrhage from bladder; urine dark and turbid, with tenesmus of bladder and burning in urethra; urine greenish, black, inky, containing clots of putrid, decomposed blood.

Crotalus.—Hæmaturia with **cancer of bladder or prostate**; hæmorrhage from urethra; blood degeneration (Lach.), as in adynamic diseases.

Equisetum.—Vesical irritation, especially in women, urine contains blood and albumen; **excess of mucus in urine**, bladder tender and sore, with severe dull pain, which does not lessen after urination.

Erechthites.—Hæmorrhage from kidneys and bladder; urine dark, scanty and mixed with blood; painful while passing; blood oozing from urethra while urinating.

Erigeron.—**Hæmaturia with metrorrhagia**; hæmorrhages from bladder or urethra; urination painful or suppressed; urging to urinate with emission of only a few burning drops at a time; bloody urine during gonorrhœa or gleet.

Hamamelis Virginica.—**Hæmorrhoids of bladder**, passive congestions; irritation of urethra, followed by urination and burning pain while passing it, especially in females.

Ipecacuanha.—Renal hæmorrhage, accompanied by nausea, oppression of chest, hard breathing and cutting pain in abdomen, patient irritable and morose; profuse bleeding, with faintness, deathly paleness and prostration; constant desire to urinate.

Lachesis.—Hæmaturia from blood degenerescence as in low fevers, hence deposits of disintegrated blood-cells, of fibrine, presenting the appearance of charred straw.

Lycopodium.—Hæmaturia from **gravel or chronic catarrh**; urging to urinate, but must wait a long time before it passes; urine scanty, dark-red, albuminous, with strangury; sandy sediment.

Mercurius.—Painless discharge of blood; violent urging to urinate and painful micturition, whereby sweat easily breaks out.

Mezereum.—Crampy pain in the bladder, after that bloody urine is passed.

Millefolium.—Pain in renal region, with chilliness, necessity to lie down; the blood forms a sediment in the vessel like a bloody cake; pressive pain in the urethra during the flow of blood.

Nitric acid.—Hæmorrhage bright-red, not clotted; urging after and shuddering along the spine during urination; faint from the least motion; while urinating, smarting burning in the urethra; gonorrhœal affections.

Nux vomica.—**Hæmaturia from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or menses;** full, tensive feeling, pressure and distension of the abdomen and loins and renal region; signs of stagnation in portal system; abuse of alcohol; too high living.

Ocimum canum.—**Renal colic** with considerable hæmorrhage; ardor urinæ; red urine, with brickdust sediment after the attack.

Petroleum.—Hæmaturia, urine containing slender cylindrical pieces of fibrin; constant pain in back, extending down on each side of the abdomen to groins and pressing sharply on bladder; constant desire to urinate during the renal hæmorrhage, urinates after great exertion and with a creeping chill, causing trembling of the whole body; any exertion or emotion brings on the bleeding.

Phosphorus.—**Hæmaturia from debility after sexual excesses;** blood deficient in fibrin; twitching and burning in the urethra, with frequent desire to urinate; hæmophily. **It antidotes turpentine.**

Pulsatilla.—Hæmaturia, accompanied by burning pains at the orifice of the urethra, with drawing-cutting pain around the navel into the small of the back; penis and scrotum drawn up; crampy pain in the right leg from the knee to the groin.

Secale.—Passive hæmorrhage; blood thin; blood-corpuscles wanting from dissolution of the blood; painless discharge of thick black blood, in consequence of kidney disease; coldness of the body; cold perspiration on forehead; great weakness.

Sulphur.—Hæmaturia after suppressed cutaneous or hæmorrhoidal discharges; stinging and burning in the urethra.

Sulphuric acid.—**Hæmoglobinuria;** blueness of the exposed parts of the face; headache, thirst, yawning, rigors, malaise, lumbar weight or tenderness extending to umbilicus and thighs, beating sensation in legs: urticaria with nausea and vomiting. Hæmoglobinuria: Ars. hydr., Carbol. ac., Kali chlor., Mur. ac.).

Terebinthina.—**The blood is thoroughly mixed with the urine,** forming a dirty, reddish-brown or blackish fluid, or a coffee-grounds-like sediment; burning-drawing pains in the kidneys; pressure in the bladder, extending up into the kidneys, when sitting, going off when walking; burning in the bladder, worse during micturition; in complication with scorbutic affections, or caused by living in damp, moist dwellings.

Thlaspi bursa pastoris.—Hæmaturia, profuse bleeding from all parts of the body, large quantities of red sand in urine, which is turbid and of dark-red color.

Uva ursi.—Constant urging to urinate and straining with discharge of blood and slime, or constant straining without any discharge at all, or only a few drops of urine; after this, cutting and burning in the urethra, which is succeeded by a discharge of blood; hard stools.

Zincum.—**Vicarious bleeding through urethra,** in consequence of sup-

pressio mensium; pressure on bladder; sharp cutting pains in urethra; involuntary urination; pain in bowels, with diarrhœa.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM BOWELS.

Before stool: Amm. carb., Lob.; **of black blood:** Merc.

During stool: Alum., Amb., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Anac., Calc., Carb. v., Cast., Caust., Coloc., Fer., Gamb., Hep., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plat., Puls., Ruta, Selen., Sab., Sep., Sil., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Val., Zinc.; **black, thick:** Asar.; **of pure blood:** Merc. cyan.; **with constipated stool:** Led., Natr. m., Psor., Trif.; **evening;** Calc. carb.; **large flow:** Amb.; **frequent and profuse:** Anac.; **first part bloody:** Asar.; **gurgling, like water from a bunghole:** Thuj.; **loss of animal heat:** Led.; **light-colored:** Cascar.; **only a little:** Graph.; with discharge of **bloody mucus:** Dros.; **sensation as if anus were on fire:** Iris vers.; **pale blood:** Zinc.; **pure blood:** Trill.; with **soft stool:** Hep., Lyc.; **inclination to stool, only blood passes:** Abrot.

After stool: Agar., Aloe, Alum., Amm. carb., Apis, Calad., Cascar., Caps., Canth., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Chel., Cycl., Grat., Hydrast., Kali bi., Kali nitr., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Phos., Rhus, Sel., Sep., Sulph., Trif.; **with violent burning in rectum and anus:** Tereb.; **contraction of anus:** Elaps; **black blood:** Lob.; **dark blood:** Vibur.; **hard stool:** Prun. spin.; **with last portion of stool:** Selen.; **red, thin:** Calad.

With distended abdomen: Bar. c.; with **flatus:** Ruta; with **solid, copious feces:** Ant. crud.; with **feces covered with blood and mucus:** Magn. mur.; **tenacious mucus with black blood:** Caps.; **bloody mucus, with frequent painful stool:** Ailanth.; **during menses:** Amm. mur., Hydrophob.; **after menses:** Graph.; **morning, after getting up:** Plant.; **offensive:** Ars., Benz. ac., Colch., Ipec., Rhus; **painless:** Apis, Veratr.; **tongue red, smooth, cracked:** Kali carb.; **when walking:** Carbo.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

1, Acon., *Æsc. hip.*, Ant., *Ars.*, Bell., Calc., *Caps.*, Carb. v., Cham., *Collins.*, *Diosc.*, Ign., *Ham.*, Hydr., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Phos. ac., *Pod.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, Thuj.; 2, Aloe, Amb., Amm. carb., Amm m., Anac., Berb., Caust., Chel., Chin., Coloc., Erig., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Leptan., Lob., Petr., Phyt., Polyg., Rhus, Sang., Sep., Trill.

We have also to consider:

For **anomalies** of the **hæmorrhoidal difficulties** and ailments in consequence of the **suppression of a habitual hæmorrhoidal flow:** 1, Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Cal., Carb. v., Puls.; 3, Aloe, Apis, Mill., Ran.; **hæmorrhages:** 1, *Acon.*, Alum., *Bell.*, *Calc.*, Carb v., Cham., *Collins.*, Graph., Ham., Ipec , Leptan., Phos ,Puls.,Sep.; 2, Æsc. hip.,Chin.,Sulph.; 3, Amm., Ant.,*Caps.*,Cascar., Erig.,Fer., Merc., Mill., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac.,Nux v.,Trill.; **hæmorrhoidal disposition:** 1, Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Æsc. hip., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Graph., Lach.,Petr.,etc.; **inflammation of hæmorrhoidal tumors:** 1,Acon.,Cham.,Ign., Puls.; 2, Ars., Mur. ac., Nux v., Sulph.; **large swelling:** Bell., Caps., Kalm., Mur.ac., Phos. ac.,Thuj.; **protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal knobs:** Aloe,Amm. carb.,Ars.,Calc.,Carb. v., Graph., Nitr. ac., Sulph., Thuj.; **like a pad round the anus:** Calc., Mur. ac., Nux v.; or Æsc. hip., Aloe, Collins.; **great painfulness:** 1, Bell., *Calc.*, Graph., Mur. ac., Pæon. off., Sulph.; 2, Aloe, Apis, Ars., Ign., Sep.; **ulceration:** Ign., *Puls.*, Phyt., *Pæon. off.*, Phos.; **induration of the knobs:** Sep.; **strangulation:** Bell., *Ign.*, *Nux v.*, Sep., Lob.; **burning**

of the knobs: *Ars.*, Caps., Carb. v., Ign., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sulph.; **itching**: Ars., Carb. v., Chel., Cupr. ac., Cupr. ars., Ign., Nux v., Sulph.; **stinging**: Carb. v., *Ign.*, Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nux v., Sulph; **hæmorrhoidal colic**: Carb. v., Coloc., Lach., *Nux v.*, Puls., *Sulph.*; **mucous hæmorrhoids**: 1, *Æsc. hip.*, *Ant.*, *Caps.*, *Carb. v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; 2, Bor., *Ign.*, Lach., Merc.; 3, Graph., *Phos.*, Nux v., Ran. bulb.; with **muco-bloody discharge**: Ant. crud., Bor., Ign., Merc., Puls.; **muco-purulent**: Ant. crud., Hep., Lyc.

Hæmorrhoids protruding, but easily replaced: Ign.; **irreducible**: Ars., Atrop., Sil., Sulph.; with **tenesmus**: Aloe, Merc., Phos. ac., Plat.; **constipation**: Alum., Ant. crud., Æsc., Collins., Lyc., Nux v., Sulph.; **diarrhœa**: Aloe, Caps., Pod.; **prolapsus recti**: Ign., Graph., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Pod., Sulph.; **prolapsus recti during urination**: Mur. ac.; **eczema perinæi**: Hep., Petr.; **herpes around anus**: Hep., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Petr., Sep.; **pustular eruptions**: Amm. m., Caust., Kali carb.; **fistulæ**: Hydr., Sil., Sulph.; **fissures**: Ars., Caust., Graph., Nitr. ac., Petr., Ratan., Sed.; **ulcerations**: Phos.

Nightly aggravations: Ars., Carb. v., Collins., Cupr. ac., Cupr. ars.; **morning**: Nux v., Pod.; **evening**: Alum., Amm. carb., Collins., Plat., Puls.; **better from night's rest**: Alum.; **better from cold water**: Aloe, Apis.

Hæmorrhoids of infants: Amm. carb., Bor., Collins., Merc.; **old people**: Amm. carb., Anac.; **during pregnancy**: Lyc., Nux v.; **confinement**: Puls.; **drunkards**: Lach., Nux v.

Hæmorrhoids of bladder, hæmaturia: Ars., Calc. carb., Ham., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v.

Acetic acid.—**Malignant diseases of rectum**; profuse hæmorrhoidal bleeding; hæmorrhage from bowels after checked metrorrhagia; obstinate constipation.

Aconitum.—Bleeding piles, inflamed; stinging and pressure in anus; feeling of repletion in abdomen, with tension, pressure and colicky pains; pains in the small of back, as if the back of the os sacrum were broken; constipation; vertigo; fulness and heaviness in the head; scanty urination with violent tenesmus; thirst, small appetite, troubled sleep.

Æsculus hip. — Abdominal plethora; throbbing deep in abdomen, particularly in hypogastric region; hæmorrhoids, bleeding or not, with feeling of dryness in rectum: as **though little sticks or splinters were pricking the folds of the mucous membrane**; weak feeling at sacro-iliac symphysis, though the legs were about to give out, < stooping forward and when walking; aching between shoulders; desire to strain at stool for a long time, pains shoot up the rectum (Ign.) from the tumors, with lameness and aching in back, purple hæmorrhoids; depressed and irritable. Angina granulosa, a dark-red congestion of fauces, with dryness and soreness, from abdominal plethora.

Aloe. — **Catarrh of rectum**, which constantly secretes mucus and it escapes from anus at every attempt at defecation; hæmorrhoids protrude like a bunch of grapes, with constant bearing down in rectum, **greatly relieved by bathing with cold water**, being sore, tender and hot, or copious bleeding but no hæmorrhoidal knobs; constant bearing-down sensation in rectum, with profuse **emission of flatus before stool**, followed by urgent diarrhœa, especially in the early morning hours, hot and watery, with jelly-like mucus tinged with blood and followed by faintness, < after eating, in damp weather; want of confidence in the sphincter ani, rectum feels full of fluid which feels heavy, as if it would fall out; stools leave him with a feeling of extreme weakness and prostration; constipation of old people of sedentary habits and given to high living. Uterine congestion and pro-

lapsus with heaviness in abdomen and back; headache over eyes with sensation as if a weight were pressing the eyelids down, > from partially closing the eyelids, dull pressing, followed by difficulty of thinking. **Hæmorrhoids from a suppressed cutaneous eruption.**

Alumen.—Sharp pains inside of rectum; violent itching around anus, especially evening and night; severe pain in anus during stool and for some minutes after, > by bending forward and by pressure, < lying on side; ulcers of rectum with ichorous, fetid or bloody discharge; dyspnœa during efforts to stool; **asthmatic troubles with piles**; weakness of neck of bladder with incontinence of urine.

Alumina.—Hæmorrhoids worse in the evening; better after night's rest: clots of blood pass from the anus; inactivity of the rectum; stools hard and knotty, like sheep's dung, with cutting in anus, followed by blood; pain in back and small of back as if beaten. During a stool blood spurts out of the rectum; followed by soreness all along the rectum; sweat on perineum with tenderness to the touch; moist varices sting and burn; itching of anus with great sensitiveness.

Ambra grisea.—Itching, smarting and itching at the anus; increased urination, much more than the fluid taken; frequent ineffectual desire for stool, at this time the **presence of other persons becomes unbearable**; large flow of blood with the stool, followed by pressure deep in hypogastrium, < evening, lying down in warm place, on awaking; > from slow motion in open air and when lying or pressing upon painful part.

Ammonium carb.—**Hæmorrhoids protrude, independent of stool**; protrusion of hæmorrhoids after stool with long-lasting pains; cannot walk, or the hæmorrhoids protrude during a stool, and recede when lying down; they are usually moist and pain as if excoriated; bloody discharge during and after stool; costiveness on account of hardness of feces; itching at anus and burning, preventing sleep, must rise from bed on that account; hæmorrhoids < during menses. Suits children, old people, pale subjects with bloated face, leading a sedentary life and readily catch cold in winter.

Ammonium mur.—Hæmorrhoids sore and smarting after suppressed leucorrhœa; hard crumbling stools, requiring great effort to expel them; bleeding from rectum, with lancinating pain in perineum, especially evenings; stinging and itching in rectum before and during a stool; the hæmorrhoids surrounded by inflamed pustules.

Anacardium.—Internal piles; especially if fissured; painful hæmorrhoidal tumors; frequent profuse hæmorrhage when at stool; great and urgent desire for stool, but the rectum seems powerless, with sensation as if plugged up, with the attempt to move the bowels the desire for stool passes away; great hypochondriasis.

Antimonium crud.—Copious hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhage accompanying a stool of solid fecal matter; **mucous piles**; pricking burning; continuous mucous discharge, staining yellow; sometimes ichor oozes; feeling of soreness in rectum, as if an ulcer had been torn open, and alternate diarrhœa and constipation; increased and frequent discharge of urine at night with discharge of mucus, burning in urethra and pain in small of back; < at night, from bathing, from heat of sun; > during rest and in open air.

Apis mell.—Small protruding varices, which sting, burn and smart intolerably; prolapsus ani with hæmorrhage from the bowels; burning pain, excoriation of anus and constant tenesmus; constipation, feeling in rectum as if it were stuffed full, with heat and throbbing; scanty urine; > from cold and cold water, < at night.

Apocynum.—Hæmorrhoids with a feeling as if a **wedge were being**

hammered into the anus; bowels sluggish or diarrhœa, with sphincter ani so weak that feces escape unbidden or while passing flatus; all-gone feeling in abdomen.

Arnica.—Prolapsus ani from overstraining and violent riding, < from standing and from cold things; blind piles, with painful pressure in rectum, easily protruded from weakness of the parts; pain in anus as if it were bruised.

Arsenicum.—Hæmorrhoids bluish, swollen, inflamed, protruding and bunched, bleeding from least touch, with stitching, burning pains when walking or standing, but not at stool; burning and soreness in rectum and anus, < at night; rectum is spasmodically pushed out with great pain and remains protruded after hæmorrhage from rectum; irreducible, **strangulated hæmorrhoid**: rhagades at different points with ichorous discharge; fissures with burning pains; burning in epigastrium; restlessness and debility, < at night, from cold, from ice-cream and ice-water in hot weather; > from warmth. Hæmorrhoids of drunkards.

Aurum met.—Piles with rectal catarrh, external piles bleed during stool; constipation or hard knotty stools, < during menses, with prolapsus uteri; looseness and costiveness in alternation; pain in small of back, as from fatigue; great nervous weakness. Syphilitic subject, < from mercury; aged people; pining youths.

Badiaga.—Strumous and hæmorrhoidal persons with pulmonic and cardiac symptoms.

Baryta carb.—Hæmorrhoids protrude, not only with the stools, but also with urination; frequent passage of blood, with distended abdomen; burning in anus and rectum; moisture exuding from piles; scanty, hard and lumpy stool, expelled with difficulty; frequent small stools, with great relief.

Belladonna.—Bleeding piles; spasmodic constriction of sphincter ani; violent pains in the small of back, as if it would break; piles so sensitive that the patient has to lie with the nates separated, or with a sensation as if the back would break; scanty red urine; congestion of blood to head; red, hot face; thirst and restlessness.

Berberis—Hæmorrhoids, with itching and burning, particularly after stool, which often is hard and covered with blood; soreness in the anus, with burning pain when touched, and great sensitiveness when sitting; hard stool, like sheep's dung, passed only after much straining; constant pulsating stitches in sacrum; fretful and weary of life; **fistula ani with chest troubles.**

Bromium.—Hæmorrhoids < from cold or warm water, > from **wetting with saliva**; blind, intensely painful piles with black, diarrhœic stools; dribbling of urine, with burning after micturition; asthma.

Bryonia.—Hard, tough stool with protrusion of rectum; long-lasting burning in rectum after hard stool, or sharp burning pain in rectum with soft stool; white and turbid urine; sensation of constriction in urethra when urinating, < mornings, from motion and from heat, > while lying down or getting warm in bed; sensation of plug in anus.

Cactus grand.—Constipation as from hæmorrhoidal congestion; swollen varices outside the anus, causing great pain; itching of anus, pricking in the anus as from sharp pins, ceasing from slight friction; copious hæmorrhage from anus, which soon ceases.

Calcarea carb.—Hæmorrhoids protruding, painful when walking, > while sitting, causing pain during stool; great irritability of anus, even a loose stool is painful; frequent and copious bleeding of piles; vertigo,

especially when going up stairs, with dullness and heaviness of head from cessation or suppression of hæmorrhoidal flow; profuse sweat of feet, which is fetid and excoriates the skin. (After Sulph.)

Calcarea fluor.—Constipation with dizziness and dull headache; bleeding piles; tired aching in small of back; itching at anus; **crampy knotting of calves of legs**; enlarged veins.

Calcarea phos.—Protruding piles, aching, itching and sore; oozing of a yellow fluid; itching in the anus, most in the evening; stitches in the rectum towards the anus or shooting in the anus; hard stool, with depression of mind, causing headache; with old people.

Capsicum.—Piles burning, swollen, cutting and smarting during defecation, even when the stool is liquid; itching, throbbing, with sore feeling in anus; large piles, discharging blood or bloody mucus; blind piles with mucous discharge. Urinary troubles, tenesmus, frequent and futile urging to urinate, smarting and burning in urethra, during and after micturition; **tenesmus ani, only relieved by squatting down on his heels**; suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow, causing melancholy; lack of reactive power, especially in fat, lazy people, easily exhausted and want to lie down constantly.

Carbo an.—Oozing of a thin, inodorous fluid from the rectum, weak digestion, especially in nursing women; coldness about stomach, > by pressing firmly with the hand or by friction.

Carbo veg.—Discharge of an acrid, corrosive, viscid humor from the anus, causing much itching and some smarting; oozing of moisture upon the perineum, with soreness and much itching; protruding large bluish varices, suppurating and offensive, with burning pains in ano; stitching pains in the small of back, burning and tearing in the limbs; constipation, with burning stools and discharge of blood; frequent tendency of the blood to the head, flatulence, slow action of the bowels, epistaxis; dysuria; for debauches; used-up people; profound adynamia.

Cascarilla.—Profuse bright blood with or without stool, in large quantities, causing weakness; diarrhœa alternating with hard lumpy stool; constant slight urging, often with pain high up in rectum.

Causticum.—Hæmorrhoids accompanied with obstinate constipation, with ineffectual urging and fistula ani; hæmorrhoids impeding the stool, swollen, itching, stinging, burning, painful when touched; pain increased when walking, standing, when thinking of them; frequent sudden, pressive, penetrating pain in rectum; **the stool passes better standing**; pain worse from mental labor; useful for clergymen who have an attack of piles after every effort to preach; pain > after stool; sores between nates.

Chamomilla.—Flowing piles, with compressive pain in the abdomen, frequent urging to stool, occasional burning and corrosive diarrhœic stools; tearing pain in the small of the back, especially at night; painful and ulcerated rhagades of the anus.

Collinsonia.—Tendency to flatulent colic; **alternation of hæmorrhoidal suffering with cerebral and cardiac troubles** (dilated right heart); hæmorrhoids during or as a sequela of pregnancy and parturition, with constipation and malposition or prolapsus uteri. Chronic, painful, bleeding piles, sensation of sticks in rectum (Æsc. hip., not bleeding), dry balls of light-colored feces; prolapsus recti with forcing-down pains even when urinating; constipation; congestion of pelvic organs and catarrh of bladder, with piles; < at night, > mornings; stools mostly only in the evening (Nux the opposite).

Colocynthis.—Painfully swollen hæmorrhoids in rectum and anus; pricking at anus with constant discharge of mucus; burning and darting

pains at anus; terrible colic, causing cramping up double and great restlessness from or on account of hæmorrhoids; blood flows continuously and for a long time from piles, with violent sticking and burning pains in small of back and anus.

Cuprum ars.—Intense burning itching in anus and thighs, < at night in bed and when undressing, not > by scratching or hard rubbing; scrotum moist and damp; habitual constipation.

Dioscorea.—Piles, like grapes, around the anus, not bleeding; involuntary discharge of slimy mucus from the anus; darting pain, from old hæmorrhoidal tumor, to the liver; black, hard, dry, lumpy stool, last part of it soft, white and mushy, followed by prolapsus; hæmorrhoidal tumors of livid color prolapsed, with great pain and distress in them.

Erigeron.—Bleeding piles, with hard, lumpy stools, burning around the margin of the anus, it feels as if torn; small stools streaked with blood; burning in bowels and rectum.

Ferrum.—Piles, copious bleeding or ichorous oozing, tearing pains with itching and gnawing; costiveness, stool hard and difficult, followed by backache; protrusion of large piles, < at rest.

Graphites.—Piles, with pain on sitting down or on taking a wide step, as if split with a knife, also violent itching and very sore to the touch; hæmorrhoids of the rectum, with burning rhagades at the anus; large hæmorrhoidal tumors; protrusion of rectum, without urging to stool, as if the anus were lame; fissura ani, sharp cutting pain during stool, followed by constriction and aching for several hours, worse at night; chronic constipation, with hardness in hepatic region; moist humid eruption on scalp and behind ears; watery leucorrhœa at the time of menstruation; piles accompanied by dizziness.

Hamamelis.—Hæmorrhage from piles, where the loss of a small quantity of blood is followed by **prostration out of proportion to the loss of blood**; painful and profusely bleeding piles, with burning, soreness, fulness and weight; burning soreness and at times rawness of the anus; weakness and weariness of the back, as if it would break; tumid hæmorrhoidal veins, bluish in color, the whole anus encircled by a red erythematous halo; **hæmaturia**: constipation, severe frontal headache, restless nights; pulsation in rectum as if piles would protrude.

Hepar sulph.—Hæmorrhoids from **engorgement of the liver,** with great abdominal distress, preventing abdominal respiration; protrusion of hæmorrhoids; hæmorrhage from the rectum, with soft stool; sensation as if bruised in small of back and thighs; great want of vital power of expulsion from the congested condition of the veins in rectum; abdomen swollen and somewhat tender; obstinate constipation.

Hydrastis.—**Even a light hæmorrhoidal flow exhausts**; painful piles; severe burning, smarting pains in rectum before and after stool, with paroxysms of headache and constipation; flatulent colic, accompanied by faintness; catarrh of the bladder, with thick, ropy, mucous sediment in the urine; faintness, goneness, physical prostration; icterus.

Hyoscyamus.—Piles bleed profusely; fulness of the veins, full pulse, skin and muscles lax.

Ignatia.—Contractive sore pain in rectum, like from blind hæmorrhoids, one or two hours after stool; stools large or soft, but passed with difficulty; constriction of anus after stool, < by standing or sitting, > while walking, though renewed and worse by taking the fresh air; sudden sharp stitches in rectum, shooting upward into the body, with every cough; moderate effort at stool causes prolapsus ani; spasmodic constric-

tion of anus, strangulating piles; bleeding during and after stool; hæmorrhage and pain < when stool is loose; fissura ani; pruritus ani; ulcerated hæmorrhoids in rectum.

Kali carb.—Stool dry, too large in size, rectum inactive, feels distressed an hour or two before stool; **sensation as if a red-hot poker were being thrust up the rectum,** > by sitting in cold water; stinging, burning, tearing, itching pain, even after a natural stool, setting patient nearly crazy and depriving him of sleep; hæmorrhoids complicating fistula ani, especially in persons suffering from lung troubles; sensation as if anus would be fissured, > by horseback exercise or by any pressure on anus.

Kali sulph.—Hæmorrhoids with catarrh of stomach and yellow, mucus-coated tongue; sensation of faintness in stomach and dull feeling in head, fearing to lose her senses.

Lachesis.—Piles **protruding and strangulated,** or with stitches upward at each cough or sneeze; sensation as of a plug in the anus; rectum prolapsed or tumefied; beating in the anus as from hammers, worse at climaxis or with drunkards.

Lobelia infl.—Copious hæmorrhoidal discharge; discharge of black blood after stool; debility; sensation of tightness in the epigastrium and acidity of the stomach; sense of weakness and oppression at the epigastrium, with oppression of the chest.

Lycopodium.—Varices protrude, painful when sitting; discharge of blood, even with soft stool; itching eruption at the anus, painful to touch; itching and tension at the anus in the evening in bed; continued burning or stitching pain in the rectum; constipation; ineffectual urging from the contraction of the sphincter ani; flatulence; painless hæmaturia; pain in the sacral region, extending to the thighs, worse rising from a seat; bleeding piles which contain an amount of blood, a far greater quantity of blood than the size of the vein would warrant; piles which do not mature, but from partial absorption of their contents remain as hard, bluish lumps; great tendency to excoriations about anus which bleed easily.

Mercurius.—**Large, bleeding varices, which suppurate;** hæmorrhage after micturition; hæmaturia, with violent and frequent urging to urinate; prolapsus ani after stool, also if rectum is black and bleeding; pain in sacrum, as after lying on a hard couch; great weakness, with ebullition and trembling from the least exertion (*Merc. biniod.*, inveterate piles).

Millefolium.—Hæmorrhoids, with profuse flow of blood; chronic blennorrhœa from atony of mucous membranes; great pain.

Muriatic acid. — Piles, suddenly, **in children;** the hæmorrhoidal tumors are inflamed, swollen, bluish, with swelling of the anus, sore pains, violent stitches and great sensitiveness to contact, even to the use of paper after stool or of the sheets; prolapsus ani while urinating; piles after confinement.

Natrum mur.—Varices painful, stinging and humid; protrusion of the rectum; smarting and burning in the rectum; herpes about the anus and on the boundaries of the hair on the nape of the neck; stool hard, difficult, or crumbling; anus contracted, anus torn, bleeding, smarting, burning afterwards; stitches in the rectum; cutting pain in urethra after micturition.

Nitric acid.—Long-lasting cutting pain in rectum after loose stool, with hæmorrhoidal troubles; old pendulous hæmorrhoids that cease to bleed, but become painful to the touch, especially in warm weather; **hæmorrhage bright-red, not clotted,** faint from least motion, bleed after every stool; spasmodic tearing during stool from fissures in rectum; **hæmaturia active,** shuddering along the spine during micturition and urging afterwards.

Nux vomica.—Piles, blind or flowing, irregular piles; stitching, burning or itching of the anus; stitches and shocks in the small of the back, with bruised pain, so that the patient is unable to raise himself; frequent constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool, and with sensation as if the anus were closed and constricted; frequent tendency of the blood to the head or abdomen, with distension of the epigastrium and hypochondria; hæmaturia from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or menses; ischuria, suppression of urine; backache, must sit up to turn in bed; strangulated piles.

Pæonia off.—Painful ulcer at the anus, with exudation of a fetid moisture; hæmorrhoids, with fissures at the anus; intolerable pains when going to stool and afterwards; biting itching in anus, provoking scratching.

Petroleum.—Piles and fissures at the anus, great itching; scurf on borders of anus; stool insufficient, difficult, hard, in lumps.

Phosphorus.—Bleeding piles, with severe lancinating pains; **blood flows with each stool in a small stream**; ulceration of the rectum, with discharge of blood and pus; constipation, feces slender, long, dry, tough and hard, voided with difficulty; paralysis of lower bowels and sphincter ani; discharge of mucus out of the gaping anus; stinging or itching at anus; < evening and night, when lying on back or left side, > when lying on right side, from rubbing or after sleeping; needlelike stitches in rectum when not at stool; violent burning in rectum and anus with great exhaustion.

Phosphoric acid.—Bleeding piles, with intolerable pains while sitting, with cramps of upper arm, forearm and wrist.

Physostigma.—Sphincter ani swollen and rigid; hard lumps, like piles, protruding, very painful, burning and very sensitive; < while sitting or walking; desire for stool, with constipation, burning at anus with stool.

Phytolacca.—Constipation of the aged, or those of weak heart; bleeding piles, fissured rectum; aching in sacrum.

Podophyllum.—Piles with prolapsus ani and long-standing diarrhœa, worse morning; prolapsus ani, with stool, even from least exertion, following stool, or thick transparent mucus, or mixed with blood; bleeding or non-bleeding piles; flashes up the back, with stool.

Polygonum.—Copious stool, followed by a smarting sensation in the anus; straining at stool, with mucous, jellylike discharge.

Psorinum.—Burning hæmorrhoidal tumors; large quantities of blood from rectum, with hard, difficult stool; pain in small of back.

Pulsatilla.—Painful protruding piles, with itching and sticking pains and soreness.

Rhus tox.—Fissures of the anus, with periodical profuse bleeding from the anus; sore piles protruding after stool, drawing in the back from above downward, pain in the small of the back as if bruised, when keeping quiet; frequent urging to urinate, day and night, with increased secretion; sore, blind hæmorrhoids, protruding after stool, with pressing in the rectum, as if everything would come out, < at night, from cold, pressure, rest.

Rumex.—Sensation as of pressure of stick in rectum; feeling of fulness and hardness in abdomen with rumbling; itching of anus with discharge of offensive flatus; feces hard, tough, brown; sore and burning pain near sacro-lumbar symphysis.

Sabina.—Hæmorrhoids, with discharge of bright-red blood, causing pain in the back, from sacrum to pubis, followed by great lassitude and heaviness.

Sepia.—Weakness of the sphincter; piles come down from any exer-

tion, as walking or standing; she supports the anus by pressure with her hand to prevent protrusion of the parts; sense of weight in anus; not relieved by stool; discharge of blood with stool; oozing of moisture from rectum; soreness between the buttocks; constipation of hard, knotty stool; turbid urine of a peculiar fetid odor, depositing, when standing, a lithic acid sediment which adheres tenaciously to the side of the vessel.

Silicea.—**Hæmorrhoids intensely painful,** boring, cramping from anus to rectum and testicles; protrude during stool, become incarcerated and suppurate; piles protrude with the stool and discharge bloody mucus; can only be returned with difficulty; fistula in ano with chest symptoms; aching, beating, throbbing in lumbo-sacral region; anus is constantly damp.

Staphisagria.—**Piles with enlarged prostata,** intense pain in back and throughout the whole pelvis.

Stramonium.—Painful bleeding piles, coagulated blood passes from the anus; constipation alternating with diarrhœa.

• **Sulphur.**—Hæmorrhoids blind or flowing dark blood, with violent bearing-down pains from small of back towards the anus; lancinating pain from the anus upward, especially after stool; suppressed hæmorrhoids, with colic, palpitation, congestion of lungs; back feels stiff, as if bruised; anus swollen, with sore stitching pains; considerable blood passed with soft, easy stool; **painless piles;** bleeding, burning and frequent protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal tumors; weak digestion, dysuria; shooting in the rectum stops the breath.

Sulphuric acid. — **Piles feel damp,** painful to touch, itch violently; stools cause violent burning, stinging, tearing pains, or the tumors prevent passage; stools hard, small black lumps, mixed with blood, with violent pinching in anus; sediment like blood in the urine; needlelike pains at anus.

Thuja.—Hæmorrhoids pain during stool so much that one has to desist, burning violently while walking, sensitive to touch; anus fissured; warts around the anus; obstinate constipation from inactivity.

Veratrum alb.—Hæmorrhoids, with diseases of lungs or pleura; painless discharge of masses of blood in clots, with sinking feeling; bruised feeling in sacral region.

Veratrum vir.—Hæmorrhoids red and dark-blue; neuralgic pains in the rectum.

Zincum.—Constipation; stools hard, dry, inefficient, only discharged after hard pressing; sensation of soreness and violent itching at anus; tingling at anus as if from worms; violent desire to urinate, $<$ afternoon, evening, in warm room; $>$ in open air (Zinc. val.).

HAY FEVER, Catarrhus Æstivus.

Antipyrin (?), Ailanth., Ars., Ars. iod., Ambrosia artemisiæfolia, Arum tri., Camph., Cycl., Eucal., Euphorb., Euphr., Gels., Grind. rob., Hep., Ipec., Kali bi., Lob., Lyc., Mosch., Naphth., Natr. m., Psor., Rosa damasc., Sabad., Stict., Sinap. nigr., Teucr.

Antipyrin.—Itching, burning in swollen nose; violent, incessant sneezing; stoppage of nose, though discharge is watery and profuse; eyes deeply suffused, lachrymation, itching and burning in eyes and ears; buzzing, singing in ears.

Arsenicum.—Nose discharges thin watery fluid, which excoriates the upper lip, and nasal passages feel stuffed all the time; dull, throbbing, frontal headache; sneezing without relief; ulcers and scabs form in nose;

irritation in one spot in the nose as from tickling of a feather, causing sneezing, catarrhal asthma.

Ailanthus glan.—Copious, thin, ichorous discharge from nose without fetor; rawness of nostrils, nose and upper lip covered with thick scabs; fluent catarrh with sneezing; lips cracked; eyes suffused and congested.

Arsenicum iod.—In persons of pale, delicate complexion, prone to glandular affections, burning sensation in nostrils and throat, sneezing, profuse coryza, discharge thin and acrid; difficult breathing through nose, < morning and after meals; lachrymation, itching of eyes, nose, ears and mouth; eyes and nose red; rawness and dryness of throat with hoarseness and asthmatic breathing.

Aralia rac.—Frequent sneezing; copious watery, acrid discharge, excoriating the nasal passages; smarting soreness of the posterior nares and alæ nasi; suffocative catarrh with extreme sensitiveness to a draught, the least current of air causing sneezing; salty taste; awakes with suffocative breathing; cannot lie down; dry, wheezing breathing, < during inspiration, > by bending forward.

Arum triph.—Nose stopped up, < left side, must breathe through mouth; sneezing, worse at night; acrid fluent coryza and still nose feels stopped up; nostrils sore; nose, lips and face chapped as from a cold wind; aversion to light; smarting of eyes; asthmatic breathing; tickling cough from mucus in trachea, < at night after lying down, with inability to sleep and hoarseness.

Cyclamen.—Frequent sneezing with profuse discharge from nose and loss of smell and taste; itching in ears; confusion of head with dim vision, pale face, rings around eyes, depraved appetite, enfeebled digestion and menstrual irregularities.

Dulcamara.—Nostrils entirely filled up, preventing breathing; constant sneezing; profuse discharge from nose and eyes, < open air, > in closed room; < on awaking and in the evening; cannot bear to be near cut grass or newly mown hay; > at the seaside.

Euphorbium.—Sneezing, cough, chilliness and heat alternating; inflamed eyelids glued together at night; dryness of mouth and throat; oppression of chest; dry, deep, hollow, hoarse cough, with irritation of larynx; general prostration with desire to sit or lie down; < from draught of air or dust.

Euphrasia.—Profuse coryza with smarting, lachrymation and photophobia, or with sneezing and discharge of mucus from anterior and posterior nares; profuse fluent coryza with cough and expectoration of mucus, mornings; soreness and painfulness of inner nose; profuse painless diarrhœa; abundant mucous secretion, with loose cough and bronchial râles.

Gelsemium.—At the very start of the disease; summer colds with violent sneezing in the morning; edges of nostrils red and sore; pharyngeal inflammation with pain on swallowing, shooting up into ear; deafness; hands and feet cold in afternoon; fever till morning; disposition to catch cold with every change of weather.

Kali bichrom.—Sneezing; fluent acrid discharge, excoriating the mucous membrane from nostrils to throat; pinching pain cross the bridge of nose, > by hard pressure; headache in left supraorbital ridge; hoarseness and oppressed breathing; wheezing cough with expectoration of tough stringy mucus: cough excited by eating and drinking; loss of smell.

Kali iod.—Incessant sneezing for an hour or more every morning on rising: aching, heavy pressing pain between the eyes; lachrymation when sneezing, at night nose becomes stopped up, feels sore to touch; burning,

corrosive watery discharge from nostrils; swelling and redness of nose and eyelids; corrosive tears; oppression of breathing; violent suffocative cough; rawness and burning in nasal and respiratory organs; choking sensation when awaking; profuse, white, frothy and stringy expectoration.

Naphthalin.—Fulness, pressure, stuffed up and aching feeling in frontal sinus and forehead, with itching in mouth, nose, ears and eyes; severe paroxysms of sneezing, profuse coryza and lachrymation, irritating the anterior nares, causing redness, heat, swelling and soreness of nose; stuffed up, raw feeling in frontal sinus; coryza drops from nose; **asthmatic labored respiration**, desire to have doors and windows open; bloated, full feeling with tenderness in epigastric region; stuffed up feeling in chest, more especially left and under sternum; must loosen clothing; used also as a prophylactic.

Natrum mur.—Least exposure to sun brings on most violent attack of coryza, with sensation of itching in nasal and lachrymal passages.

Psorinum.—Boring, stinging in right nostril, followed by excessive sneezing; burning, followed by thin nasal discharge, which relieves; nose sensitive when inhaling air; psoric constitution the cause of most hay fever, sometimes alternating with eczema.

Rhus tox.—Spasmodic sneezing; tip of nose red and sensitive; nose sore internally; hardness of hearing, especially human voice; influenza.

Rosa Damascena.—In the beginning when the Eustachian tube is involved, with some hardness of hearing and tinnitus aurium.

Ranunculus bulb.—Smarting in eyes, eyelids burn and feel sore, nose stuffed up, < towards evening, with pressure at root of nose, crawling and tingling within its cavity; much hawking; hoarseness; sharp stitching pains in and about chest; burning on urinating; muscular soreness.

Sabadilla.—Great itching and irritation of Schneiderian membrane, with violent paroxysms of sneezing; copious watery discharge from nose and eyes; severe frontal headache; fever; lachrymation in open air and when looking at a bright light; redness of eyelids; dryness of mouth without thirst; muffled cough, < on lying down; chilliness with heat in face; heaviness and pain in limbs; great sensitiveness to cool air.

Sanguinaria.—Frequent sneezing, < by odors; watery acrid discharge with much burning; depraved smell; pain in frontal sinuses; dry cough; oppression, pain and soreness in upper part of chest with difficult wheezing breathing, wheezy whistling cough; asthma with desire to take a deep breath; cough < at night.

Silicea.—Rose cold sets in with itching and tingling of nose, violent sneezing and excoriating discharge from nose; itching and irritation in posterior nares or at orifices of Eustachian tubes, causing the patient to hawk or swallow; hoarseness, roughness and dryness, with a tickling cough, coming apparently from the suprasternal fossa, < by cold drinks, by speaking and when lying down at night.

Sinapis nigra.—Mucous membrane of nose dry and hot, **no discharge**, < afternoon and evening; or red smarting eyelids, much lachrymation, frequent sneezing and discharge of thick acrid mucus, excoriating.

Sticta pulm.—Feeling of fulness and heavy pressure at root of nose; tingling in right side of nose; loss of smell; coryza; dull, heavy pressure in forehead and root of nose; severe, dry, racking cough, caused by tickling in trachea, below larynx, < by inspiration; general feeling of dulness and malaise, as when catarrh is coming on.

Teucrium (Marum ver).—Tingling in nose, frequent sneezing, followed by coryza; profuse smarting in ears, in open air; tearing and scraping in fauces; tickling in upper part of trachea, < when coughing.

HEADACHE, Cephalalgia.

Acetic acid.—Nervous cephalæa; heaviness of head, with sense of drunkenness; confused, dull aching over frontal region and vertex; shooting through temples; headache from abuse of narcotics, tobacco, opium, coffee, alcohol or by chronic gastric irritation.

Aconite.—**Sunstroke**, especially from sleeping in the sun's rays; burning headache, as if the brain were agitated by boiling water, fulness and heavy feeling as if everything would push out of forehead; **congestive headache**, vision obscured, pressing and contracting pains in the upper part of forehead, face swollen, pale, < by light, noise, motion, > by lying quietly in a dark room, by nosebleed, by copious urination.

Æsculus hip.—Gastric and **hæmorrhoidal** headaches; feeling as if a board were on the head, < rising from a seat; severe lancinating headache at the base of brain, as if too full; dull stupefying pain all over head, neuralgic pains in different parts of head, temples, forehead, occiput, going and coming; headache with drowsiness; too weak to walk; tympany; tongue coated.

Æthusa cyn.—Violent pain, as if the **brain were dashed to pieces**; pressing pain in the forehead as if it would split, at its acme vomiting, and finally diarrhœa; headache ceases with discharge of flatus downward; stitches and pulsations in the head; distressing pain in the occiput, nape and down the spine, better from bending stiffly backward; sensation as if she were constantly pulled by the hair; hemicrania, driving her into the open air, which relieves; desire to have a band fastened tightly around the head (Arg. nit.).

Agaricus.—**Nervous headaches**, from overwork at the desk, etc.; pain as if **sharp ice touched the head or cold needles pierced** it; pains run from occiput through the eyes or remain confined to some small spot, as left temple; pain as if fine splinters were driven into the brain, into cheeks, which feel hot and burning; head constantly falls backward, as if a weight were attached to occiput; headache of those subject to chorea, who readily become delirious in fever or with pain; headaches from spine affections; hysteria; muscular twitchings and grimaces of lids, face, extremities; itching and burning in various parts of body; sensation of constriction of chest; < sitting quietly; > moving slowly about, after stool.

Agnus castus.—Probably most suitable to headache of persons with derangement of womb, ovaries, testicles, or sexual organs in general; headaches of persons given to sexual excesses or subject to seminal emissions, or of those of unmarried persons suffering from nervous debility; melancholia and hypochondriac mood, keeps repeating that she will die; tearing pains above the right eye and temple, as if one had received a blow upon the eye, attended with soreness of touch, worse by motion and in the evening; **contracting headache** from reading; pain in upper part of head, as from staying in a close, damp room, > by looking at one point.

Ailanthus glan.—**Passive congestive headache** and dizziness, face red and hot, > by nosebleed (Arn.); head burning hot with piercing pains, followed by drowsiness the whole day, with no inclination to think or to act; low-spirited.

Allium cepa.—**Catarrhal headaches**, oppressive over eyes and going through head like an electric shock, with sensation as if whole head were wrapped in hot moist compresses; excessive sneezing and lachrymation; profuse fluent coryza; frequent cold shivers down back.

Aloe.—Headache across forehead, with heaviness of eyes, and nausea

with feeling as if a **weight were pressing the eyelids down,** > from partial closure of eyelids and from cold applications, < from heat; **headache alternating with lumbago**; stitches in temples, < by every footstep; headache from insufficient defecation, with abdominal pains, rendering him unfit for all mental labor, with perfect relief after a complete stool; hair falls out or gets gray in patches; **headaches < in winter and diarrhœa in summer.**

Alumina.—Headache from constipation, from chronic catarrhs of head, > by lying quiet in bed or resting head upon a cushion, pale, languid face; pain in vertex < on moving head or stooping, > by pressure; shooting in vertex on coughing.

Aluminium.—Suitable to scrofulous persons suffering from chronic catarrhs; headache, attended with nausea, oppression in forehead, rush of blood to eyes and nose, epistaxis, pale face and languor; lacerating pain in head and nape of neck, **increasing when going to bed, and only ceasing in the morning on rising**; head giddy as soon as she opens her eyes, < from walking in open air, going up stairs, or stepping, on alternate days; inability to recollect things or to follow up a train of thoughts; no desire to do anything, especially anything serious.

Ambra.—Pressure in forehead, **with fear of becoming crazy; extremely painful tearing** on top of the head, and apparently in the whole upper part of the brain, with paleness of the face and coldness of the left hand; pressive drawing ascending from the nape of the neck and extending through the head towards the forehead, considerable oppression remaining in the lower part of the occiput.

Ammonium brom.—Frontal headaches; tinnitus aurium from congestion of labyrinth; sensation as if a band were tied around head above ears; eyes red, sore, with white mucus in the corners; scrofulosis; obesity.

Ammonium carb.—**Nervous headaches,** < by pressing teeth together; feeling of looseness of brain, as if the brain fell to the side towards which he leaned; sense of oppressive fulness, pushing as if forehead would burst, < after eating, while walking in the open air, > from pressure, in warm room; pulsating, pressing pains in forehead and temples, with nausea mornings and < afternoons; great aversion to water; suits fat women leading a sedentary life.

Ammonium mur.—**Rheumatic neuralgic** headaches in temple and occiput, causing nausea, burning of ears and deafness, with sensation as if head would split.

Amyl nitrate.—**Congestive headache**; giddiness, mental confusion and a dreamlike state; protruding, staring eyes, flushing of face, heaviness and pressure outward in forehead and temples, and when pain in forehead was worse, pain in occiput was better; hemicrania, where the affected side looks paler than the sound one, most violent on left side; stupid, drowsy sensation and burning in stomach and up the throat.

Anacardium orient.—**Nervous headache from mental overwork and fatigue**; tearing pains in forehead and back part of forehead; sensation as if a plug were in some part of the head or a constrictive sensation as if a band were tied about the head, with great mental irritability even to profanity, momentarily > by strong pressure and lying down and falling asleep, also by eating, < during motion and work; headache in occiput, < from a misstep or from loud noise and strong odors; gastric headache from weak digestion, with fulness and distension of abdomen and pain around navel, as if a blunt plug were pressed into the intestines.

Antimonium crud.—**Saburra**; stupefying dull headache in the forehead, so violent that sweat broke out from anxiety when walking in the

fresh air; **violent headache after bathing in the river,** with weakness in the limbs and aversion to food; dull headache and vertigo, increased by ascending stairs; falling off of the hair; nausea, loathing, no appetite, vomiting; bad effects of wine, especially sour wine; headache over one eye in one spot, worse at noon, decreases at night, not relieved by vomiting; headache as if the forehead would burst, from catarrh of the frontal sinus, with stoppage of nose; weakness of limbs; great sleepiness in forenoon; feeling of intolerable heat in sunshine.

Antimonium tart.—Dull headache from gastric derangement, with nausea, vertigo, weakness, trembling and pressive pains in head, < by walking; pains as if brain were pressed together, restless and apprehensive, stupid and sleepy, more when resting, in the evening and at night; > when moving about in cool air or after washing head; tensive pain in forehead and on one side of head, as if the brain were in one lump, with drowsiness, < evening, after eating, and sitting bent, > sitting up, lying high and in the cold; rheumatic tearing pain from right temple down into jaw-bone; vertigo alternating with drowsiness.

Apis mell.—**Brain feels tired, as if going to sleep**; dull, heavy, tensive headache over eyes, extending over vertex down to occiput, with pain through the orbits, photophobia, lids moving with difficulty, pupils contracted; violent drawing from back of neck, spreading over left half of head, burning and throbbing in head, < by motion and stooping, temporarily > by pressing head firmly with hands; integuments of head and face feel stiff, œdema about eyes; headache with vertigo, affecting forehead, temples and eyes, with nausea and vomiting, < in warm room and when lying down; urticaria; great desire to sleep; suppressed micturition in children; **periodical headache.**

Apium graveol.—Left-sided headaches, throbbing, < from slightest motion, better by rest; itching, stinging nettlerash; stinging headache all over head, feels as if fine needles were piercing the brain.

Aranea diadema.—**Headache coming on at regular hours**; glimmering before eyes, with burning in them, with vertigo and nausea, < on closing eyes, > by going into open air; vertigo before headache, when sitting up, must lie quietly in bed; confusion of head, with lassitude, after eating, when studying, in the evening, with pressing pain in forehead and temple, > by pressure of hand; head and hands feel swollen, < by heat of sun and very slight noises; sudden toothache in upper and lower jaw at night, immediately after lying down.

Argentum met.—**Painful sensation of emptiness in the head**; pressing burning pain in the skull, principally in the temporal bones, **renewed every day at noon,** with soreness of the external head, worse by pressure and contact, better in fresh air; left-sided headache as if in the brain-substance, at first only slight drawing, but gradually becoming more violent at its culmination, raging as if a nerve were being torn, **ceasing suddenly**; headache and dyspepsia induced by mental agitation, nursing the sick, etc.

Argentum nit.—**Migraine**; headache with **sensation as if the head were enormously large**; vertigo with debility and trembling from nervous weakness, staggering as if drunk, dim sight, ringing in ears, > after dinner and from wine, < from coffee; sensation as if the bones of the skull separated and as if the body, especially face and head, expanded, > by pressure or tight bandaging, < from mental labor; pressing, digging pain, especially in forehead, with chilliness, often ending with vomiting of bile or sour fluid; disposition of pain to change locality; rapid increase and decrease of pain; morning headache when awaking; head symptoms concomitant of other diseases; brain-fag.

Arnica.—Pressive headache as if the head were being distended from within outward, violent on waking; stupefying in the morning; feeling of weight in head and on making any motion or exertion; sensation as if a liquid were fluctuating in the brain on the day following the attack; feeling at upper part of brain as if it were sore and tender; burning heat in head, rest of body cool; > when quiet, < from jar, noise or motion; pillow feels as hard as stone; cutting through head as if with a knife, followed by sensation of internal coldness of the head, which causes the hair to stand on end. Headache from mechanical injuries, with stupor from concussion; mental emotions bring on or aggravate headache; > by nosebleed.

Arsenicum.—Hemicrania, severe, exhausting pain over left eye, intense frontal headache with vertigo; > by wrapping head up warm, < by lying with head low, before and during windy weather, with anguish, especially when alone; tearing in head with vomiting, when raising up head; sensation as if brain were torn to pieces, with great thirst; intermitting, tearing, boring, burning pain, extending over eye and into upper teeth, not allowing a moment's rest, > by walking about; neuralgic headache, with restlessness, from deep-seated biliary derangements; tenderness of scalp, even brushing the hair gives pain.

Asafœtida.—Hysteric hemicrania, with flushed face, heat in the head, dryness of the eyes and consensual gastric derangements, such as rancid taste in the mouth, distension and rumbling of the bowels, diarrhœa or constipation. All the headaches are worse towards evening, in the room, while at rest, sitting or lying, better when rising or moving about in the fresh air; **oversensitiveness** of hysterical or scrofulous persons.

Asarum Europ.—Intense compressive headache in left temple and behind ears, < when walking, or shaking head, > when sitting; pressure over greater part of brain from without inward; stupid feeling in head, no desire to do anything; sensation of coldness at a small spot on left side of head, above ear; hair does not bear combing from tension of scalp; mental dulness, dizziness, feels as if he were drunk.

Asclepias syr.—Nervous headaches, with dry skin and scanty urine, cool skin and feeble pulse, and followed by sweating or profuse urination; congestive headache from suppression of sweat or urine and fever; dull and stupid feeling in head; sensation as if some sharp instrument were thrust from one temple to another, with feeble pulse, cold skin, vomiting.

Aurum met.—**Congestive headaches**; atheromatous condition of the bloodvessels of the aged; syphilitic exostoses on skull and gummata inside; sensation as if a current of air were rushing through the head, if it be not kept warm; congestion to and heat in the head, with sparks before eyes, with nausea and bilious vomiting, < from any mental exertion or motion, ideas become confused, roaring in head; inclined to be delirious; hopeless and despondent; sleepless (Aur. ars.).

Badiaga.—**Headache with inflamed eyes**; severe headache, still the mind is clear; > at night and after sleeping, returning violently after breakfast; frontal headache, < in temples; extending to the back of left eyeball, < on moving eyes.

Baptisia.—Feeling as if the **skin of forehead would be drawn to the back part of head**, with pressive pains in temples; top of head feels as if it would fly off; pain in head begins in occiput and extends to vertex and forehead; dull, bruised feeling in occiput and at base of brain, with lameness and drawing in cervical muscles; frontal headache with severe pressure at root of nose; confused feeling of a swimming sensation, head feels too

large and too heavy, with numb feeling of head and face, and a feeling as if forehead would be pressed in (Bry., pressed out); stitches and shocks in various parts of head.

Baryta carb.—**Headache of aged people who become childish**; sensorium not clear; loss of speech; headache in persons mentally and physically dwarfed; headache as if head were compressed in a vise; pressure in brain under vertex, towards occiput, on walking, with stiffness of neck, extending through whole head, when standing in the sun; pressure on forehead and over eyes; catches cold easily when washing the head.

Belladonna.—**Congestion of blood to head, with danger of apoplexy**; gouty and hysterical headaches; throbbing pains, especially on right side, with intolerance of light and noise; **hot head and cold feet, not relieved by lying down, but by sitting propped up,** > by holding head in the opposite direction to the part of head affected; sensation as if the brain were pressed to the forehead, disappearing quickly on bending the head backward; in walking feels as if with every step brain rose and fell in forehead; soreness in forehead, stiffness in occiput, eyeballs feel as if starting from their sockets; stabbing as with a knife, from one temple to the other; violent pressing in whole head, from within outward, as if it would burst; **pains come suddenly, last indefinitely, but cease suddenly**; intense headache makes him first blind, then unconscious; sun-headache; headaches < when leaning forward, from warmth, > during menses, from pressure, tight bandaging and wrapping up; headache from abuse of coffee, from overheating and from cold.

Berberis.—Head complicated with hepatic, nephritic or with rheumatic arthritic complaints; pressive tearing pain in occiput, as if skull were too small and brain too large, also in forehead and temples, chiefly in morning, < by stooping, > in open air, with weariness and exhaustion; peculiar cold sensation in right temple, puffy sensation in head as if it became larger.

Bismuth.—**Headache returning every winter; alternating with gastralgia,** coming on after eating, and > by vomiting of ingesta; burning pressure and distress in stomach through to the back, with a sore burning spot in the spine; pressure and sensation of weight in forehead, > during motion and touch, < after lying down and from rest; boring headache, from within outward, in forehead, orbits and root of nose, < afternoon and after eating, > from motion, cold drinks and bathing.

Borax.—**Headache** < **after epistaxis**; in forehead with stinging in left ear, changing at times to the right; throbbing in temples or occiput and dulness of whole head.

Bovista.—Sensation as if head were much enlarged and swelling up to a great size, headache deep in, brain feels bruised; vertigo preceding and following headache; stupefying pain, particularly in forehead and vertex, **right side morning (> by eating), left evening, < after midnight**, on raising head, from sitting up or pressure; **menstrual headache**; on awaking the head aches as from too much sleep; < by pressure and sitting up.

Bromium.—Headache all week, hammering on top of head; throbbing pain in left temple, < before and during menses, from dampness, on stooping, after drinking milk; **left-sided hemicrania from forehead to base of brain,** with pulse increased in frequency and volume, < in the sun, > in the shade and from nosebleed (bromide of nickel).

Bryonia.—Vertigo and confusion of head on slightest motion; fulness and heaviness of forehead, as if brain were pressed out; with epistaxis; **sticking, jerking, throbbing headache from forehead backward to occiput;**

blunted sensorium; red, bloated face, < when opening or moving eyes, evenings, from stooping or any motion; > from closing eyes, from external pressure; stitching pain deep in the brain, < when coughing; stitches in head, from forehead to occiput, on stepping hard; congestive headaches, as if forehead would split open, with nosebleed, commencing in **morning, not on waking, but after opening eyes and lasting** till evening; headache after washing himself with cold water when face was sweating, opening eyelids increases the pain; **headache from ironing**; expanding pain in head, < from slightest motion, from constipation, after eating, when coughing; > by tying up the head, pressure and closing eyes. Gastric, rheumatic and congestive headaches; hemicrania, with nausea, vomiting and desire to lie down, **pain in head always shifts to the side lain on**, < by emotion, anger, after dinner; anxious, peevish, irritable.

Bufo sah.—Headache, < by light and noise, with cold feet and palpitations; vertigo as if the house were turned upside down; lancinating pains from interior of brain to eyes; pressure like two iron hands holding temples (constriction around head, heart and chest); hammering from eyebrows to cerebellum; congestive headaches, < after breakfast, > by nosebleed; profuse sweat on head.

Cactus grand.—Headache commencing in the morning and growing worse as the day advances, with vomiting, > by lying quiet; from sanguineous congestion or rheumatism, < by eating, any sudden motion or deep inspiration; feeling as if the head or heart were compressed in a vise and that it would burst open from the severity of the pain; heavy pain, like a weight on vertex, > by pressure and by copious epistaxis, < from excitement, from sounds, hearing talking, or strong light, from wine, late dinners, etc.; right-sided headaches and neuralgias; periodic, pulsating and throbbing, with prostration and weariness from its severity; **pressive headache in vertex during menopause or as a result of menorrhagia**; sadness and inclination to weep.

Cadmium sulph.—Vertigo rotary; tingling, digging, hammering pains in head, especially vertex; horror of solitude and of work; great heat of head, coldness of extremities, violent thirst; < from any motion.

Calcarea acet.—Migraine with feeling of great coldness in head and gastric acidity.

Calcarea ars.—Headache commences very slightly and gradually increases to great severity, mostly in forehead, as if it would split the head and tear it to pieces; each beat of the heart is felt in the head as if it were striking against a wedge, < by stooping and going out-doors; mental exertion lessens headache at first but makes it much < afterwards; pressing heaviness, first on top of head, then in occiput; quick motions produce vertigo; headache goes to the side not lain on.

Calcarea carb.—**Icy coldness in and on the head**; vertigo on suddenly raising or turning head, even when at rest; stupefying pressive pain in forehead, with confusion of senses and dulness of whole head, < from mental exertion, in the morning when awaking, when stooping or walking in the open air, > by closing eyes and lying down; migraine, pain centres with such violence on top of head that she thinks herself going crazy; tearing headache above eyes, down to nose, with nausea; headache from suppressed nasal catarrh; brain feels as if squeezed and relaxed alternately; congestion of head, hammering through forehead and base of brain; throbbing pain in middle of brain every morning, lasts all day; menstrual headache; from tuberculosis, from overlifting, < by thinking about it, hot sun, looking up or going up stairs, getting wet, in a draught, during dentition; > by

closing eyes, lying down, tight bandaging, cold applications, vomiting mucus and bile.

Calcarea phos.—**Headache of school-boys and girls**, now and then increased to violent attacks, particularly after mental or bodily exertions, sometimes most severe near the sutures, with diarrhœa; headache with gastric symptoms, with uterine ailments or following other sensations, in peevish or fretful children, < from change of weather, extending from forehead to nose, or from temples to jaws, with some rheumatic aches from clavicles to wrists, < when thinking about it and in mornings, from riding in a railroad car, > from cold washing and from mental occupation; crawls run over top of head, as if ice were lying on upper occiput; sensation of coldness and numbness.

Camphora.—Sensation of constriction in the brain, especially in the cerebellum; the pain ceases when he thinks of it; **throbbing in cerebellum, synchronous with the beat of the heart**; after **sunstroke** throbbing, like beats of a hammer, with pulsation and sensation of constriction in the brain; head turned spasmodically to side or backward; worse from movement or in the cold air; better when lying down; staggers as if drunk; staring eyes, hurried talking, fear; forced celibacy; coldness and prostration.

Cannabis Ind.—Sensation **as if the top of the head were opening and shutting**, and as if the calvarium were being lifted; violent shocks pass through the brain; dull, heavy, throbbing pain through the head, with a sensation like a heavy blow on back of head and neck; > by passing flatus up or downward, by coffee.

Cannabis sat.—**Cold sensation at a small spot** on the parietal bone and afterwards on other places, as if a drop of cold water had fallen on it; great fatigue after slight exertion; sleepiness during day and sleeplessness at night from heat, he feels as if hot water were poured over him; feeling of a heavy weight on back part of head, shooting forward to temples and vertex, with sensation as if **top of head were opening and shutting** laterally, begins on waking, lasts all day, < from noise; flatulency; great pain in small of back, < during scanty menses.

Cantharis.—Pains deep in the brain, with constant expression of anguish in the face, with eyes closed or without expression when opened; burning in sides of head, ascending from neck, with soreness and giddiness; < morning and afternoon; **feels hungry after cessation of pains**; hair falls out when combing; soreness and burning in brain; heaviness in occiput, with drowsiness and incapacity of thinking; < while standing or sitting, > while walking or lying down; **headache from washing or bathing**; yellow appearance of objects; tenesmus and strangury in urinary organs.

Capsicum.—Morning headache in clumsy children, with nosebleed in bed; headache as if skull would split, when moving head, walking or coughing; bursting pain and throbbing in head, > by lying with head high; hemicrania, stitching and aching pains in vertex, with nausea and vomiting; weak memory; homesickness; brain symptoms after measles; hysterical headaches; absence of perspiration.

Carbo an.—Headache at night, has to sit up and hold head with both hands to prevent it from falling to pieces; **heaviness in cerebellum**, < in cold air, in the morning and forenoon, > after dinner; feet weary; mind dull and confused as after a debauch; sensation of a tornado in head, roaring in head, deafness, hearing weak and confused, he cannot tell from which side the sound comes; darting pains through head; headache from suppression of menses; weakening night-sweats on the thighs.

Carbo veg.—**Bad effects from debauchery and all kinds of dissipation**; headache in the morning when the patient awakes from sleep, dull pains at the back part of head, with great mental confusion; humming and buzzing in head as if a hornet's nest abided there, < in warm room; pains from occiput through base of brain into and over the eyes, with dull heavy aching; burning pain in epigastrium; disgust for fat food and milk, which cause flatulence; belchings and borborygmi offensive; congestion of head from overheated rooms, heat on top of head during climaxis; insatiable thirst for cold water.

Carbolic acid.—Dull heavy pain running from forehead to occiput; general mental and physical lassitude; dull heavy pain through temples, with bandlike constriction over forehead; the whole head feels hot; brain appears compressed, as in a tight bandage, worse by noise, walking across room, better in fresh air; monthly headache before, during or soon after menses.

Caulophyllum.—Headache, with sensation of pressure over left eye, aggravated by stooping, from light, worse from noon till night; severe pains, by spells, in the temples, as if they would be crushed together; occipital headache, with disposition to throw back the head to relieve the tense drawing feeling, < before or during menses, especially in nervous women; insomnia; flow scanty.

Causticum.—Headache, with vertigo, blindness, which does not diminish as the headache increases, and sensation as of falling to the left when looking up or backward when stooping; nightly headache, of a tearing or grinding nature, with noises in the head; tightness and stitches from the lower part of the forehead to vertex; **constant succession of shocks and jerks in the head** during rest or motion; sensation in the integument of the head as if it were too tight; sensation as of an empty space between forehead and brain; involuntary nodding of the head while writing; headache caused by or following disappearance of skin-eruptions.

Cedron.—**Neuralgic** distensive headache, as if the skull would burst, < morning and in open air, most severe in occiput, with dull heavy feeling over whole brain, attacking supraorbital nerve and eye, < on left side, the eye burns as if it were on fire; head feels as if swollen; **attacks come daily with clocklike regularity**; tinnitus aurium; objects seem red at night and yellowish during day.

Chamomilla.—Tearing and jerking in one side of head down to the jaws; stitching, heaviness or painful beating in the head; pressing headache, as from a stove, in the forehead; hot head; worse evenings in the open air; better from heat, or when walking about; hot, clammy sweat on scalp and forehead; headache even during sleep.

Chelidonium.—Sensation of **coldness in the occiput**, ascending from the nape of the neck; worse from moving; better at rest; **shooting** pains in occiput, extending through ears; shooting through temples, from side to side; aching eyeballs, which are sore to touch; constipation; occasional nausea; irritable temper.

Chimaphila mac—Momentary unconsciousness; **sudden headache**, with dimness of vision and sensation of lightness in head, < on and after lying down; >by having the head pressed; frontal headache, with fulness in stomach, and belching.

China.—**Anæmic headaches** after hæmorrhages, with beating of carotids; intense throbbing in head; headache as if brain were pressed together from both sides and out of forehead, much < by walking in open air; stitches from temple to temple, with pulsations, which can be felt by the

finger, < by movement of head, > by hard pressure; headache from occiput over whole head from morning till afternoon, < lying, must stand or walk; sensation as if head would burst, with sleeplessness, from motion or any jar, > in room or when opening eyes; brain feels bruised, < from exerting mind, from motion, even opening eyes; neuralgic headaches, periodical on alternate days, often changing from side to side, < from a current of air and when taking cold or hot things in the mouth, at night, during and after lactation, > by external warmth, by moving head up and down; occipital headache after sexual excesses or onanism.

Chininum ars.—**Rheumatic headache**, she abhors cold water; eggs and fish cause painless diarrhœa at once; hemicrania, preceded by irritable mood, < from mental or bodily exercise or from fright; tearing, boring pains in left side of head, affecting eye, with flickering pain and lachrymation; ringing in ears, nausea and vomiting during attack which regularly appears at midnight; frontal and occipital headache; tendency to furuncles which relieve the head.

Chininum sulph.—Whirling in head like a mill-wheel; intermittent headache, violent throbbing headache; vertigo; heat in face, closes eyelids involuntarily from sheer oppression; ringing in ears with deafness; intermittent neuralgia at regular hours; intermittent **headache day after day, week after week, the brain in one continued ache.**

Chionanthus Virg.—Sick-headache, chiefly in forehead and over eyes; eyeballs exceedingly painful, feel sore and bruised, with cutting, twisting pains in abdomen, < by lying on abdomen; greenish-yellow tongue, vomiting of dark-green, ropy bile, very bitter, cold sweat and prostration.

Cicuta vir.—Pressure deep in the brain, heaviness in front and back of head; headache in the morning on waking, as if the brain were loose and were shaking on walking; it disappears when thinking as to its exact nature; semilateral headache, like pressure as from congestion of blood to the head, with sunken features; anxiety in cardiac region, vomiting and weakness of sight, with contracted pupils at first, becoming dilated after a time; stupefying headache above the orbits, increasing when at rest, sometimes going off when sitting erect; chronic effects from confusion of brain, particularly spasms.

Cimicifuga.—**Headache of drunkards and students**; nervous rheumatic, menstrual headaches; rush of blood to head, **brain feels too large for cranium**; waving sensation in the brain; top of head feels as if it would fly off; aching pain in head, especially in occiput, and down the spine or from vertex down both eyes, only while in-doors, relieved by the open air, increasing during the afternoon, and quite severe in the evening; intense pain, as if a bolt were driven from neck to vertex, worse at every throb of the heart; great pain in **head and eyeballs**, with hysterical crying, increased by the slightest movement; severe pain in right side of head, back of orbit; sense of mental and bodily soreness, confusion of mind and inability to think, as from being drunk; obstinate sleeplessness; pale and limpid urine; < from moving eyes and by worry; ciliary neuralgia; excessive muscular soreness.

Cina.—**Headache before or after epileptic attacks**, after intermittent fever; stupefying headache in forehead and then in occiput, head jerked backward; < in open air, > by stooping and moving head; pain in the chest and back, caused by fixing the eyes steadily upon some objects, as when sewing; worse from pressure; disposition to be easily offended; anæmic headache, relieved by stooping, worse from mental exertion; pains chiefly

in frontal and temporal regions, externally and internally; screwing-together pressure from above downward and tearing; dull headache affecting eyelids and eyes, roots of nose, zygoma and face (neuralgic pains); indistinct vision, color-blind, especially when looking steadily at one thing, as when reading; > by winking the eyes.

Cinnabaris.—Intense headache; he cannot raise his head from the pillow; > by external pressure; sensitiveness of the head to the touch, even the hairs are sore; dull pain in forehead, which is cold, relieved by heat; shooting pain in left side of head, with increase of saliva and great flow of urine; dizziness in the morning after rising, when stooping, with nausea.

Clematis—Headache < by worry and walking, > by pressure; pressive tensive pain in forehead; shocks in brain from behind forward; < by bending head backward

Cobaltum.—Dullness and fulness of the head, with bruised sensation, especially in forehead and temples; **feeling as if the head enlarged during stool**, with vertigo and weakness; severe pain in forehead soon after rising, worse from stooping; when stepping, sensation as if the brain moved up and down; pain in forehead, with sense of fulness at the stomach, as if filled with air.

Coca.—Pressive headache in right side and occiput; pain in lowest part of occiput when yawning, often preventing its completion; headache in fresh air, as if brain were held in a vise from ear to ear; transient dizziness from occiput forward, when head is bent forward while writing; **brain-fag**; dull frontal headache which vanishes at sunset, followed by mental exhilaration; shocks in head, with vertigo, < by lying down, > after eating.

Coccionella.—Dull headache as if the brain would press itself towards the occiput; tearing, lancinating pain in forehead, often one-sided; redness and heat of cheeks, congestion in face as from hot flashes; pain in molars as if they were carious and cold air entered; shooting-tearing pain in teeth, as if they were pulled; swelling of the gums with pulsation in teeth; nervous faceache.

Cocculus.—**Nervous and gastric headaches**, with nausea as if at sea, violent vomiting and cramps; sick-headache from riding in a carriage, boat, train of cars; headache returns at menses regularly; headache from working in the sun or from riding through sand in the hot sun; thinking fatigues the head; pressing pain in forehead, from without inward and downward with nausea; dull and undulating sensation in brain; pain in head as if something forcibly closed the eyes, or as if eyes were being torn out; headache in occiput and nape with pain as if they were opening and shutting, **is unable to lie on back of head, has to turn to the side**; < from any mental effort, eating, drinking and sleeping, talking, when riding in the cold air; > in-doors, by rest, by turning head back or by putting their hands to the back of the head. Menstrual headaches or during pregnancy.

Coffea.—**Neuralgic** headaches from slightest cause, from thinking, excessive joy, contradiction, vexation, catching cold, chill, eating too much, with aversion to coffee; sensitive to least noise and music; pain seems unbearable, making the patient tearful; dread of cold air, is chilly; head feels small, as if filled with a fluid, as if it would burst or fly to pieces if she moved; one-sided headaches, as from a nail driven in the side of the head, or as if the brain were crushed or torn; < in open air, also in heated rooms and foul air, and > in open air; after intoxication; wakefulness at night; heat in head, flushed face and cold hands; buzzing in ears; nosebleed; diarrhœa; oppression of chest with short inspiration and dry hacking cough.

Colchicum.—**Gout in vigorous constitutions** (Caust., torpid gout); grinding, boring, arthritic headache, usually parietal or **occipital**; tearing, drawing, pressing headache, often semilateral; severe pressing pain deep in the substance of the cerebellum from the slightest intellectual exertion, especially in overtaxed brains; as soon as he **loses any rest, as by night-watching, he becomes mentally tired and suffers with headache,** nausea, bitter taste, becomes irritable and intolerant even to slight pain; painful drawing, tearing, beginning in one eyeball and extending to occiput, < by motion or jar, > by physical rest, from warmth, after supper; frequent ineffectual inclination to sneeze on waking in the morning.

Colocynthis.—**Bilious headaches; gouty or nervous headaches,** of excruciating severity; violent tearing pain, digging through the whole brain, increased particularly when moving the upper eyelid; **frontal and cœliac neuralgia alternating; intermittent headaches;** severe boring burning pain in one or both temples; compressive sensation in forehead; worse when stooping or lying on back; aggravation afternoon and evening, with great restlessness and anguish, especially when the sweat smells urinous; little urine is passed, or very foul-smelling during the interval, and copiously and clear during the pain, > by firm pressure and lying on affected side; great restlessness and anxiety.

Conium.—Brain sensitive to noise; sensation as if the brain were too full and would burst; pain in the occiput, with every pulse, as if pierced with a knife; sensation of a large, heavy lump in brain; spells of tearing headache, with nausea; headache from forehead to occiput, as if something were loose when shaking head, < mornings when fasting, sitting bent during motion or from any sudden jar or shock; < sitting erect.

Corallium rubr.—When moving head quickly or shaking it, sensation as if wind were blowing through the skull; head feels very large; sensation of emptiness and hollowness in the head; pressing-out pain in forehead, she cannot keep eyes open, > by walking in open air, < by stooping; sensation as if forehead were flattened by pressure.

Cornus circ.—Dull, heavy pain in the whole head; drowsiness, increased by walking, stooping, or shaking the head: sense of fulness of the head, relieved by a copious stool: sense of fulness in the head, with shooting, aching, throbbing in head, preventing sound sleep.

Crocus.—Vertigo and headache, with slow pulse; **beating-throbbing headache, of frequent occurrence, at the critical age,** now on one, then on the other side of head, with distension of the vessels all over the body, with pressure on eyes; all symptoms more violent at that time, when menses used to appear; must wink and wipe the eyes frequently, as though a film of mucus were over them; epistaxis of tenacious, thick, black blood with cold sweat on forehead; prostration and sleepiness.

Crotalus.—**Congestive headaches,** especially on right side (Lach., left), with abdominal ailments, bilious vomiting, constipation, < by lying down again after rising; accompanying zymotic or septic diseases.

Cuprum.—**Violent continuous headache,** increased periodically, accompanied by a sensation as if **cold water were poured on head;** cold hands and feet when the headache subsides; spasms in the chest, with inclination to urinate; pain in head as if hollow; headache after epileptic attacks; **brain-fag;** sudden blindness followed by convulsions.

Curare.—**Nervous headaches;** lancinating, piercing pains all over the head, forcing him to lie down and to stretch himself; congestion of blood to the head, with pulsative vibrating pains and loss of consciousness; the head is drawn backward, with stiffness of the neck, swinging and trem-

bling of hands; painful oscillation of the brain, as if it were full of fluid; neuralgic pains, starting in front and radiating to the neck as well as to the face; violent blows in the region of the cerebellum.

Cyclamen.—Periodical semilateral headache, stitching in left temple, with blindness, pale face, nausea in throat, weak digestion, < afternoon and evening; menses profuse and dark (Sep., scanty dark flow). **Blind headache with glittering sparks before eyes** and dimness of vision, easily fatigued; sensation as if the brain were in motion, on leaning against something; continual sleepiness and chilliness all over body, not relieved by covering up; **chloro-anæmic headache** with obscuration of vision, pale complexion, rings around eyes; depraved appetite, enfeebled digestion, menstrual irregularities, < on moving in open air (Puls., better); > in a room and while sitting; vertigo, objects turn in a circle with her; with headache sees countless stars, heat in head, < by application of cold water.

Digitalis.—Violent lancinating pains in occiput and vertex; throbbing pains in forehead and at bottom of orbits; sudden cracking noise in head during siesta, with frightened starting up; **report in head like the firing of a pistol**, wakened from sleep in a fright by a crash in head as if brain were made of fine glass and shattered at a blow; headache, like waves beating from side to side, < by lying down, blood rushes in, bubbles and swashes, but is not hot.

Dulcamara.—Headache with indolence, icy coldness of body and inclination to vomit; stupefaction of head; dull headache in forehead and root of nose, as if he had a plank in front of head; boring headache from within outward in temples and forehead, < before midnight and when lying quiet, when talking (Eup. perf.); catarrhal and rheumatic headache, < in damp cold weather, with depression of spirits, mental confusion and inability to think.

Elaps coral.—Violent headache, **when the desire for food is not immediately satisfied,** > after eating; severe pain in vertex as if the brain were shaking, with nausea, which prevents her from keeping the head quiet: lancinating pains, first in one side, then in the other; occipital headache after mental exertion; sleeplessness.

Epiphegus.—**Neurasthenic headaches,** from any slight, unwonted overexertion, frontal, temples, more right side; pressure from within outward; tight feeling of scalp; < on rising from a supine position and in the open air, > after a good sleep; **almost constant desire to spit,** saliva viscid; vision blurred; makes wrong letters and uses wrong words; eyes smart, nausea and vomiting; general languor; **headache from asthenopia.**

Eugenia jambos.—Headache as if something were rolling in head, **with burning in it, coming out of eyes,** with lachrymation, finally vomiting, which gives no relief; < evening, lasting into night; pressive pinching pain in small spot deep in forehead or on vertex, with great thirst and copious micturition.

Euonymus Europ.—Constant pain in forehead, pressing over eyes, as if she had to shut them.

Eupatorium purp.—Sick-headache with persistent sensation as if falling to the left, with a dizzy feeling all over; dull, hammering, beating, boring, stinging pain in left side of head, pressing from right to left, beginning in the morning and increasing during afternoon and evening; < in cold air; > while walking slowly in fresh air.

Eupatorium perf.—**Periodical headache;** habitual headaches with bitter vomiting (Iris, sour vomiting); bilious sick-headaches in spring; pain in occiput when lying down, with a feeling of a great weight in the head,

requiring the hands to lift it; headache better in the house; worse when first going into the open air; relieved by conversation; throbbing headache; darting pain through the temples, with sensation of blood rushing across head; soreness and beating in back part of head; intense headache, throbbing, and great sense of internal soreness in forehead and occiput, with sensation of great weight in occiput; distress and painful soreness in top and back of head; soreness of eyeballs.

Ferrum met.—**Frequent congestive headaches**, with pulsating pain in head, usually < after midnight, face fiery red during attack, feet cold; vertigo < when suddenly rising from a sitting or lying position, when walking over a bridge, or by some running water, or riding in a car or carriage. Headache with aversion to food and drink; pressure in frontal eminences, in morning after dressing, extending to vertex, with pressive pain from within outward, > momentarily by pressure and entirely in open air; beating in back of head and neck, gradually extending to sides and forehead, < stooping or moving; head dull and full, eyelids heavy, apt to sleep while sitting reading; headache of anæmic, debilitated persons, especially with congestion to head and chest; alcoholic drinks disagree; periodical headache.

Ferrum ac.—**Forehead free from pain and cool to touch**, while all other parts of the head suffer from hammering, piercing pains with sensation as if the arteries in temples expanded.

Ferrum iod.—Confused headache with feeling of heaviness and pressure, especially in forehead, more on right side, < in warm room, by smoking, by pressure of hat, by reading, writing, motion; > in open air, standing in a draught of air, felt as if cutting from bridge of nose through to occiput.

Ferrum phos.—Frontal headache, < by nosebleed; severe, dull, heavy pain on top of head during profuse menses, general soreness of scalp, cannot bear to have hair touched; on stooping sharp pain through head from back to front; headache with hot, red face and vomiting of food. Headache of children or of pale, debilitated persons.

Formica.—Headache every day earlier, gradually increasing in posterior upper and inner part of head, < from coffee and washing in cold water.

Gelsemium.—**Migraine** (30th potency); passive congestion in the brain; headache begins in nape of neck, passes up over the head and settles down over eyes, with stiff neck, < mornings, he cannot fix his attention on anything, is listless and stupid; **dizziness with blurred sight and heaviness of head**, > by copious urination or shaking head; sensation as if a band were tied around forehead (passive arterial congestion); sensitive, bruised sensation in brain; nervous headache from emotional excitement; sun-headache; patient finds himself **getting blind before headache**, swimming, tearing sensation as in seasickness; staggering as if drunken when trying to move; roaring in ears; head feels enlarged, wants to lie perfectly still with head raised (Bell., < lying) on a high pillow; neuralgic headache beginning in uper cervical spine, extends over head, causing a bursting pain in forehead and eyeballs, with nausea, vomit, cold sweat, cold feet. Headaches from astigmatism, diplopia, paralysis of oculo-motor and abducens; temporary improvement from alcoholic stimulants; < from any excitement (Scutel.).

Glonoinum.—Throbbing in forehead, synchronous with every beat of the heart; **crushing weight across forehead**; painful pulsations from forehead to vertex, < shaking head; pressure and pain from within out in

both temples; sensation as if the skull were too small, as if the brain were attempting to burst it; shocks in brain, synchronous with every pulsation of the body brain as if moving in waves; holds head with both hands, compresses forehead; congestive headache, sensation of fluttering in head, of constriction in vessels of head, expansive pressure, flushed face, drowsiness, venous congestion to abdomen; **headache begins with warm weather and lasts all summer, cannot bear any heat about the head,** increases and decreases daily with the sun, great sensitiveness to rays of sun and to pressure from covering head; violent headache after romping, overheating, sweat and taking cold; bad sequelæ of cutting hair. Intense congestion of the brain in plethoric constitutions, with persistent sensation of pulsation, from sudden suppression of menses, after anxiety and worry with sleeplessness; flushings with frightful headaches during climaxis; increased urination; head hot, body and feet cold; < by bending head backward, < in damp weather or from application of cold water, > in open air, from uncovering (Bell., reverse).

Graphites.—Pain as if head were numb and pithy, as if constricted, especially in occiput, extending to nape of neck, with pains on looking up as if neck were broken. During amenorrhœa frequent congestion to head and chest, dark-red cheeks, oppression and anguish when lying down; weakness of head down to neck, < mornings after waking, with nausea and sour vomiting; periodical unilateral headache, especially in fat anæmic women who suffer from spinal irritation and disordered menstruation; suppressed herpetic eruptions.

Gratiola. — Headaches with peculiar biting and burning in face and other parts, languor in arms and legs, nausea, disgust for food, vertigo, > in open air; sick-headache with mental depression, sensation of heaviness in head and constriction of forehead; tightness of forehead with wrinkles in skin; coldness in and about the head.

Guaiacum.—**Attacks of gout in head**; sensation as if the brain were detached and loose; drawing and lacerating in occiput and forehead; violent sharp stitches in brain; pulsative throbbing in outer parts of head, with stitches in temples; > by external pressure and walking, < by sitting and standing: gouty tearing and stitching in limbs, with contracting of affected parts; gets up with a headache.

Guarana (Paullinia sorbilis).—Migraine in persons who used tea and coffee in excess or in whom nervous headaches, followed by vomiting, are excited by any error in diet or depression of mind; neuralgia, nervousness and weariness, reduced vitality, weak beat of heart; drowsiness and heaviness of head, with flushed face, in persons of sedentary habits, after eating > after sleep, < from study or mental exertion.

Helleborus.—Stupefying headache in occiput, worse on stooping, from nape of neck to vertex, changing to burning pain on rising to erect posture, relieved only by lying quiet with closed eyes; pressing headache from outward inwardly, with stupefaction and heaviness of head, worse from moving the head, from exertion; better in the open air and from diverting the mind; internal heat of head with coldness of hands; shocks pass through head like electricity, somnolency with half-open eyes.

Helonias.—**Uterine and hysterical headaches**; pressing pains in small spots of one or both temples; burning sensation on top or front of head, entirely relieved by motion or mental exertion, but returns when either is desisted from; fulness and pressure in vertex and forehead, < or renewed when thinking thereof; pressure from within upward, with pulsative pain in vertex, < stooping or looking steadily at any fixed point.

Hepar.—Headache with a sensation of weight at the back of the eyeballs, which felt as if the eyes would be drawn back into the head; sense of swashing in the head; boring pain from without inward, < from motion or stooping; semilateral pressure in the head, as from a plug or dull nail, at night and when awaking in the morning; lancinating headache, > when walking in the open air; morning headache, < from every concussion; nodosities on outer head, sore to touch, > by covering head warmly and by sweat; **great sensitiveness to touch and to other impressions of the senses, to draughts of air.**

Hippomanes.—Headache from left to right, pressive headache on right side and vertigo and aching in eyes, < on motion or stooping, with much saliva in mouth (Epiphegus); no appetite.

Hydrastis.—Dyspeptic headaches or as a symptom of uterine disorders in weakened, debilitated subjects with mucous discharges; constant dull pains with dull aching pains in hypogastrium and small of the back.

Hyoscyamus.—Nervous headaches; unconsciousness from congestion of blood to the head, with delirium, answers all questions properly; pupils dilated, red, sparkling eyes, purplish face, worse in the evening; pressing, stupefying pain in forehead; the head is shaken or drawn to one side; heat of head and face, with coldness and loss of sensibility of external surface of the body; head shakes; swashing sensation in brain when walking; obscuration of vision; > in horizontal position, by light and by coffee, by heat, by bending forward or stooping; < from becoming cold, after eating.

Hypericum.—Sensation in forehead **as if touched by an icy-cold hand,** followed by spasmodic contraction in the right eye; sensation as if the head became suddenly elongated, or as if being lifted up high in the air; undulatory morning headaches (Sulph., evening); dull pains only on vertex, gradually increasing as if the whole brain would be pressed asunder, with inability to perform any kind of labor; loathing; tingling, drawing pains in cheeks and chin; headache with sore eyes, after a fall; great falling out of the hair.

Ignatia.—**Neurasthenic hysterical headache.** Intense pressing headache, often only over a small spot, going to the eye which feels as if pressed out (clavus hystericus) or to the root of the nose; at the height of the paroxysm she becomes restless and chilly, and she sees fiery zigzags when looking out of the line of vision (Nux v., Ther.), finally great relief from profuse flow of colorless urine; periodical headaches, returning every two weeks; migraine, brought on by mental labor or by any work that is irksome or more severe than usual, by any strong odor, by emotions, pleasant or otherwise, < from coffee, tobacco or alcohol, even when coming in a room where another is smoking, and often ending with vomiting; **pressing frontal headache over the glabella, must bend the head forward,** followed by inclination to vomit, < after eating, in the evening when lying down or in the morning when getting up; momentary relief by change of position; tendency to start, fitful mood, taciturn, sad.

Iridium.—Severe headache in right temple, lasting several days, with lachrymation of right eye, obstruction of nose and **constant desire to spit;** great sleepiness during headache.

Iodum.—Chronic headaches; dizziness on exertion; brain feels as if stirred around with a spoon; head heavy, as if a foreign substance were in the brain, < in warm air, by fatigue; wants to support head.

Ipecacuanha.—**Rheumatic and gastric headaches;** pains as if the head or bones of head were bruised or crushed, this feeling going down to root of tongue, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Unilateral sick-headache,

with deathly nausea, pale face, blue rings around eyes and an expression about mouth betraying the intensity of the nausea; vertigo when walking and when turning round.

Iris vers.—Sick-headaches, periodical in their appearance, especially for those who work with their brain during the week and have an **attack every Sunday**; pains intense, supraorbital, throbbing, often affecting the eyes, causing blurred vision or temporary blindness, with vomiting at the acme of attack, the vomited matter being bitter, **sour**, or both; a **tired headache from mental exhaustion**; fulness of head with hammering, shooting, acute boring pains, with tendency to diarrhœa (Nux v., constipation), most severe afternoon and evening, < by violent motion, cold air and coughing, > by moderate exercise in open air, accompanied by low spirits, nausea and intensely sour vomiting; burning in mouth, tongue, fauces and stomach; neuralgia of trifacial nerves.

Jatropha curcas.—Headache, with nausea and vomiturition, beginning in the morning; violent pressing pain in the temples, ceasing in the open air and reappearing when entering the room.

Juglans ciner.—Occipital headache of a sharp, shooting character; jaundice with stitching pains in liver, wakes at 3 A.M. and cannot go to sleep again; stools bilious, burning at anus, with tenesmus.

Kali bichrom.—**Blindness, followed by violent headache**, which comes with the sun, must lie down; aversion to light and noise; sight returns with the increasing headache; in the morning when awaking, pain in forehead and vertex, later extends to the back of the head; soon after dinner a dull heavy throbbing above the eyes, as if the head would burst, relieved by lying, or pressing the head against anything, or in the open air, worse stooping or moving about; periodical attacks of semilateral headaches on small spots that could be covered with the point of the finger; nausea, eructations, vomiting; often caused by the suppression of a chronic catarrh.

Kali brom.—Severe throbbing-aching pains in occipital region, extending down as far as the dorsal region; cannot sit up or walk, or shake the head without feeling worse; great weakness and depression of mind.

Kali carb.—Morning headache with vertigo, hammering pains in head and stitches in occiput, felt only during motion; sharp shooting pains from upper dorsal spine into occiput; congestion to head with throbbing and humming; one-sided headache with nausea; jerking in the head from behind forward, dark before the eyes, unconscious; better from a drink of cold water, by riding in carriage; < after midnight.

Kali cyan.—Agonizing neuralgic pains between temporal region and ciliary arch and maxilla, with screaming and apparent loss of consciousness, recurring daily at same hour, with flushing of affected side of head.

Kali hydr.—Headache, especially in occiput, coryza, pains in sides of head as if screwed in, also in upper maxilla and teeth; lancinating and darting over the left eye and in the left temple, when at night > after rising.

Kali phos.—**Neurotic headache** of pale, sensitive, irritable persons, followed by great weakness; putrid-smelling stools; worse during menses. Brain-fag.

Kalmia lat.—**Sun-headache**, severe pressing, increasing with the ascending sun and decreasing as the sun gets down; pulsating headache as if a pulse were beating in the forehead; pressing pain on a small spot on the right side of the head; shooting pains from nape up to head; neuralgia right side.

Kreosotum.—**Headache after a debauch,** especially felt in the morning on waking; dull feeling in head, as if a board were pressed against the forehead, as if the head were too full and would burst out forward; tearing drawing, jerking pains through head; chronic periodic headache in forehead, piercing pain, with sleepiness; sensitiveness of scalp to touch and when hair is combed; wheals and swellings on scalp; hair falls out; great excitability and nervous irritability.

Lac caninum.—Migraine, which seems to commence at nape of neck, darting and shooting into the forehead, now here, now there, < by noise and talking, > keeping quiet and in fresh air; confused feeling in head, with **icy coldness of body,** even when warmly covered or when sitting near the stove (Lach.), she finds it impossible to make the least mental effort; severe sharp cutting pain in one or the other temple, waking her at night; neuralgic pain in left side of head, followed by a film over right eye, with inclination to rub it off, but gives no relief; excessive dandruff in head; has the "blues," is cross and irritable.

Lac defloratum.—**Anæmic headache,** throbbing pain in forehead, nausea, vomiting, obstinate constipation, great prostration, < during menstruation; hemicrania every eight days, at times sleeps for hours during attack, > by bandaging head tightly. Deep-seated pain in the brain; extreme nervousness and sleeplessness, cannot lie down from severity of the pain and is obliged to get up and walk about the room; oversensitiveness of sight and hearing; sensitive spots on scalp; great weakness; pale face; coldness of finger-tips; **icy-cold all through body, even near the fire;** great thirst for large quantities of very cold water; profuse watery urine or scanty and high-colored; whirling vertigo when rising from a recumbent position; distension of abdomen.

Lac felinum.—Acute pain from vertex down left eye and temple, with so much agony that she has to hold her head firmly with her hands and **rush through the house from room to room screaming;** intense pain from head down to face, causing the mouth to fill with saliva; pulsations in head with sensation of heat in forehead and constriction across bridge of nose.

Lachesis.—**Climaxis.** Headache < in and over left eye, throbbing, with sharp pains, very severe. Coryza, dysmenorrhœa with such a headache, **all pain relieved with the appearance of the discharge;** headache from disordered stomach or bowels and of zymotic diseases with throbbing pains in head, confusion of mind, dark-redness of face; puffed face, blurred vision, palpitation and fainting. Sharp, sticking pains concentrating at the root of nose, or pains go from zygoma to ear or shooting from head down through the eyes; intense headache, going down into the shoulders and neck of the affected side, with slight stiffness of neck; burning pressure from within outward, from top of head into eye, etc.; excessive nausea with repeated vomiting of mucus and bile; headache in sun; from mental and bodily exhaustion, with tendency to faint; from depressing emotions, especially loud grief; pulse weak and irregular; general sensation of stiffness and pain in left side; scalp very sensitive.

Lachnanthes.—Headache pressing eyes outward; head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge from **outside to within,** body very cold and cannot get warm, skin moist and sticky, face yellow, whines with the pain; head burns like fire, with much thirst. Sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and were driven upward; dulness and dizziness in head, with sensation of heat in chest and around heart; painful tearing in forehead and temples down to cheeks; sleepiness; sensation of great weak-

ness as from loss of fluids. All symptoms better by walking about and worse by lying down.

Laurocerasus.—Chronic headaches from nervous prostration; sensation of **icy-coldness on vertex** as from cold wind, then in forehead and nape of neck, extending to small of back, after which all the pains in head disappear; sensation of looseness in the brain, as if it were falling into the forehead; when stooping, without pain; brain feels contracted and painful; slow, small pulse; qualmishness and nausea in pit of stomach, < in warm room, > in open air; shocks and stitches through head.

Ledum.—Raging, pulsating headache, as if something were gnawing in her temples, occiput and ears; beating, tearing pain in head, with red, bloated-looking face and eyes; **cannot bear to have head covered**; head affected after getting wet; syphilitic and mercurial headaches; chronic rheumatic gout.

Leptandra.—**Bilious headaches**; constant dull frontal headache, with dizziness while walking, accompanied by constipation, furred tongue, bitter taste, indigestion, yellow urine, languor and depression of spirits.

Lilium tigr.—Heavy feeling in the head, at times slightly confused, then almost crazed feeling in the head, rushing like some fluid through the head, generally from right to left; pains over the eyes; blurred sight, with heat in eyelids and eyes; constant desire to pick the nose; fulness of the head, with pressure outward as if contents would be forced through every aperture; heavy feeling in head, with morning diarrhœa; paroxysmal; dull pressive aching from left temple to occiput; vertigo, depression of spirits; bearing-down pains in pelvic region, strangury, menstrual irregularities, irritable condition of the heart; cold feet, < at night, > by moving them.

Lithium carb.—Confusion of head; headache on vertex and temples; < on awaking, the eyes pain as if sore, and difficulty in keeping the eyelids open; pain from stomach to head, from left temple into left orbit, > while eating and < after eating, after suppression of menses; conjunctival asthenopia; inability to see the right half of objects.

Lobelia infl.—Dull heavy pain around the forehead, from one temple to the other, on a line immediately above the eyebrows; pains through the head in sudden shocks; outward pressing in both temples; **continual periodical** headache in the afternoon, increasing until midnight, every third attack being alternately more or less violent; dull headache violent nausea, vomiting and great prostration.

Lycopodium.—Headache from brain overwork, with mental dulness; vertigo from care of business, < from rising up, from stooping, followed by weakness; tearing in forehead on right side of head, extending down to neck, with tearing in face, eyes and teeth, < on raising one's self, > on lying down; stitches in temples, from within outward; headache with disposition to faint and great restlessness; headache after breakfast; < from warmth of bed, getting warm while walking and from mental exertion; > **from open cold air and from uncovering head**; premature baldness.

Lyssin (Hydrophobinum).—Maddening, outward pressing pain in forehead, he presses his head against the wall; severe headache in both temples and over the eyes, < during day, from stooping or stirring about: pressing and stupefying pain in vertex; irritable; **touching the scalp makes head ache**; is cross and annoyed by trifles; numbness of extremities.

Magnesia carb.—Headache **relieved by wrapping up the head**, violent darting headache after vexation; congestion of blood to head, especially when smoking; pressing headache from mental exertion and when among

many persons; lancinating headache early in the morning after rising; bruised sensation in vertex; pain on top of head as if hair were pulled, < standing, > sitting.

Magnesia mur.—**Congestive and hysterical headaches**, with sensation as of boiling water in cranium, pains in temples, > **by firm pressure** with the hands and from wrapping the head up warmly; palpitation of heart, < when quiet, > from moving about; after dinner nausea, trembling and fainting spells; constipation or stools passed with difficulty, dry, hard lumps, crumbling as they pass anus. Dulness and heaviness of head, especially mornings after rising; great sensitiveness of head, caused even by listening to reading, by a little talking, together with very little appetite and diminished taste and smell; > from open air and exercise, < while lying down.

Magnesia phos.—Neuralgic or rheumatic headache, more in young and strong persons; diplopia; pains vivid, shooting, stitching, intermittent and changing about, > by warmth and pressure; flatulency; hypochondriasis, full of fancies.

Melilotus.—**Sick and nervous headaches**, especially in winter; **congestive headaches** with violent palpitations and prolapsus uteri. Violent congestive headache with sensation as if brain would burst through forehead (Glon.), driving the patient almost frantic; intense throbbing headache in occiput and vertex, with sensitiveness of cervical and dorsal vertebræ, alternating between forehead and occiput; **face highly congested, almost livid**; when talking headache leaves forehead and settles in occiput, returning to forehead when stopping, > by application of vinegar or lying down (Bell., > lying with head high; Sang., > by lying down); > by nosebleed; frequent urination; tendency to diarrhœa; forgetfulness, confusion of thoughts.

Menyanthes.—Headache coming from nape of neck over the head in forehead and temples, from **without inward** or from **above downward**, with pressure in eyeballs, a bursting pain, as if the membranes of the brain were tense and pushing the skull open, > **by pressure rather than by warmth**; compressive headache in vertex and sensation when ascending steps as if a weight pressed upon the brain, with cold hands and feet; dull headache in the room, with difficult flow of ideas > in open air; **terrible sensation of loneliness during the pain, wants somebody with her.**

Mercurius cor.—Whirling vertigo, almost loss of hearing, worse lying down at night, seldom in daytime, with tearing pains in occiput; sudden dull aching in forehead and vertex, < stooping and shaking head, > by cold hand to forehead, extending to centre of cerebellum, when it felt like a bone-ache; pain leaves suddenly.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Sensation as if skull were cracking; pains < right side and on top of head, felt more while at rest, > when mind or body is engaged.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Intense headache above eyes in forehead, in turbinated bones and in those of face, so that he holds his face in his hands and groans; pain and fever < nights, catarrhal discharge from nose.

Mercurius sol.—Feeling of fulness as if skull would split, as if the head were tied up with a bandage; tearing, burning, stitching and boring pains, or semilateral tearing down to the teeth and neck, with stitches in ears, < at night, by warmth of bed, by contact, hot or cold things; constant night-sweat, but without relief; mania with liver complaints, head feels as if in a vise, with nausea, feels as if constantly getting larger, < at night, > towards morning and lying quietly.

Mezereum.—Violent headache and great sensitiveness to the least con-

tact after a slight anger; headache in the temples and sides of the head after an exertion, and from talking much, extending into the malar bones; < in open air, > **by stooping**; of scrofulous or syphilitic origin; from suppression of eczema.

Moschus.—Pressive headache, as from a heavy weight on the head; deep in the brain, in the occiput and right temple; sensation as if a cord were frequently drawn and then tightened as if to cut the head in two; pains as if a nail were pressed into the occiput, of which the point pierces the brain; **hysterical headache,** with fainting spasms and sense of constriction in the chest; chilliness all over; inclination to involuntary stools, and copious flow of colorless urine; great restlessness of lower extremities, worse in the room, better in fresh air.

Muriatic acid.—Headache as if brain were clasped by a hand and were being twisted and torn; steady, sharp pain in back part of head, with a heavy feeling as if occiput were filled with lead; < on rising up in bed and from moving eyes; > by moving body, from walking in open air, especially in cold wind; distant sounds (talking) cause headache.

Naja trip.—Chronic neuralgic headache with agonizing pains, depriving her of sense and memory; headache on waking, fluttering of heart and melancholy; weight and pressure on vertex or across eyes, with cold feet and flushes of face; headache in one or other temporal region, with profound depression. Relief from alcohol (?).

Natrum carb.—**Chronic effects of sunstroke**; chronic headaches; < every time he exposes himself to the heat of the sun; nervousness and anxiety, < during a thunderstorm and from the effect of electric changes in the atmosphere; headache from working under gaslight, with vertigo; pulsating headache in vertex every morning; tearing pains in forehead, returning daily at certain hours, < when turning head rapidly; headache in sad, desponding persons, with dull stupefying pressure in forehead in any position or stitches through different parts of brain; worse **by mental labor, reading, etc., by music**; head feels too large.

Natrum mur.—**School-children's headache**; sharp stitches about head and sore, bruised feeling about eyeballs, especially when eyes are moved. Periodically appearing frontal **headaches of great severity, as if bursting** and beating as from little hammers, < on moving head and eyes; headache and weight in head, especially in occiput, < during forenoon, by warmth and motion, > by sitting, lying and perspiring; **malaria, always feels worse at the seaside**; headache from sunrise till sunset, < at noon and from light; throbbing headache as if bursting, before, during and after menses; in the morning on awaking throbbing pain in forehead, tongue dry, almost clings to the roof of the mouth, pulse intermits; stitches as with knives in occiput; great nervous debility, face bloated so that features can hardly be recognized, cold feet, creeping chills all over, vomiting of sour water or bile, turbid urine. Headaches worse mornings on awaking, moving head and eyes, from mental exertion, warmth; > from sitting still, lying down and sweat.

Natrum sulph.—Violent pains in the base of brain, as if crushed in a vise or as if a dog were gnawing there; **irritation of brain after lesions of the head,** hot feeling on top of head; electric shocks through head; pressure in forehead, particularly after meals; headache while reading makes him feel hot and sweaty; brain feels loose, and when stooping as if it fell towards left temple; jerking of head, throwing it towards the right.

Niccolum.—**Paroxysmal headaches every two weeks,** > in fresh air; shooting from vertex to forehead; pain in top of head as if a nail were

sticking in it; headache mornings after rising, increasing till noon, with pressure on vertex and dulness of head; intolerable beating, sticking or stitches in head, < in house.

Nitric acid.—**Neuralgic, periosteal and bone pains,** mercurial or syphilitic; bones of skull feel constricted as by a band; stitches in head, compelling one to lie down; violent throbbing, hammering on left side of head, coming gradually towards morning and leaving after breakfast; head sensitive to pressure of hat, to rattling of wagons over paved streets or to stepping hard; pressing from within outward, piercing in temples, stitches in head; tension extending to eyes, with nausea; > from lying down, from going to sleep, from carriage riding; scalp and brain < on part lain on and in the evening.

Nux moschata.—Headache after breakfast, with sleepiness; region of temples very sensitive to pressure; **the whole brain feels loose,** with wabbling on motion, as if it struck the sides of head; pulsation of the arteries and daily headache; throbbing, pressing pain, confined to small spots, worse in left supraorbital ridge; head feels full and as if expanding; worse from getting wet, change of weather, riding in a carriage, after eating, or wine, from suppressed eruptions, before menses, during pregnancy; weak memory; head feels too large and too heavy for her body, with sleepiness and inclination to faint.

Nux vomica.—**Congestive and abdominal headaches.** with nausea and vomiting, worse by coughing and stooping; pain as from a nail driven into the brain, or stitching pains, with nausea and sour vomiting; stitches and pressure in one side of the head, worse towards morning, driving the patient out of his senses; excessive sensitiveness of the brain to motion and walking; heaviness of the head, especially when moving the eyes, thinking, **with sensation as if the skull would split;** whizzing in the head, with vertigo, or with shocks when walking; **contusive pain in the brain; headache every morning on waking, after eating, in the open air,** when stooping, or during motion, even when merely moving the eyes; the pains come on again after **drinking coffee,** with aversion to coffee; pale, worn-out look; constipation, with tendency of the blood to the head; irritable, vehement disposition, or lively sanguine temper, etc.; headache in masturbators, preceded by failure of vision, patients see only one point, while all the rest become indistinct; appearance of a bright light before vision with lachrymation and followed by intense headache and vomiting.

Oleander.—Heaviness of head, < when lying down, pain in forehead as if it would burst; pressive pain from within outward in forehead, > **by forcibly looking crosswise or sideways;** sensation as of eyes being drawn back in the head, with sensation of stitches in eyeball. Often suitable to weak women **during lactation,** with feeling of tightness and suffocation at the throat.

Onosmodium.—**Asthenopic headaches;** dull occipital pain, extending down the neck and over one side of head, generally the left; dizziness, nausea; pain over or in the corresponding eye, which feels stiff and strained, < by reading or using it at near vision; tired, weak feeling all over.

Opium.—Somnolence after meals from passive cerebral congestion; uræmic coma; atonic dyspepsia of drunkards, who are very sleepy and cannot go to sleep; tendency of blood to the head, with constipation, violent tearing pains, or tensive pressure through the whole brain, with beating or great heaviness in the head; unsteady look, thirst, dry mouth, sour eructations, desire to vomit, etc.; coma, with apoplectic symptoms; stertorous

breathing; confusion of intellect, and sense of heaviness and pressure within the head; or sleeplessness with delirium, throbbing of cerebral arteries, redness of face, scintillations before eyes, humming in ears, spasms, convulsions and paralysis; < when becoming heated, > by sweating.

Palladium.—**Headache across the top of the head from one ear to the other; sensation as if the head were swung from behind forward, as if the brain were being shaken; dull sensation in forehead as if a weight were lying on the central portion of the brain, the temples being entirely free; worse afternoons, better after sleep; very irritable; face sallow, with blue rings around eyes; nausea, < evenings, and very acid eructations; constipation.**

Paris quad.—Constricting pressure in forehead and temples; towards evening the pain involves the whole sinciput, feeling as if the skin of the forehead were contracted and the bone scraped sore; tense feeling in the region of the eye, as though the skin were thick and could not be drawn into wrinkles; the eyes feel as if they projected, with the sensation **as if a thread were tightly drawn through the eyeballs and backward into the middle of the brain**; weak sight, aggravated by motion, excitement, and especially by using the eyes; sense of weight and weariness in the nape of the neck and across the shoulders; **headache of spinal origin rising up into the head and producing a feeling as if the head were immensely large**; eyeballs feel too large for the orbits.

Petroleum.—**Nervous headaches and seasickness**; vertigo on rising, often with bilious vomiting; **throbbing occipital headaches, head feels numb, as if it were of wood, and bruised**; pain from occiput over the head to forehead and eyes, with transitory blindness, he gets stiff, loses consciousness, < on shaking head; sensation as if a cold breeze were blowing on the head; feeling as if the head were full of living things; < mornings, after mental exertion, chagrin and anger; delusion that he is double; ringing in ears before headache; pulsative, pressive, cramplike pains in head; headaches of pregnant women.

Phellandrium.—Crushing feeling on top of head, with aching and burning in temples and above the eyes, which are congested; burning in eyes and lachrymation; can bear neither light nor sound.

Phosphorus.—**Irritable weakness of nervous system**; exceeding susceptibility to external impressions, can bear neither light, sounds nor odors; pulsating, throbbing headache, < from music; brain-fag from mental overwork and constant strain of eyes; sudden shooting pains in head, especially vertex, < walking fast, when lying down, > fresh air; cold, crampy pain on whole left side of head; **sensation of coldness in cerebellum. with sensation of stiffness in the brain**; weight and throbbing in forehead on walking, < on stooping, > by cold washing; hot vertex after grief; **senile cerebral atrophy**; softening of brain with persistent headache, slow answering questions, vertigo, feet drag, formication and numbness of limbs; in washerwomen fear of washing, as it causes rush of blood to head, red face and eyes, heat in head; weakness of memory and difficulty of thinking; accumulation of much saliva during headache, < by thinking, warmth and excitement, > by repose, cold and open air, cold washing; bald spots here and there on scalp.

Phosphoric acid.—**Headache of school-children** (Natr. m.); pain constant and of a dull depressing character, with blurring of vision; pains disappear during vacation and return when studies are resumed; headache from occiput forward, > by lying down, < from least shaking or noise, especially music; sleepy in daytime; tendency to painless diarrhœa with

gray or green stools; flat, slimy taste; urine like water or turbid and of foul odor; pain in head < on the side lain on; hair turns gray, especially after grief or sorrow; anæmia.

Physostigma (Calabar).—Pressive dull, stupefying pains in parietal region, often attended by irresistible drowsiness; expansive sensation in vertex; intense painful pressure in vertex and both temples, extending to occiput and compelling him to lie down; tired feeling in cerebellum, < from cold air and change of temperature, mental exertion and motion; pain from time of waking up in the morning till evening; lachrymation, salivation, perspiration; **aversion to cold water in any form**; increased frequency of defecation; twitching of the alæ nasi; all exertion produces nausea.

Phytolacca.—**Headache of gouty aged people and of syphilitic patients;** migraine with backache and bearing down once a week, dull pressive pain with vertigo and impairment of vision; sensation of soreness deep in the brain; sensation as if the brain were bruised when stepping from a high step down to the ground; pain from frontal region to vertex, shooting from left eye to vertex (Cimicif., shooting from vertex to eyes); mental depression, painful pressure deep in head, temple and vertex; foul tongue, disinclination to food; disgust of life, for everybody and everything, < in wet weather; constipation.

Picric acid (Picrate of Ammonia).—Chronic headache, generally located in or proceeding from occiput and extending forward and downward: dull, heavy frontal headache with dizziness, and sensation as if brain were too large for skull; **brain-fag, headache < from least overwork and excitement;** fulness and heaviness of head, with disinclination to do anything, developing into intense throbbing pain, chiefly in forehead and eyeballs, and extending backward to occiput, only relieved by lying flat down and keeping quiet, < from motion and especially going up stairs; legs heavy, as if they were made of lead; coldness and numbness of legs, lassitude and debility; nosebleed; pains > by rest, fresh air or binding head tightly; eyes < from artificial light; (Natr. carb.) even a good sleep fails to refresh patient.

Piper meth. (Kava-Kava)—Feeling of fulness and of enlargement of head, with disordered digestion, inappetency, sour eructations, feeling of pressure upon the brain from **without inward**, with restlessness and desire to sleep without being able to get to sleep; sexual desire with relaxation of sexual organs.

Platina.—Hemicrania, especially evenings, < when lying on left side, > in fresh air with desire for it; stitching, boring, tearing, benumbing pains; spasmodic yawning without feeling sleepy, often caused by emotions; neuralgic headaches in sensitive or hysterical persons, cramplike pressing inward, with hot and red face and roaring in head, pains gradually increase and gradually decrease; numb and cold feeling in brain; sensation of water in forehead; squeezing, constricting pain, as if a board were pressed against forehead, or as if the head were compressed or screwed together; alternation of depression with gayety and laughter; self-exaltation and self-esteem: sexual excitement and convulsions; **alternation of physical and mental symptoms.**

Plumbum.—Giddiness when stooping; heaviness of head; violent headache with vomiting and sensation of intoxication; frequent headache, especially in the morning when awaking; shooting pains across forehead; temples feel compressed as if in a vise; sticking inward in upper part of parietal bone; pressure in occiput forward towards forehead, with feeling

as if eyes would close with heaviness; chronic, dull headaches, with depressed spirits and constipation; headaches as if a ball were rising from the throat into the brain; great dryness of hair; paralysis with wasting of tissues.

Podophyllum.—Sudden shocks of pain through head; stunning pain through temples > from pressure; mist before eyes, then fleeting pains, < at occipital protuberances, down the neck and shoulders, > when lying down quietly in a dark place and from sleep: momentary darts of pain through forehead, obliging one to shut eyes; morning headache with flushed face; **headache alternating with diarrhœa.** Bilious headache from torpor of liver; rheumatic headache.

Pothos fœtida.—Headache of brief duration, **in single spots, now here, now there,** with confusion; drawing in forehead, in two lines from frontal eminences to glabella; violent sneezing; bellyache here and there in single spots.

Prunus spin.—Sharp pain beginning in right side of forehead, shooting like lightning through brain and coming out at occiput; pressing-asunder headache, nearly unbearable; head heavy and dizzy.

Psorinum.—**Is always very hungry during headaches**; headaches from repelled eruption, the pain is preceded by spectres (Sil., when headache is followed by them), by dimness of sight and spots before the eyes; congestion of blood to the head, with red, hot cheeks and nose, with great anxiety every afternoon after dinner (during pregnancy); fulness in vertex as if the brain would burst out, with formication in head and flickering before eyes, afterwards very heavy sleep; pains as if the brain had not room enough in forehead when rising in the morning, better after washing and eating; **peculiar pain in occiput,** as if a piece of wood were lying on back of head, from right to left; pain like hammers striking the head from within outward, < from mental labor; headache and eruption increase in changeable weather.

Ptelea trif.—Piercing pain in brain, with giddiness and severe aching pain in stomach; piercing pain shooting through temples, with increased headache and nausea; pain from within outward, < when stooping, when going up-stairs and by walking; splitting headache, < from mental exertion, on waking, passing off after stool. **Gastric and bilious.**

Pulsatilla.—**Headaches of uterine, neuralgic, rheumatic or gastric origin,** mostly frontal or supraorbital, < by mental exertion and by warmth, especially in evening; gastric symptoms < mornings; neuralgic headache soften erratic, wandering from one part of head to the other; **pain in head going to the side lain on**; tearing pains, often semilateral, with vertigo and vomiturition; heaviness of head; obscuration of sight, photophobia, whizzing, tearing, darting, jerking pains in ears; pale face, whining mood, loss of appetite, no thirst, chilliness, anguish, palpitations; > in open air, by bandaging head; worse in the evening, during rest, and especially when sitting.

Ranunculus bulb.—Headache on vertex as if pressed asunder, < evening and going from a cold into a warm room or vice versa; pressing headache in forehead and vertex, with pressure on eyeballs and sleepiness, < by any change of temperature. Neuralgic pain in chest and abdomen.

Ranunculus scel.—Gnawing pains in vertex or either temple on a small spot; painful pressing in eyeballs; earache, with pressing and gnawing pain in head and drawing pain in teeth.

Rhus tox.—**Rheumatic headaches,** or from bathing; heat in the head from drinking beer; stupefying headache, with buzzing, formication and

throbbing, face glistening and red, restless, moving about; brain feels loose, when stepping or shaking the head; headache, must lie down, returns from the least chagrin; tearing-stitching pains, extending to the ears, root of the nose, malar bones and jaws, with painfulness of the teeth and gums; burning or beating pains; aching in the occipital protuberances; head painful to touch like a boil; on shaking head sensation as if brain were loose and struck against skull. **Rhus gl.** and **Rhus rad.** are highly praised for occipital headaches associated with rheumatic stiffness at the nape of the neck.

Robinia.—Steady headache, with sensation as if the head were full of boiling water, and when moving the head sensation as if the brain struck against the skull; sick-headache, with acidity of the stomach, eructations, and vomiting; dull frontal headache, worse by motion, with neuralgic pains in the temples.

Ruta.—Headache as if a nail were driven into head, like a stupefying pressure on whole brain; after excessive use of intoxicating drinks; pulsative pressing pain in forehead; stitching, drawing pain from forehead to temples; **cannot eat meat, it causes eructations and pruritus**; jaundice, after excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

Sabadilla. — Headache from too close attention or much thinking; pressure in head, < in forehead and both temples; after a walk, on returning to room, twisting screwing pain from right side of head to both temples, and after going to bed, spreading over whole head; returning daily; **headache > when looking fixedly upon one object** or thinking intently upon one subject; giddiness, whirling round; poor appetite, nausea after meals, helminthiasis, especially tænia; heat in forehead, followed by coldness in hairy scalp; corrosive burning point on top of head.

Salicylic acid.—Pressive pain in forehead, above right temple; throbbing on top of head, in a single spot as if struck by a hammer; nervous headache, with a bruised feeling in head, > after vomiting; dizziness, chilliness and increased action of the heart.

Sanguinaria.—The "**American sick-headache**"; anxiety with irregularities and disturbances in the circulation; rush of blood with dizziness in head, she feels as if she would fall when she attempts to rise from a sitting position, with nausea and vomiting; pains begin in occipital region, spread over head and settle over right eye; sharp lancinating, throbbing; at its acme she can bear neither sounds nor odors, she cannot bear any one to walk across the floor, for the slightest jar annoys her, burning of the soles of feet, sensible throbbing of every pulse of the body, sometimes relief from vomiting food and bile; > when remaining quiet in a darkened room and from sleep, or from pushing her head deep into the pillow. Pains may begin in the morning, increase during the day and last till evening, draw upward in rays from occiput and locate over right eye; scanty urine during the paroxysm, > by copious micturition; headache every seventh day; menstrual sick-headache with profuse flow (Sep., scanty); rheumatic headache running up posterior auricular region, with painful sensitiveness, especially to sudden sounds. Climacteric hemicrania; rose-cold.

Sarsaparilla.—**Nervous headache**; darting from occiput from behind forward to eyes, with nausea, determination of blood to the head, feet and hands cold; great debility with acid, raw, slimy taste, particularly after breakfast; desponding, gloomy disposition.

Selenium.—**Nervous headaches**, stinging over left eye, < from heat of sun, by strong odors and returning periodically every afternoon; profuse

flow of clear, limpid urine; melancholia and exhaustion; **headaches of rakes and drunkards**, great relaxation and want of tone in the walls of the stomach, deficiency of gastric juice and desire for brandy which momentarily relieves, headache < after drinking tea, lemonade, etc.

Sepia.—**Nervous and uterine headaches.** Migraine with pains over one eye of a throbbing character; deep, stitching pains which seem to be in the membranes of the brain, always shooting upward or from within outward; can bear neither light, noise nor motion, jerking of hand forward and backward; sudor hystericus. **Arthritic headaches,** < mornings, with nausea and vomiting, urine loaded with uric acid, from abdominal plethora or menstrual disturbances. **Brain-fag from one-sided mental strain,** loss of animal fluids or other depressing causes, < from any mental exertion, > after meals and from sleep; hemicrania in leucophlegmatic or anæmic women with nausea, fainting spells and spitting of much saliva (Epiphegus, neurasthenia); pains over right eye or in one temple of such severity as to make her scream, they come in such terrific shocks and jerks through head; sensation like waves rolling up and down in forehead; pulsating headache in cerebellum, beginning mornings when waking up (Natr. m., forenoon) and last till noon and evening; aversion to all food; pains < during thunderstorms, from least motion, even turning eyes, when lying on back, in-doors; > in open air, when it is pleasant, by violent motion as walking fast, after a good sleep, especially in a dark room.

Silicea.—**Headaches from nervous exhaustion**; severe pressing or shattering headache, the pain is felt in the nape of the neck, ascends to vertex, and then to supraorbital region, also from the occiput to the eyeball, especially the right one, sharp darting pains and a steady ache, the eyeball being sore and painful when revolving, worse by mental excessive strain, noise, motion, even the jarring of the room by a footstep, and also by light, **relief by heat, but not by pressure,** blindness after the headache; headache involving nape of neck, occiput, vertex and eyes, when most violent accompanied by nausea and vomiting, and passing away during sleep; obstinate morning headaches, with chilliness and nausea; hemicrania, with loud cries, nausea to fainting, subsequent obscuration of sight > by copious flow of pale, limpid urine; periodical headache every seventh day; vibratory shaking sensation in head when stepping hard, with tension in forehead and eyes; frequent sweat about the head, great sensitiveness of the scalp; falling off of the hair; rheumatic diathesis; great prostration with craving for food and < from abstinence; **paralytic weakness from defective nutrition of the nerves themselves, with oversusceptibility to nervous stimuli.**

Spigelia.—Headache commencing regularly every morning with the rising of the sun, increasing till noon, when it gradually declines with the setting of the sun, thus appearing even in cloudy weather; **sharp neuralgic pains over left eye** (Ther.), coming up from the nape of neck and over the head, then settling over left eye; sensation as if the **head were pressed open along the vertex,** or as if the brain tried to force itself out through the forehead; burning, jerking, tearing pains, < from noise or from any jarring of the body, in change of weather, especially in stormy weather; bilious vomiting at the acme of the pain; any quick movement converts the dull aching pain into acute stabbing, < from stooping; pains darting from behind forward through the eyeball, causing violent pulsating pain in left temple and over left eye; **ciliary neuralgia**; nervous headaches, < from thinking, noise or jarring and fresh air, or by lying with head low; > by pressure of the hands, from laying the head high and while sponging head, but worse after it.

Spongia.—Pressing headache in the (right) frontal eminence, from inside outward; worse while sitting, on entering a warm room after walking in open air, and from looking at anything sharply; **better when lying in a horizontal position** on back; congestive headaches from dry cold weather, after intoxication; redness of face, with anxious mien and fear; excessive mirthfulness, with inclination to sing.

Stannum.—Pains commence lightly, often after breakfast, increase gradually to great severity and then decrease again as gradually; stupefying aching pain in brain; painful jerks through left temple, forehead and cerebellum, leaving a dull pressure, < during rest, when walking in open air or raising head; > from motion. **Menstrual headaches with relief as soon as menses begin to flow** (Zinc.). Acts well in debilitated neurasthenic persons, who tire easily when talking; supraorbital neuralgia, bony structure very painful upon pressure.

Staphisagria.—Patient very sensitive to the least impression; **sensation as of a round ball in forehead, firmly seated even when shaking the head,** and hollowness in occiput; brain feels as if compressed, with paroxysmal roaring in the ears; dull feeling in head, with inability to perform any mental labor; brain aches, as if torn to pieces, morning on rising from bed, worse from motion, better from rest and warmth; it passes off with much yawning; feeling in occiput as if hollow, or as if the brain were not large enough for the space.

Strontia.—Headache beginning in the afternoon or evening, with sleepiness; backache, a pressure from epigastrium into the back, < sitting, > by walking and by pressure on abdomen, constipation. Headache commencing in neck and spreading over head (Sil.).

Sulphur.—**Heat on top of head, flushes in face, feet cold,** vertigo when going up stairs; **headache from abdominal plethora,** from suppressed skin diseases, or chronic gouty and rheumatic headaches, increased by mental exertion, motion, coughing, sneezing; periodical headaches, every seventh day; dull headache, commencing in the morning, increasing until noon or a little later and then gradually decreasing; throbbing headache at night; sick-headache, very weakening, once a week or every two weeks, pains generally lacerating, stupefying, benumbing; headache every day, as if the head would burst; nightly headache, < from slightest motion in bed; < in wet cold weather and when at rest, > from motion; hypochondriasis.

Syphilinum.—Severe neuralgic headaches, lancinating pains in occiput, < **at night, causing sleeplessness and ceasing with the coming light of morning,** < after excitement.

Tarentula.—Excessive hyperæsthesia; the least excitement irritates, to be followed by ennui and sadness; intense headache, as if thousands of needles were pricking into the brain, better by **rubbing the head against the pillow**; heat of body; indescribable distress in cardiac region, at times the heart feels as if twisted over; headache with sensation as if **cold water were poured over the head or as if cold air struck his head,** often with dyspnœa, palpitations, downheartedness and crying spells, < from stooping and from glare of light; pain in occiput as from striking with a hammer, extending to temples; convulsive trembling of body.

Tellurium.—**Violent linear pain in a small spot over left eye**; headache comes and leaves suddenly; brain feels as if beaten, on slightest movement; pains short, sharp and defined.

Terebinthina.—**Nervous headaches,** relieved by free micturition; pain dull or shooting, throbbing on vertex or over whole head; great fulness and

pressure in head, coming or going, with vomiturition; painful drawing, extending gradually from neck to occiput, from whence it spreads to forehead.

Thea.—Excessively disagreeable headache, with throbbing of the carotids, general tremor, palpitations, and oppression of chest.

Theridion.—Very severe headache with nausea and vomiting, like **seasickness**, and with shaking chills; **sunstroke**; headache in the beginning of every motion, cannot bear the least noise; throbbing frontal headache or behind the eyes, extending in the occiput; heaviness of the head, as if she had something else upon it; feeling as if vertex did not belong to her, as if separated from rest of body and could be lifted up; flickering before eyes, then blurring; nausea by closing eyes and by noise; weakness, trembling, coldness, anxiety.

Thuja.—Headache on left side, as if a convex button were pressed upon part; pain in vertex as if a nail were driven in, > by motion in open air, by looking upward and by bending head backward, < from tea, sexual excesses, overheating, painlessness of the part of head on which he lies, < at night with sleeplessness from severity of pain; **clavus hystericus** with sensation as if a nail were driven into vertex or into one or the other of the frontal eminences, < afternoon and from 3 to 4 A. M., > in motion and after sweat; intense, stabbing neuralgic pains, nearly unbearable, even producing unconsciousness, pains begin about the face, about malar bones and eyes and go back towards head; melancholia; sycosis.

Ustilago.—Frequent attacks of vertigo, things whirl before eyes, are double, or **white specks before eyes, blotting out everything else**; feeling of fulness of head with dull, pressive frontal headache; pain on top and side of head, < from motion, at night; aching pelvic pains; persistent aching and soreness of left ovary; climaxis.

Valeriana.—**Headache in sunshine,** appearing suddenly as in jerks; stinging or pressing in forehead, extending to orbits, face pale, < evening at rest and in open air, > from movement, in room and when changing position; frequent and increased micturition, jerking and twitching of legs.

Veratrum alb.—**Neuralgia in the head**, with indigestion, features sunken; paroxysms in various parts of the brain, partly as if bruised, partly pressure; violent pains drive to despair, great prostration, fainting, with cold sweat and great thirst; cold sensation and pressure on vertex, generally attended by pain in stomach, **relieved by pressing on vertex with hand** (Meny.); nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa; habitual coldness and deficiency of vital reaction.

Veratrum vir.—Violent throbbing headache; heat and fulness from nape of neck (Sil.) into forehead, with throbbing of cerebral vessels and carotids; flushed face, ringing in ears, diplopia; sensitiveness to light and sound; derangement of stomach; oppressed breathing; palpitations; weakness and diminished sensation in limbs, with spasms and tendency to paralysis; exceedingly quick pulse.

Viburnum opulus.—Dull, throbbing, frontal headache, extending to eyeballs, < from any mental effort and > by moving about; vertigo with inclination to turn to the left, with profuse flow of clear watery urine.

Vipera.—Occipital headache; vertigo and vomiting, nearly loses vision; persistent headache for several days.

Viscum alb.—Sensation as if whole skull would be raised up; **constant vertigo, even in bed**; head confused; shooting tearing pains in the temples, frequently recurring; heat and redness of face.

Zincum met.—**Brain-fag, nervous exhaustion**; chlorotic headaches;

chronic headaches, deep-seated, maddening pains, with trembling **hand and** fidgety feet; stinging, tearing headache, < on side of head, by wine and after dinner, > during menses, but pains return afterwards; **chlorotic headaches in patients saturated with iron**; pressure on top of head and forehead; dizziness, nausea with vomiting of bile; irregular menses, amenorrhœa; anorexia with constipation, or hard, small, dry stools; internal headaches, semilateral, in forehead or occiput, < in warm room, after eating and from even small quantity of wine; hair falls out and scalp remains sensitive and sore.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Aconite.—Headache, burning as if the brain were agitated by boiling water. (Glon., as in waves); sunstroke from sleeping in the rays of the sun; > by copious urination.

Æthusa cyn.—Violent pain as if the brain were dashed to pieces, with a desire to have a band fastened tightly around the head. (Acid pic., Arg. nit.)

Agaricus.—Pain as if sharp ice touched the head or cold needles pierced it; nervous headaches from overwork at desk. Head falls backward from feeling of weight in occiput.

Agnus castus.—Contracting headaches from sexual debility after excesses, > by looking at one point. (Puls., Con., from suppressed sexual excitement; Sep., with desire for an embrace.)

Allium cepa.—Headache ceases during menses and returns after their cessation, with sensation as if whole head were wrapped in hot cloths.

Aloe.—Painful hæmorrhoidal headaches alternating with pains in back; downward and inward pressing pain in forehead, incapacity for exertion; constipation; < from heat, > from cold applications.

Alumen.—Headache < by drinking cold water (Bism., Dig.).

Alumina.—Lacerating pain, increasing when going to bed and only ceasing when rising in the morning.

Ammonium carb.—Violent headache after walking in the fresh air; sensation of looseness in brain, as if the brain fell towards side to which he leaned; nervous headaches, < pressing teeth together; great aversion to water.

Anacardium.—The students' headache from overwork, > by eating and rest.

Antimonium crud.—Violent headache after bathing in river (Canth., headache from washing and bathing; Lac. ac., > by bathing); headaches from saburra.

Apis mell.—Periodical; brain feels tired as if gone to sleep.

Argentum met.—Frontal headache and dyspepsia of business men; painful sensation of emptiness in head; pains gradually increasing and then ceasing suddenly, renewed every day at noon.

Argentum nit.—Brain-fag; dull, chronic headaches of mental workers, > by tying handkerchief tightly around head (Æth.); sensation as if the bones of the skull separated and the body expanded.

Arnica.—Burning heat of head, rest of body cool, > by nosebleed; perfect quiet wanted on account of severity of pain.

Arsenicum.—Headache better from cold applications, otherwise heat preferred, also by walking in fresh air. Periodicity.

Aurum fol.—Headache better by keeping head warm, < at night; gummata inside and outside.

Belladonna.—Pains commence suddenly, gradually increase to great severity and cease suddenly (Arg. met., Plat., Stann., Stram., Stront., the

same, but gradual diminution; Sabin., suddenly appearing and slowly disappearing); headache < when lying down with head low and in open air; > by bending head backward and by covering head (Ars., Sil., Phos.; < by covering head: Glon., Led.); head hot, feet cold.

Berberis.—Pressing, tearing pain in occiput, as if scalp were too small and brain too large.

Bismuth.—Headache returning every winter, alternating with gastralgia and a sore burning spot on the spine (Alumen, Dig.).

Borax.—Headache < after nosebleed (Melilot., >).

Bovista.—Sensation as if head swelled to a great size; headache right side morning, left evening; menstrual headache; vertigo before and after headache.

Bromium.—Headache after drinking milk; left-sided migraine.

Bryonia.—Headache from washing face when perspiring; pain in head < on side lain on (Phos. ac., Puls.).

Bufo.—Sensation as if two iron hands compressed temples, or from eyebrows to cerebellum, > from nosebleed; < after breakfast.

Cactus grand.—Feeling as if head were compressed in a vise and that it would burst from severity of pain; commencing mornings, gradually increasing as the day advances, < at night and from any excitement; > by quiet rest and after vomiting; melancholia; > from copious epistaxis.

Calcarea carb.—Icy coldness in and on head (*Agar.*, pointed ice pierces head; Lac defl., Veratr., icy coldness; *Hep.*, as if forehead were touched by an icy-cold hand); headache > on closing eyes, from tight bandaging; < from overlifting; chronic headaches from brain-fag.

Calcarea phos.—Headache of school-children (Natr. m.), severest pain in or near the sutures, which are, even in health, the most sensitive parts of skull.

Camphora.—Headache better by thinking on it (Ox. ac., < by thinking on it; Helon., < by thinking on something else; Piper meth., > as long as he thinks on something else).

Cannabis Ind.—Sensation as if top of head were opening and shutting (Caust., constant succession of shocks and jerks in head), > by passing flatus both ways, by coffee.

Cannabis sat.—Sensation as if drop of cold water fell on this or that spot of the skull; sleeplessness from general heat.

Cantharis.—Headache from washing or bathing; feels hungry after cessation of pains; urinary troubles; hair falls out when combing.

Carbo veg.—Insatiable thirst for cold water; congestion of head from overheated rooms, > followed by nosebleed; oversensitiveness of hearing.

Carburetum sulph.—Headache after stool (Ox. ac., relief after stool; Con., headache caused by too small but frequent stools, with tenesmus; Coca, violent pains deep in frontal region, on coughing or straining at stool; Aloe, headache after insufficient stool, with abdominal pains; Cobalt., feeling as if the head enlarged during stool).

Causticum.—Torpid gout (Colch., gout in vigorous constitutions); constant succession of shocks and jerks through the head.

Cedron.—Quotidian periodicity at same hour; eyes burn as if on fire.

Chamomilla.—Pressure from within outward, even during sleep.

Chelidonium.—Sensation of coldness in occiput, ascending from nape of neck, < from moving, > at rest; bilious headaches.

China.—Headache > by moving head up and down; intense throbbing headache from loss of animal fluids, > by moving head.

Chininum ars.—Headache regularly at midnight; she abhors cold water (Amm. carb.); ringing in ears, lachrymation, nausea and vomiting.

Cicuta—Headache > by sitting erect or by emission of flatus; concussion of brain and its chronic effects.

Cimicifuga.—Headache of drunkards and students; menstrual headaches from within outward; obstinate sleeplessness.

Cina.—Headache before and after epileptic attacks (Cupr., after it); color-blindness and indistinct vision, partly > by rubbing.

Cobaltum.—Headache when getting up from sitting; feeling as if head enlarged during stool, with vertigo and weakness.

Coca.—Brain-fag; occipital headache, as if occiput were in a vise from ear to ear.

Cocculus.—Menstrual headaches, with vertigo and nausea; brain-fag, with feeling of emptiness in head; pain in occiput as if opening and shutting door.

Coffea.—Head feels too small, < from motion, noise and light, renewed or < after eating, after having been intoxicated.

Colchicum.—Arthritic headaches, deep-seated in cerebellum, < from mental exertion.

Colocynthis.—Intermittent, paroxysmal, bilious or gouty headaches of great severity, > by firm pressure and by lying on affected side; sweat smells vinous and urine foul during interval, clear during paroxysm and copious.

Conium.—Worse when sitting, > when erect (Cic.); sensation of something loose in brain.

Crocus.—Headache and all other symptoms < at time of menses; climaxis.

Corallia.—Sensation as if wind were blowing through skull when moving head quickly or shaking it.

Cuprum.—Headache after epileptic fit; brain-fag; sensation as if cold water were poured upon his head; cold hands and feet.

Cyclamen.—Blind headache with glittering sparks before eyes; great vertigo, in chlorotic women.

Diadema aranea.—Headache at regular hours, has to lie down, with sensation on rising as if head and hands were bloated and swollen.

Dulcamara.—Headache with icy coldness of body; dull pains as if he had a board pressed on forehead, < before midnight and when lying quiet, < when talking (Eup. perf.).

Epiphegus.—Asthenopia, neurasthenia, < from rising up and walking out, > after a good sleep; constant spitting of viscid saliva.

Eupatorium perf.—Tertian intermittent headache when awaking mornings; feeling of great weight in head, especially occiput; > by conversation (Dulc., Piper meth.).

Eupatorium purp.—Migraine with persistent sensation as if falling to the left, with dizziness all over.

Ferrum ac.—Forehead free from pain and cool to touch, while other parts of head suffer from piercing pains.

Ferrum phos.—Headaches of children, with feeling of mental and bodily weariness; feels easily played out.

Gelsemium.—Patient finds himself getting blind before the headache, hates to speak or to be spoken to during headaches, > from copious micturition and after sleeping.

Glonoinum.—Violent headache with menses, < by motion, > from bandaging head, feet cold; headache from recent exposure to sun; long-

lasting occipital headache, must lie with head and trunk high; > by warmth (Cimicif., Natr. carb., Nux v., Val.).

Graphites.—Fat, anæmic, herpetic patients, suffering from spinal irritation.

Guaiacum.—Gout in head, gets up with headache and sharp stitches in brain.

Helonias.—Uterine and hysterical headaches, > by motion or mental exertion, but return when either is desisted from.

Hepar.—Sensation of weight at the back of eyeballs, with feeling as if eyes would be drawn back into the head; wabbling as of water in the brain (Acon., hot water).

Hypericum.—Concussion of brain (Cic.); sensation as if whole brain would be pressed asunder, undulatory morning headaches (Sulph., evening.).

Indium.—Great sleepiness during headache.

Iris vers.—Sick-headache of gastric or hepatic origin, always beginning with blur before eyes (Gels.), and followed by intensely sour vomiting.

Juglans cin.—Terribly sharp pains in occiput.

Kali bichrom.—Blindness before the headache, which disappears as headache increases (*Lach.*, blue vision precedes headache, sallow face; *Natr. m.*, headache begins by blinding eyes; *Psor.*, headache preceded by dimness of sight, flickering and spots before eyes; *Gels.*, blindness before headache; *Stram.*, dim sight and deafness before headache). Semilateral headache in small spots, sharp stitches in bones, cold sensation about heart.

Kali iod.—Sensation of coldness in affected part, which feels hot to touch, > by heat; coryza.

Kalmia.—Sun-headache, shooting from nape up into head; neuralgic paroxysmal pains, especially right side (*Glon.*, congestive, steady pain), > by profuse micturition.

Kreosotum.—Headache after debauch (Nux v.), especially felt mornings on awaking.

Lac caninum.—Migraine from nape to forehead, icy coldness of body, not relieved by heat.

Lac defloratum.—Frontal throbbing headache in anæmic women, cannot sit still, must walk, fainting.

Lac felinum.—Excruciating headache so that she runs from room to room.

Lachesis.—Pains relieved as soon as menses flow; burning in vertex during climaxis; frontal headache, faint on rising, mental and bodily exhaustion.

Lachnanthes.—Head feels enlarged, as if split open with a wedge from without inward.

Laurocerasus.—Sensation of icy coldness on vertex, then in forehead and nape of neck down to small of back, after which all the pains in head disappear.

Ledum.—Cannot bear having head covered.

Lilium.—Blurred sight with headache from right to left, with pressing outward as if contents would be pressed out through every aperture; copious micturition.

Lithium carb.—Headache ceases while eating, but returns and remains till food is again taken (*Psor.*, is always hungry during headaches).

Lycopodium.—Headache from brain-overwork and worry, > by weeping and after breakfast.

Menyanthes.—Pains > by pressing the hands firmly upon the parts, but headache returns when pressure is removed (Sil., heat relieves; Arg. nit., tight bandaging relieves).

Natrum carb.—Sun-headache or from artificial light, > by mental labor.

Natrum mur.—School-children's headache (Calc. phos.); malarial, < at seaside.

Nitric acid.—Neuralgia of head, < from rattling of wagons or stepping hard.

Nux moschata.—Head feels too large and heavy for the body; brain feels loose, wabbling.

Nux vomica.—After debauch sensation as if skull would split, < on awaking.

Opium.—Somnolence and atonic dyspepsia of drunkards.

Oxalic acid.—Headache before and during stool, which is solid, in chunks.

Oleander.—Headache > by looking cross-eyed.

Palladium.—Headache across the top of head, from one ear to the other, > after sleep.

Paris quad.—Eyeballs pain on slightest attempt of motion; sensation as if protruding eyes were drawn back by a thread into the middle of the brain (Hep.).

Petroleum.—Nervous headaches and seasickness; vertigo on rising, often with bilious vomiting.

Phellandrium.—Pressure at vertex, with weak and aching eyes, intolerance of light and sound; > by eating (Lith., Psor.).

Phosphoric acid.—Occipital headache and pain in nape of neck from neurasthenia; headache of school-children and young ladies; diarrhœa.

Phosphorus.—Washerwomen's headache; senile cerebral atrophy; brain-fag from mental overwork and constant strain of eyes; salivation with headache (Epiph.).

Phytolacca.—Headache of gouty old people or of syphilitic patients; sensation as if brain were bruised when stepping from a high step to the ground; < wet weather.

Picric acid.—Headache and eyes < from artificial light (Natr. carb.); feeling as if brain were too large for cranium, > by bandaging head tightly (Meny.) and by fresh air; heaviness of legs, as if they were made of lead.

Piper meth.—Headache > when thinking of something else (Helon.).

Platina.—Neuralgic headaches from sexual sphere; expansion.

Podophyllum.—Headache alternating with diarrhœa (Rhus, headache followed by griping in bowels; Formica, pains shifting from stomach to vertex).

Psorinum.—Always hungry during headaches; pain in occiput as if a piece of wood were lying on back of head.

Pulsatilla.—Gastric and neuralgic headaches; violent unilateral pain behind one ear as if a nail were driven in it (Coff., one-sided headache, as from a nail driven in it; Formica, Thuja: as from a nail driven in vertex); passive congestion, pale face, palpitations.

Rhus tox.—Rheumatic headaches as from bathing; brain feels loose.

Sabadilla.—Better when looking fixedly upon one object.

Sanguinaria.—Pain unbearable, except by kneeling down and holding the hand tight to the floor or by pressure upon eyeballs; migraine every seventh day; hyperæsthesia of all senses.

Sanicula.—Wandering headache; pain changing place on head, wherever he puts his finger on, > in cool air; pain extending from head to stomach.

Selenium.—Headache after drinking tea (neurasthenic headaches often > by a cup of strong tea).

Sepia.—Stinging pain from within outward, with contraction of pupils, < by violent motion and in open air, < in closed room; > after sufficient sleep (also Gels., Pallad; < after sleep, Cocc., Lach.; headache felt during sleep: Cham.; painless beating in head, with fear of going to sleep: Nux m.).

Silicea.—Blindness after headache, from nervous exhaustion, will-power strong (Picric ac., exhaustion and no will-power); erethism conjoined with exhaustion; > from warm bandaging (Magn. carb., Magn. phos.) and by profuse urination.

Spigelia.—Neuralgic and rheumatic headaches, eyeballs involved, < by stooping; headache rises and declines with the sun; when moving facial muscles sensation as if head would split. Gouty pains and stiffness of joints.

Staphisagria. — Emotional headache with feeling of a round ball seated on forehead, even when shaking head, > by resting head on hand (Sang.).

Stannum.—Neurasthenic headaches, > from motion in open air.

Strontia.—Headache when wrapping head up.

Sulphur.—Abdominal plethora (Sep.); gouty and rheumatic headaches; periodical headaches.

Tarantula.—Headache as if a large quantity of cold water were poured on head, > by pressure or by rubbing head against pillow; great distress in cardiac region.

Theridion.—Feeling as if vertex did not belong to her, as if separated from rest of body and could be lifted up; sunstroke; seasickness; noise aggravates nausea and dizziness.

Thuja.—Left side feels as if convex button were pressed in; pain in vertex as if a nail were driven in (Helleb., Staph.); part on which he lies is painful (Bry., Puls., Phos. ac.); pains go from before backward.

Veratrum alb.—Neuralgia in head, unbearable, with cold sweat, > by pressing hand on vertex and by copious urination.

Veratrum vir.—Excessive congestion to head, flushed face, diplopia, ringing ears; hyperæsthesia of senses.

Viscum alb.—Constant vertigo, even in bed; sensation as if whole skull would be raised up.

Zincum.—Chronic deep-seated headaches from nervous exhaustion and brain-fag.

PERIODICAL HEADACHES: *Arsen.*, better from cold applications. *Nux v.*, with sour or bitter vomiting and sensation as if skull would split. *Coff.*, as if a nail were driven in brain. *Bry.*, dull, stupefying brain. *Phos.*, humming and roaring in head. *Sulph.*, *Sang.*, *Iris*, migraine every week. *Nicc.*, headache returns every two weeks. *Cedr.*, quotidian headache at same hour with great regularity. *Chin. sulph.*, febris intermittens larvata.

CAUSES.—Bathing: Ant. crud., Calc., Canth., Puls., Rhus; **bodily exertion:** Calc. phos., Chin. ars., Epiph., Lach.; **brain-fag,** mental overwork: Agar., Anac., Arg. nit., Aur., Calc. phos., Cimicif., Coca, Cupr., Iris, Lyc., Lach., Magn. carb., Magn. phos., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Nux, Phys., Phos., Picr. ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **coffee, abuse of:** Acet. ac., Arg. nitr., Bell., Caust., Cham., Cocc., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux, Paull., Puls.; **cold, from:** Acon., Ant. tart., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Coff., Coloc., Nux, Puls.; **dissipation, from:** Ant. crud., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Chin., Cimicif., Coff., Ipec., Kreos., Nitr. ac., Nux, Paull., Phos., Rhus, Ruta, Sel., Spong.; **draughts, from:** Acon., Bell., Chin., Coloc., Nux; **drinks, cold, from:** Acon., Ars., Bell., Natr. carb., Puls.; **errors of refraction:** Epiph., Gels., Onosm., Phys., Santon.; **heat or getting overheated:** Acon., Amm. carb.,

Bar., Bell., Brom., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Glon., Ign., Ipec., Sil.; **injuries to head:** Arn., Cic., Hyper., Merc., Petr., Rhus; **mental emotions:** Arg., Arn., Aur., Cham., Coff., Coloc., Gels., Glon., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Rhus, Staph.; **mental exertion:** Amm. picr., Aran., Aur., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Chin. ars., Cina, Cocc., Coff., Colch., Elaps, Guarea, Ign., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux, Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Phys., Ptel., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **night-watching, from:** Bry., Calc., Cocc., Lach., Nux, Puls., Sulph.; **weather, bad, from:** Bry., Carb. v., Nux, Rhod., Rhus, Veratr.

CHARACTER.—**Anæmic:** Ars., Chin., Cina, Fer., Lac defl., Natr. m., Nux v., Sulph.; **arthritic:** Arn., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Caps., Caust., Coloc., Ign., Ipec., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Spig., Veratr., Zinc., **catarrhal:** Acon., All. cep., Alum., Amm. m., Ant. crud., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Cimicif., Dulc., Gels., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux, Puls., Sulph.; **congestive:** Acon., Ailanth., Alum., Amm. carb., Amyl nitr., Arn., Asclep., Aur., Bell., Bry., Bufo, Cact., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Cimicif., Cocc., Curare, Dig., Fer., Fer. phos., Gels., Glon., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Lil., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Melilot., Nux, Op., Phos., Puls., Psor., Rhus, Sang., Spong., Veratr., Veratr. vir.; **gastric:** Acet. ac., Acon., Æsc., Anac., Ant. tart., Arn., Asar., Bell., Berb., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Cocc., Coloc., Eup. perf., Iris, Lach., Leptan., Lyc., Natr. sulph., Nux m., Nux, Ptel., Puls , Sang., Sep.; **hysterical:** Asa., Aur., Bell., Caps., Cocc., Helon., Hep., Ign., Iris, Lach., Magn. carb., Magn. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plat., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Stict., Val., Veratr.; **malarial:** Ars., Chin., Chin. ars , Chin. sulph., Cedr., Gels., Natr. m.; **menstrual:** Bov., Brom., Calc., Cimicif., Cocc., Fer. phos., Gels., Graph., Helon., Lach., Natr. m., Puls., Sang., Sep., Stann.; **nervous:** Acet. ac., Acon., Agar., Agn., Amm. carb., Anac., Arg. nit., Asar., Asclep., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caps., Caust., Caul., Cham., Chin., Cic., Cimicif., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Con., Epiph., Gels., Graph., Helon., Hyosc., Ign., Iris, Kali phos., Magn. phos., Melilot., Mosch., Onosm., Op., Petr., Phos., Plat., Sang., Sarsap., Sel., Sep., Sil., Spig., Zinc., Zinc. val.; **neuralgic:** Æsc., Amm. carb., Ars., Cact., Cedr., Chin., Coff., Gels., Nitr. ac., Plat., Puls., Spig.; **rheumatic:** Acon., Amm. m., Bell., Berb., Bry., Cact., Cham., Chin., Caust., Cimicif., Dulc., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Led., Lyc., Magn. m., Merc., Nitr. ac , Nux, Phos., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sang., Sep., Spig., Stict., Sulph.; **sick** (migraine): Alum., Anac., Apis, Aranea, Arg. nitr., Asa., Bell., Calc. phos., Coloc., Caul., Cimicif., Eup. purp., Gels., Helon., Ign., Indium, Iris, Kali bi., Mosch., Nux m., Nux, Par. q., Paull., Plat., Sang., Sep., Sil., Tarent., Val., Zinc.; **uterine:** Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Chin., Caul., Cimicif., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Dulc., Helon., Lach., Magn. m., Nux, Puls., Plat., Spig., Veratr.

LOCATION.—**Brain:** Bry., Canth., Cic., Mosch., Phyt., Stann.; **brain, base of:** Æsc., Bapt., Natr. sulph.; **ears, behind;** Asar.; **eyes:** Agar., Apis, Bism., Dig., Sil., Ther.; **eyes, over:** All. cep., Ant. crud., Apis, Bar., Calc., Chion., Cic., Euony., Iris, Kali bi., Lil., Lob., Lyssin, Onosm., Phell., Puls., Sep.: **eye, left, over:** Acon., Ars., Brom., Caul., Chion., Ipec., Kali iod., Lach., Lil., Merc., Nux j., Nux m., Onosm., Phos., Sel., Sep., Spig., Tell., Ther.; **eye, right, over:** Agn., Carbol. ac., Crot. tigl., Ign., Sang.; **forehead:** Acet. ac., Acon., Æsc., Æth., Aloe, Amb., Amm. br., Amm. carb., Amyl nitr., Anac., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Apis, Aran., Arg. nit., Ars., Bad., Bapt., Bar., Bell., Berb., Bism., Bov., Bry., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Cham., Chimaph., Chin., Chin. ars., Cic., Cina, Cinnab., Chion., Cobalt., Coca, Coccion., Cocc., Coloc., Corall. rubr., Dig., Dulc., Epiph., Euony., Eupat., Fer., Fer. iod., Fer. phos., Glon., Grat., Guaiac., Helon., Kali bi., Kalm., Kreos., Lac defl.,

Lachn., Leptan., Lob., Lyc., Lyssin, Merc. cor., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Oleand., Pallad., Par. q., Phos., Picr. ac., Plumb., Pod., Prun., Puls., Ran., Robin., Ruta, Sabad., Spong., Stann., Ther., Ust., Vibur.; **hemicrania**: Æth., Amyl nitr., Ant. tart., Apis, Arg., Ars., Asa., Bell., Bov., Brom., Bry., Cact., Caps., Cic., Chin. ars., Coccion., Coff., Elaps, Eup., Guarea, Graph., Ipec., Merc. biniod., Plat., Puls., Salicyl. ac., Sang., Sarsap., Sep., Spig., Spong., Thuj.; **nape of neck**: Æth., Alum., Cocc., Fer., Sil.; **nose, root of**: Bapt., Bism,, Cina, Dulc., Ign., Lach.; **occiput**: Æsc., Æth., Amm.m., Amyl nit., Anac., Bapt., Berb., Calc. ars., Camph., Cann. ind., Cann. sat., Canth., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cedr., Chel., Chin., Chin. ars., Cic., Cimicif., Cina, Coca, Cocc., Colch., Con., Guarea, Dig., Dulc., Elaps, Eup., Fer., Form., Gels., Graph., Guaiac., Helleb., Ign., Jug., Kali br., Kali iod., Led., Melilot., Merc. per., Merc. cor., Merc. biniod., Mosch. Natr. carb., Natr.m., Onosm., Petr., Phos., Pod., Psor., Prun., Rhus gl., Rhus tox., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Vip.; **parietal**: Cann. sat., Canth., Chin., Chin. ars., Cinnab., Coca, Colch., Cycl., Elaps, Eup.purp., Hep., Hippom., Kalm., Lac can., Lyc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux, Phos., Phys., Puls., Thuj., Ust.; **side lain on**: Bry., Phos. ac., Puls., Thuj.; **spots, in**: Agar., Cann. sat., Helon., Ign., Kali bi., Kalm., Nux m., Ran. scel., Tell.; **temples**: Acet. ac., Æsc., Agar., Agn., Aloe, Amm. carb., Amm.m., Amyl nitr., Apis, Aran., Arg., Asar., Asclep., Bapt., Bell., Berb., Brom., Bufo, Carbol.ac., Caul., Chel., Chin., Cina, Cobalt., Coloc., Cycl., Dulc., Epiph., Eup., Guaiac., Helon., Indium, Jatr., Kali iod., Lac can., Lachn., Led., Lith., Lob., Lyssin, Magn. m., Mez., Mosch., Naja, Nitr.ac., Nux m., Par. q., Phell., Phys., Phyt., Plumb., Pod., Ptel., Ran. scel., Robin., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Stann.; **vertex**: Acet.ac., Alum., Amb., Arn., Bar., Bov., Brom., Cact., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Caps., Dig., Elaps, Fer. phos., Helon., Hyper., Kali bi., Laur., Lith., Lyssin, Magn. carb., Melilot., Meny., Merc. cor., Naja, Nicc., Pallad., Par. q., Phell., Phos., Phys., Phyt., Psor., Ran. scel., Sil., Tereb., Thuj., Ust., Veratr.

PAINS.—Aching: Acet. ac., Acon., Anac., Arn., Ars., Asa., Aur., Bell., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carb.an., Carb.v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Chin.sulph., Cic., Cimicif., Cocc., Corn., Dig., Dulc., Fer., Ign., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Lil., Merc., Mez., Natr.carb., Natr.m., Petr., Phell., Phos., Plat., Sep., Stann., Staph., Sulph.; **boring**: Amm. carb., Amm. m., Ars., Bell., Bism., Calc., Chin. ars., Cocc., Coloc., Dulc., Eup. purp., Hep., Ign., Iris, Laur., Magn. carb., Merc., Mez., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Sep., Spig., Stann., Staph., Zinc.; **burning**: Acon., Ailanth., Amm.carb., Apis, Arg., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Canth., Carb.v., Caust., Cocc., Coloc., Dulc., Eug., Graph., Helleb., Helon., Kali carb., Lach., Merc. sol., Phos., Phos. ac., Phell., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Spig., Stann., Sulph. ac , Veratr.; **buzzing**: Acon., Aur., Bar., Calc., Carb.v., Caust., Cocc., Dulc., Graph., Helleb., Kali carb., Lach., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.; **constrictive, compressive**: Acon., Anac., Asar., Asa., Bar., Bufo, Cact., Camph., Cann. sat., Carbol. ac., Caul., Chin., Coca, Coloc., Graph., Grat., Hyosc., Ipec., Lach., Laur., Meny., Merc., Mosch., Natr. m., Par. q., Petr., Phos., Phos.ac., Plumb., Puls., Stann., Staph., Val., Veratr.; **crampy**: Acon., Amb., Ang., Arn., Calc., Carb.v., Chin., Colch., Coloc., Ign., Mez., Nux m., Nux, Phos., Phos. ac., Petr., Plat., Sep., Stann., Stram., Zinc.; **cutting**: Arn., Bell., Con., Fer. iod., Lac can.; **darting**: Amb., Anac., Arn., Bell., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Eup., Ign., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lac can., Lyc., Magn. carb., Nitr. ac., Nux, Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Pod., Sulph., **drawing**: Apis, Arg., Colch., Guaiac., Kreos., Ruta, Tereb.; **lancinating**: Æsc., Bufo, Curare, Dig., Elaps, Hep., Kali iod., Magn. carb., Sang.; **pressing**: Acon., Æth., Ambr., Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Arg., Arn., Bapt., Bell.,

Berb., Bism., Bufo, Cact., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Cham., Cic., Cocc., Colch., Corall., Dulc., Epiph., Eup. purp., Fer., Glon., Helleb., Helon., Hep., Hip-pom., Hyosc., Ign., Kalm., Kreos., Lach., Lachn., Lil., Lob., Lyssin, Magn. carb., Mosch., Naja, Natr. carb., Natr. sulph., Nicc , Nux m., Nux, Oleand., Op., Petr., Phys., Phyt., Piper meth., Plat., Plumb., Ran. bulb., Ruta, Sabad., Sil., Spong., Tereb., Ust., Valer., Veratr.; **pulsating** (throbbing): Æth., Amm. carb., Apis, Ap. vir., Bell., Brom., Bufo, Cact., Calc., Camph., Cann. ind., Caps., Cham., Chin., Chin. sulph., Crocc., Curare, Dig., Eup., Eup. purp., Fer., Glon., Guaiac., Helon., Iris, Kali bi., Kali carb., Kalm., Lac defl., Lac fel., Lach., Led., Melilot., Natr. m., Nicc., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Op., Petr., Phos., Picr. ac., Rhus, Ruta, Sang., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Tereb., Ther., Veratr. vir., Vibur.; **roaring**: Acon., Aur., Bar., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Dulc., Graph., Kali carb., Lach., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Stann., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.; **shooting**: Acet. ac., Chel., Cinnab., Corn., Iris, Jug., Kali carb., Kalm., Lac can., Magn. phos., Plumb., Prun., Ptel., Sep., Tereb.; **sore, ulcerative**: Acon., Amm. carb., Ars., Bor., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Ign., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn., Mang., Mez., Natr. m., Nux, Oleand., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Sabin., Sep., Stront , Sulph., Zinc.; **stitching**: Acon., Æth., Asclep., Bapt., Bry., Canth., Caps., Caust., Cham , Chin., Eup. purp., Guaiac., Kali carb., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Magn. mur., Magn phos , Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m , Nicc., Nitr. ac., Nux, Petr., Plat., Ptel., Puls., Rhus, Sel., Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann., Staph., Sulph.; **stupefying**: Acon., Æsc., Agar., Alum., Amb., Arn., Bov., Bry., Calc., Cann. ind., Carb. an., Cic., Cina, Helleb., Hyosc., Lyssin, Laur , Magn., Magn. phos., Merc., Mosch., Natr. m., Phos., Phys , Plat., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Thea; **tearing**: Agn. cast., Amb., Anac., Ars., Aur., Bell., Berb., Bry , Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Chin. ars., Cina, Colch., Coloc., Con., Guaiac., Kreos., Lach., Lachn., Led., Lyc., Merc. corr., Merc. sol., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux, Op., Phos., Plat., Puls., Spig., Staph., Sulph.; **tensive**: Ant. tart., Apis, Arn., Ars., Asa., Bell., Cann. sat., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Clem., Graph., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Op., Petr., Puls., Sil., Spig., Stann., Stront., Sulph., Veratr.; **throbbing**: see pulsating; **within outward**: Acon., Amyl nitr., Ant. crud., Arn., Bell., Bism , Bry., Chin., Corall., Dulc., Epiph., Fer., Lach., Lil. t., Lob., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Oleand , Ptel., Ran., Sep., Spig.; **without inward**: Asar. can., Bapt., Cocc., Helleb , Helon., Lachn., Piper meth , Plat

SENSATIONS.—Air, sensation as if a current of were rushing through or over: Aur., Colch , Corall , Petr. Puls., Sabin., Tarent., Zinc.; **band around head**: Amm., Brom., Anac., Carbol. ac., Gels., Merc., Nitr. ac., Plat.; **bruised**: Bov , Cobalt., Gels., Ipec., Magn. carb., Petr., Phyt., Veratr.; **burst, as if head would**: Amm. carb., Cact., Caps., Cedr., Chin., Coff., Con., Glon., Kali bi., Kreos., Melilot., Natr. m., Oleand., Psor., Sulph.; **coldness in**: Acon., Agar., Arn , Asar., Bell., Berb., Calc , Calc. phos., Cann. sat., Chel., Cupr., Dulc., Grat., Hyper., Laur., Mosch., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Tarent , Veratr.; **cracking**: Coff., Dig , Puls., Sep.; **emptiness of**: Arg., Caust., Con., Corall., Cupr., Staph., Thuj.; **enlargement of**: Arg. nit , Bapt., Berb., Bov., Cimicif., Cobalt., Corall., Gels., Glon., Lachn., Merc. sol., Nux m., Par. q., Picr. ac., Piper meth., Psor ; **eyeball as if drawn back into head**: Ast., Bov., Cham., Crot tigl., Hep., Par. q., Plum , Rhod., Sil., Strych., Sulph.; **fulness of**: Acon., Æsc., Amm. carb , Bry., Cobalt., Con., Corn., Fer., Gels.. Helon., Iris, Lil., Merc. sol., Picr. ac., Piper meth., Psor., Tereb , Ust.; **heaviness** (includes weight): Aloe, Amyl nitr., Arn., Bism , Bry., Cact., Calc. ars., Cann. sat., Canth., Cham., Cic , Eup., Fer. iod., Grat., Helleb., Lil., Magn. mur., Mosch., Naja., Natr. m., Nux, Oleand., Op , Phos., Picr. ac., Plumb., Puls., Ther.; **ice, of**:

Agar., *Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Hyper.; **jerks**: Caust., Cham., Kali carb., Sep., Stann., Val.; **looseness of brain**: Amm. carb., Bar., Carb. an., Cic., Con., Croc., Dig., Guaiac., Hyosc., Laur., Natr. m., Nux m., Stann., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **lump in brain**: Con., Veratr.; **nail driven or pressed into head**: Coff., Hep., Mosch., Nicc., Nux, Ruta, Thuj.; **needles piercing the brain**: Agar., Apis, Tarent.; **numbness**: Graph., Petr., Plat.; **plug in brain**: Acon., Anac., Asa., Carb. v., Cocc., Dulc., Helleb., Hep., Ign., Kreos., Natr. m., Oleand., Plat., Rhus, Sulph. ac.; **separation of bones of skull**: Arg. nit., Arn., Cedr., Hyper., Meny., Merc. sol.; **shocks**: Bapt., Cann. ind., Caust., Coca, Curare, Glon., Laur., Lob., Nux, Pod., Sep.; **shocks, electric**: All. cep., Natr. sulph.; **soreness of external head**: Acon., Alum., Arn., Arg., Ars., Asar., Bell., Cact., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Cinnab., Fer. phos., Graph., Guaiac., Hep., Kreos., Lyc., Lyssin, Magn. carb., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac , Nux, Phos., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.; **splinters driven into brain**: Agar.; **split, as if head would**: Acon., Æth., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Ant. crud., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc. ars , Calc. carb., Caps., Caust., Chin., Graph., Lachn., Merc., Mez., Natr. m., Nux, Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Staph., Stront., Sulph.; **top, as if it would fly off**: Bad., Cann. ind., Cimicif.; **torn to pieces**: Ars., Calc. ars., Staph.; **water boiling, as if agitated by**: Acon., Magn. mur., Robin.; **moving water as if in motion**: Amm. carb., Asa., Aur., Bell., Carb. an., Cocc., Curare, Dig., Glon., Hep., Hyos., Hyper., Lach., Lil., Magn. mur., Nux m., Nux, Rhus, Scill., Sep., Spig.; **whirling**: Chin. sulph., Nux.

CONCOMITANTS.—Ears affected, or pains extend to the ears: Amm. brom., Amm. carb., Alum., Anac., Arg. nit., Arn., Bor., Calc., Canth., Carb. an., Caps., Caust., Cedr., Chel., Chin. ars., Chin. sulph , Coff., Con., Gels., Ign., Led., Lyc., Merc., Mosch., Natr. m., Puls., Ran. scel., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Veratr. vir.; **eyes are involved, or pains extend to the eyes**: Acon., Aloe, Alum., Amm. brom., Amyl nitr., Apis, Aran., Arg. nit., Ars., Asa., Aur., Bad , Bar., Bell., Bism., Bry., Bor., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cedr., Chel., Chimaph., Chin. ars., Chin. sulph., Chionan., Cic., Cimicif., Cocc., Croc., Cycl., Eup., Gels., Hep., Hippom., Hyper., Ign., Iris, Kali bi., Kreos., Lach., Lachn., Lyc., Meny., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Ran., Sel., Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Sulph. ac.; **face affected or pains extend to the face**: Acon., Ambr., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cina, Dros., Graph., Hep., Kreos., Lach., Natr. m., Nux, Petr., Phos Rhus, Spong., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **face, heat and redness of**: Acon., Agar., Ailanth., Bell., Chin. sulph., Cocc., Fer. phos., Glon., Ign., Lach , Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Sil., Sulph.; **face, paleness of**: Acon., Alum., Alum. met., Ambr., Cycl., Ipec., Kali phos., Lac defl., Puls., Val.; **nose, root of, pains seated over or extend to the nose**: Acon., Alum. met., Ant. crud., Ars., Bapt., Calc., Calc. phos., Camph., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Mosch., Nux, Phos., Rhus, Stann.; **teeth, extending to**: Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Ign., Kali iod., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Merc., Ran. scel., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; **nape of neck involved, or the pains extend to nape**: Bar., Bell., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Graph., Kali carb., Lyc., Puls., Sabin.; **vertigo**: Acon., Ailanth., Amyl nitr., Anac., Ant. tart., Apis, Aran., Arg. nit., Ars., Bell., Bov., Bufo, Bry., Calc., Calc. sulph., Caust., Chin. sulph., Cinnab., Cobalt., Cocc., Con., Croc., Fer., Gels., Hippom., Ipec., Kali carb., Kreos., Lac defl., Lach., Lachn., Leptan., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux, Onosm., Phyt., Picr. ac., Ptel., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sang., Sep., Vibur.; **nausea**: Aloe, Alumin., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Apis, Aran., Aur., Bry., Calc., Caps., Chel., Chin. ars., Cinnab., Cocc., Colch., Con., Cycl., Elaps, Epiph., Gels., Graph., Ipec., Iris, Kali bi., Kali carb., Lac

defl., Lach., Laur., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux, Onosm., Ptel., Sang., Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Ther., Veratr., Viper.; **vomiting**: Æth., Ant. crud., Apis, Ars., Asclep., Aur., Bism., Bry., Cact., Calc., Caps., Chin. ars., Cic., Cocc., Crot. tigl., Fer, phos., Gels., Graph., Guar., Ign., Ipec., Iris, Kali bi., Lac defl., Lach., Natr. m., Nux, Plat., Plumb., Sang., Sil., Spig., Ther., Veratr., Vip.; **lie down, obliging one to**: Alum., Amm. carb., Anac., Aran., Bell., Bry., Calc., Con., Graph., Kali bi., Kali carb., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Op., Petr., Phos. ac., Phys., Puls., Rhus, Selen., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph. The pains occur principally **in the evening**: 1, Alum., Carb. an., Carb. v., Laur., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Phos., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Coloc., Hep., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Val.; **at night or in the evening in bed**: 1, Bell., Chin., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Ars., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Op., Sarsap., Sep.; in the morning **on waking**: 1, Bry., Calc., Kalm., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Bar., Bell., Cham., Chin., Coff., Con., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Thuj.; in the **morning** generally: 1, Bry., Calc., Caust., Chin., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Amm. m., Ars., Aur., Bar., Bell., Carb. an., Con., Iod., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Mur. ac., Natr., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Puls., Thuj.; **after a meal**: 1, Amm., Ars., Bism., Bry., Carb. an., Carb. v., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Alum., Aran., Arn., Bad., Bufo, Bar., Cact., Calc., Canth., Caust., Chin., Cin., Cocc., Conn., Coff., Graph., Guar., Ign., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Natr., Nitr. ac., Puls.; in consequence of **mental labor** (reading, writing, thinking, etc.): 1, Calc., Chin., Natr., Nux v., Puls., Sil.; 2, Arn., Aur., Carb. v., Caust., Cina, Cocc., Coff., Ign., Lyc., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; worse in the **open air**, better in a room: 1, Calc., Caust., Chin., Coff., Con., Rhus, Spig., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Fer., Helleb., Hep., Magn. arct., Magn., Merc., Mur. ac., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **worse in a room**, better in the open air: 1, Alum., Amm., Arn., Asar., Bov., Carb. an., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Phos., Puls., Sabin.; 2, Acon., Ant., Arn., Helleb., Sep., Sulph.

DIRECTION OF PAINS—Brain, interior of, to eyes: Bufo; **forehead, through the head**: All. cep., Prunus; **over vertex to occiput**: Apis, Kali bi.; **extending to eye**: Bad., Val., Vibur.; **above eyes to nose**: Sep.; **to nose**: Calc. phos., Sep.; **to vertex**: Caust., Fer., Glon.; **extending backward**: Arn., Bry., Carbol. ac., Con., Cupr., Eup., Form., Kali bi., Lil., Phyt., Phys., Spong., Ther.; **to temples**: Ruta; **to temples and neck**: Lyc.; **to occiput**: Bufo, Carbol. ac., Con., Fer. iod., Melilot., Picr. ac., Ther.; **temples to jaw**: Ant. tart., Calc. phos., Cham.; **to occiput**: Lil., Melilot., Stram.: **parietal to teeth and neck**: Merc. sol.; **to malar bones**: Mez.; **vertex to forehead**: Nicc.; **to eye and temple**: Lac fel.; **to eye**: Lach.; **to nape**: Laur.; **to occiput**: Oleum an., Phys.; **occiput forward**: Chin., Jug., Sang., Sarsap., Spig.; **through to eyes**: Agar., Carb. v., Sarsap.; **to vertex and forehead**: Bapt., Calc., Lact. ac., Melilot.; **to forehead and temples**: Cann. sat., Coca; **to sides and forehead**: Fer., Onosm.; **to ears**: Chel.; **to eyes**: Sil.; **to temples**: Tarent.; **nape ascending and extending to forehead**: Amb.; **to vertex**: Cimicif., Helleb.; **upward and forward**: Apis, Calc., Canth., Caust., Cimicif., Fluor. ac., Gels., Kalm., Lac can., Lachn., Meny., Sil., Spig., Stront., Tereb., Veratr. vir.; **eyes extending backward**: Colch., Comocl., Crot. tigl., Lil., Lach., Par. q., Phos.; **to vertex**: Phyt.; **to nose**: Calc. carb.

HEAD, LARGE, OF CHILDREN.

The best remedies for this affection and the retarded closing of the fontanelles are: Calc., Sil., Sulph. (See Scrofula.)

HEARING, DEFECTIVE.

Dysecoia, surditas, etc.—The principal remedies for this affection are: 1, *Calc.*, Lyc., *Phos.*, Sil., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Caust., Graph., Hyosc., Lach., Led., *Mang.*, Merc., Nitr.ac., Op., Petr., *Puls.;* 3, Amm., Anac., Asa., Aur., Coff., Con., Hep., Kalm., Magn.carb., Mur.ac., Natr carb., Natr.m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sep., Staph., Veratr.; 4, Amb., Ant., Ars., Bell., Carb. v., Cic., Cocc., Dros., Iod., Laur., Oleand., Plumb., Rhus, Ruta, Stram.; 5, Aloe, Cepa, Glon., Jatr.; 6, Apoc. can., Aral., Bapt., Cact., Cist., Comocl., Eup. purp., Gels., Hydrast., Lachn., Rhus v., Sang.

If caused by **congestion of blood, with buzzing,** etc.: 1, Aur., Bell., *Caust.*, *Graph.*, Merc., *Phos.*, *Puls.*, Sil., *Sulph.;* 2, Anac., Bry., Calc., Lyc., Mur.ac., Nux v., Rhod., Sep , Spig. For **nervous deafness,** from **paralysis** of the auditory nerves: 1, Arn., Bell., Caust., Hyosc., Nux v., *Petr.*, *Phos.*, Phos. ac., Puls., Sil.; 2, Anac., Calc., Cocc., Con., Graph., Lyc., Mur. ac , Nitr. ac., Op., Veratr.; **catarrhal** or **rheumatic** deafness, in consequence of a cold in the head or of the whole body, give: 1, Acon., All. sat., Anac., Ars., Bell., Cham., Con., Gels., Graph., Hep., Led., Mang., *Merc.*, *Puls ;* 2, *Calc.*, Carb. v. Caust., Coff., Lach., Nitr. ac., Sulph., Visc. alb.; **erethic** deafness: Caust., Con., Iod., Nux v , Phos., *Puls.*

In relation to external causes we give: If by suppression of **discharges** from the ears or from the nose: 1, Hep., Lach., Led.; 2, Bell., Merc., Puls.; 3, Calc., Lyc.; sequel to some **acute exanthem,** as measles, scarlatina, etc : 1, Bell., Meny., Merc., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Carb. v., Phos.; deafness caused by **measles** requires: Merc., *Puls.*, or Carb. v.; **scarlatina**: Bell., Hep., or Nitr. ac.; **variola**: Merc., Sulph ; **suppression of herpes,** or other cutaneous eruptions: Ant., Graph., Sulph.; 2, Caust., Lach., etc.; **swelling and hypertrophy of the tonsils**: Aur., Merc., Nitr. ac., Staph.; **abuse of mercury**: 1, Asa., Nitr. ac., Staph.; 2, Aur., Carb. v., Chin., Hep., Hydrast., Petr., Sulph.; after abuse of **Chinin.**: Calc., Nitr. ac.; **typhoid diseases**: Arn., Bapt., Phos., Phos. ac., Veratr.; **suppression of intermittent fever**: 1, Calc., Puls.; 2, Carb. v., Hep., Nux v., Sulph.; **affections of the cerumen**: Con., Hep., Hydrast , Petr., Selen., Sil., Zinc.; **ulcers in the ears**: *Calc.*, Caust., Graph., *Lyc.*, Merc., Nitr. ac., *Puls.*, Sulph.; **noises** in the ears: Arn., Bell , Calc., *Caust.*, Con., *Graph.*, Hydrast., Lyc , Mang., Merc ,Petr., *Phos.*, Rhod.; **cracking in the ears,** when sneezing or inspiring, with a loud echo in the ears: Eup. purp., Graph.; when **right side** is affected: *Calc.*, Con., Nux v., Gels., Lach., Puls.; **old people**: Arn., Petr.; **scrofulous** patients: *Calc.*, Iod., Lyc., Rhus v.; **aggravation from motion**: Bell., Nux v., Phos.; **in the open air**: Calc., Con.; when **sneezing**: Puls.; from **ardent spirits**: Phos.; **amelioration from sweating**: Calc.; **by cleaning the nose**: Mang., Merc.; in **clear, dry weather**: Phos , Puls.

Agnus castus.—Hardness of hearing, roaring in ears; drawing pain in left carotid; considerable heat in left external ear; corrosive itching on cheeks.

Allium sativum —Catarrhal deafness of left ear; hardened earwax and hardened crusts in the outer canal; coryza more dry than fluent; lips dry.

Alumina.—Buzzing as if outside the ears; sensation as if something lay before the ears, on blowing nose it is felt; > by swallowing.

Ambra.—Nervous deafness, with cold sensation in abdomen; crackling in left ear.

Ammonium carb.—Hard hearing, ears itch and discharge pus; humming before ears; painful sensitiveness of the dull ear to loud noises.

Ammonium mur.—Hard hearing, with discharge; humming and roaring in right ear; itching in both ears, with discharge of fluid earwax; digging and tearing in right ear at night, when lying on it, as if something would come out.

Anacardium.—Catarrhal deafness; painful swelling of external ear, violent stitches in ears, with drawing and rending pains; pressing in ears as from a plug; itching in ears; hardness of hearing alternating with acute hearing; want of earwax.

Anantherum mur.—Deafness, < in evening and damp weather.

Antimonium crud.—Deafness of right ear as if a leaflet were lying before tympanum, boring with fingers brings no relief; ringing and roaring before ears.

Apis mell.—Hardness of hearing in typhoid fever.

Argentum nit.—Complete deafness in continued fevers; ringing in ears; wheezing and feeling of obstruction; with hard hearing in left ear; > from belching.

Arnica.—Hard hearing from concussions, discharge of blood from ears; bruised pain in ears, stitches in and behind ears; ears very dry, with great sensitiveness to loud sounds; noises in ears, as if caused by rush of blood to the head.

Arsenicum.—Hard hearing in typhoids; hardness of hearing, cannot hear the human voice; sensation as if ears were stopped up; ears become closed during deglutition; rash and heat about ears; roaring, whizzing, ringing in ears.

Asafœtida.—Hardness of hearing, with thin purulent discharge of an extremely offensive odor; after scarlatina or abuse of mercury.

Asarum Europ.—Sensation as if ears were plugged up by some foreign substance; catarrhal deafness in one or both ears; dull roaring in left ear like a distant tornado, in the right distinct singing; coryza and sneezing.

Asterias rubens.—Dulness of hearing more marked on right side; noise of rushing waters in ears.

Aurum.—Abscess of mastoid process (Nitr. ac.); roaring in ears and great sensitiveness to noises; fetid otorrhœa from catarrh of middle ear.

Baptisia.—Dull hearing in zymotic diseases; delirium with almost complete deafness.

Baryta carb.—Deafness from chronically enlarged tonsils; roaring in ears, like the sea, at each inspiration, sounds in ears reverberate.

Belladonna.—Deafness, as if a skin were drawn over ears; roaring, ringing and noises in the ears; tendency of blood to the head; hardness of hearing from taking cold. deafness after typhoid; fancied noises awaken him.

Berberis.—Stopped-up feeling in ear, with pressure; beating and fluttering noise in ear; alternating heat and coldness on external ear.

Borax.—Deafness with tinnitus and discharge from ear; difficult hearing in left ear; dull drumming sound, as from a subterranean vault.

Bryonia.—Noise of bells in the ears; pain in ears when belching wind; head feels light, with constant wabbling in ears; sensation like an electric shock going through head when blowing nose, with temporary deafness.

Cactus.—Hardness of hearing from congestion; pulsating in ears; noise like running water or buzzing; after otitis from checked sweat.

Calcarea carb.—Deafness as if the ears were closed, from Eustachian catarrh; dryness of ears, with deafness, or copious secretion of cerumen; many perversions of hearing; noise of sputtering in ear when cleaning nose or swallowing; stitches in ears and eyes, from within outward; polypi.

Calcarea fluor.—Hardness of hearing from calcareous deposits on tympani.

Calcarea phos.—Cold feeling or coldness of ears, followed by throbbing, heat and hard hearing.

Capsicum.—Dull hearing, after previous burning and stinging in ears; catarrhal deafness; **inflammation of mastoid process**; rupture of membrana tympani from disease.

Carbo an.—Hearing weak and confused; tones become commingled, he cannot tell from which side they come and it seems as if they came from another world; ringing in ears when blowing nose; thin, ichorous, bloody, excoriating otorrhœa; **swelling of periosteum over mastoid process** (Aur., Nitr. ac.).

Carbo veg.—Deafness from the absence of any cerumen, or there is a discharge of offensive cerumen, with thin, ichorous, bloody and excoriating discharge; deafness after acute exanthemata, as measles or scarlatina.

Causticum.—Deafness from rheumatic paralysis of face, on turning head, cracking and snapping in ears; reverberation of all sounds, even of his own voice, hears with difficulty, with offensive, purulent discharge.

Cepa.—Recent cases of hard hearing; noises in ears like the whizzing of a bullet, with an up and down movement in ear and burning in throat.

China.—Hardness of hearing, humming or roaring in ears; something seems to be constantly before the ears, impeding hearing, stitches in ears; hæmorrhage or offensive discharge from ears.

Chininum sulph.—Deafness from concussion of brain, especially of region of auditory nerve; hardness of hearing with violent headache; ringing and buzzing in ears.

Cicuta.—Hardness of hearing in old people; detonations in right ear when swallowing; she does not hear, even when loudly spoken to, unless she is made aware that somebody talks to her.

Crotalus.—Stuffed feeling in ears, < right side; feeling as if hot ear-wax were trickling out.

Cuprum acet.—Buzzing and drumming in ears; difficult hearing; swelling of meatus externus.

Digitalis.—Hardness of hearing, with hissing as of boiling water; sudden crashing noises in head when falling asleep, which frighten her.

Elaps coral.—Dulness of hearing, with buzzing in ears as if a fly were inclosed in auditory meatus; sudden deafness after catching cold, without pain or tinnitus, secretion of black wax profuse but dry; crusty eruption on ear and cheek.

Ferrum pic.—**Deafness or hard hearing with eczema in meatus**; gouty dyspepsia, dry tongue, constipation; oppression of chest; gout in legs.

Formica.—Deafness; stitches and stinging in left ear.

Gelsemium.—Mild forms of nervous deafness, sudden and temporary loss of hearing; catarrhal deafness, with pain from throat into the middle ear; rushing and roaring in ears.

Glonoinum.—Deafness followed by blurred vision, ears as if stopped up; throbbing, piercing from within outward.

Graphites.—Deafness with dry external meatus, **hears better when in a noise**, when riding in a carriage; tympani not perforated, but covered by a white coating; sensation in right ear at every step as if a valve were opening and closing; reverberation in the ear of his own words; herpes and crusts around ear and on other parts of body.

Hamamelis.—Deafness in right ear, passes off by noon; **nosebleed clears the head** and relieves all ailments.

Hepar.—Extreme sensitiveness of the ear to the touch; sensation as of a boil in ears; when suppuration threatens; swelling between ear and mastoid process, with throbbing pain and stiffness; profuse discharge of thick cerumen.

Hydrastis.—Dull condition in head, noises as from an engine; roaring in ears like a partridge, on waking in the night; hears better in a noise; otorrhœa, thick mucous discharge.

Hyoscyamus.—Hard hearing, as if stupefied, especially after apoplexy; buzzing, singing, rushing in ears.

Kali carb.—Hearing impaired, headache and noises in the ears, as after a cold drink; roaring, whizzing, cracking noise; stitches in ears from within outward.

Kali phos.—Deafness of old people; nervous prostration; subjective sounds and tinnitus from anæmia.

Kali sulph.—Deafness from catarrh and swelling of Eustachian tube and middle ear; brown offensive secretions from ears.

Kreosotum.—Deafness of children from hereditary syphilitic dyscrasia, **hard hearing during menses**; stitches and itching in ears; humid tetters in and around ears, swelling of cervical glands; livid gray complexion.

Lachesis.—Hardness of hearing, with want of cerumen, partially relieved by inserting **finger in external meatus and shaking it**; dryness of ears; numbness about ear and cheek, especially left; cerumen too hard, pale and insufficient; painful beating, cracking, whizzing, drumming in ears, with reverberations of the sounds; soreness and crusts around ears.

Lachnanthes.—Almost **complete deafness during acute deafness**; crawling in left ear, > boring with finger, but immediately returning and feeling as if something had closed the ear; itching in left ear and soreness in right.

Ledum.—Hardness of hearing, right ear, as if the ear were obstructed with cotton; after cutting the hair, after chilling the head, after suppressed coryza or otorrhœa; dulness and stupefaction of head on affected side; feeling of stiffness on scalp.

Lobelia.—Sudden shutting up of the right ear, as if stopped by a plug, only > by boring with finger in ear; neuralgia of left side of face and temples during menses.

Lycopodium.—Impaired hearing from purulent ichorous otorrhœa, after scarlatina; roaring, humming, whizzing in ears; sensation as if hot blood rushed into the ears; humid scurf in the ears; polypus of the ear (Calc.).

Magnesia carb. (200th, R. T. Cooper).—Fits of absolute powerlessness on hearing unpleasant news, **sudden seizure of deafness and vertigo or tinnitus**; pains and numbness on top of head; < left ear; tendency to faint at the monthly illness; dark-haired people; dulness of hearing with fluttering and buzzing in right ear.

Magnesia mur.—Hardness of hearing and deafness, as if something were lying before the ear; itching of old herpes behind ears.

Manganum.—Knobbed and thickened appearance of the malleus handle with an irregular and pitted surface of the membrane, dark-looking cerumen; post-nasal vegetations; **pains concentrate in ears from other parts**; heartburn, anorexia, umbilical colic (R. T. Cooper); **Eustachian deafness**, < during cold and rainy weather, > by blowing nose; fulness of the ears with difficult hearing and cracking when blowing the nose or swallowing; whizzing and rushing in ears, especially after stooping.

Mercurius.—Hardness of hearing, sounds vibrate in the ears; obstruction momentarily better after swallowing or blowing nose; external meatus

moist; constant cold sensation in the ears, rheumatic pains in head, ears and teeth.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Hearing dull, > evenings, ears close for a few moments at a time, coryza; cerumen increased; swelling of parotid and neighboring glands.

Mezereum.—**Vascular deafness with chronic eczema of the membrana tympani**; ears feel as if too open, as if air were pouring in them or as if the tympanum were exposed to the cold air, with a desire to bore with the fingers in the ears.

Muriatic acid.—Hardness of hearing; loud cracking sounds during night; no cerumen; dryness; peeling off in scales; < right ear; dark ear-wax; want of feeling in internal meatus.

Natrum carb.—Loss of hearing of right ear, sounds seem to come from left side; singing in right ear or noise like a bubble bursting in the air; fulness in right ear when eating or on swallowing as if something moved in right ear.

Natrum mur. — Hardness of hearing, painful cracking in ears when masticating; secretion from ears more watery than viscid; < in damp weather.

Nitric acid.—Hardness of hearing from induration and swelling of tonsils, after abuse of mercury; Eustachian tubes obstructed; terribly offensive, purulent otorrhœa; caries of mastoid process; stoppage of the ears, with roaring, beating and detonations; one's speech echoes in ears.

Nitrum.—**Deafness from paralysis of auditory nerve**; tingling and stitching in ear, worse at night and when lying on affected side.

Oleander.—Hearing increased by noises; herpes and ulcers around the ears; cramplike drawing on the auricle.

Petroleum.—**Hardness of hearing in old people**; dryness and disagreeable sensation of dryness in the ears; Eustachian tubes affected, causing whizzing, roaring, cracking and hardness of hearing; **polypus**; herpes and soreness on or near the ears; frequent toothache, with swollen cheek; bleeding of gums; pressing pain in occiput, from within outward. Deafness from paralysis of auditory nerves.

Phosphorus. — Deafness, with cold extremities; difficult hearing, especially of the **human voice**, with loud reverberation of the sounds, especially words, in the ears, extending to the inner head; tendency of blood to the head, with beating and throbbing; polypi in ears; after typhus.

Phosphoric acid.—Hard hearing from mental or bodily exhaustion, after severe acute diseases (Anac., Ambr.); he does not hear the tick of the watch when held at a moderate distance from the ear, when held close to the ear he hears only a hissing, no tick, he hears it more distinctly at a distance of a foot and a half.

Platina.—**Nervous deafness**; great variety of noises in the ear; reports in right ear like distant thunder.

Plumbum.—Hardness of hearing, often sudden deafness, stitches and tearing in the ears; buzzing in the ears; diminution of hearing and sight.

Pulsatilla.—Deafness, as if the ears were stopped up, after suppressed measles, with otorrhœa, from cold after cutting hair (Led.), with hard black cerumen; can hear better on the cars; roaring, humming, tingling in ears, better out-doors.

Rhododendron. — Hard hearing; every pulsation felt in the ear, surring and noises in the ear; gouty dyspepsia; pain and numbness in extremities.

Rhus tox.—Hardness of hearing, especially of the human voice; bloody pus from ears; vesicular otitis, exuding a yellow, watery serum.

Salicylic acid.—Confusion of head with slight vertigo; noise like the buzzing of a swarm of bees or of flies in the open air when there is great stillness (Menière's disease); blowing nose violently causes a crashing sound in the inflamed ear; ringing in ears.

Sepia.—Humming in ears followed by loss of hearing; discharge of thin matter from the ear, much itching in the affected ear; vertigo, numbness of extremities.

Silicea.—Difficult hearing, especially of human voice and during full moon; stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a full report, or when blowing the nose; deafness, alternating with extreme sensitiveness to noises; crusts behind the ears; chronic suppuration of middle ear from perforated tympanum.

Staphisagria —Hardness of hearing, with swelling of tonsils, especially after abuse of mercury.

Sulphur.—Deafness, especially to the human voice; frequent stoppage of ears, especially when eating, or blowing one's nose, also on one side only; undulating feeling in ears as of water, or whizzing and roaring; rush of blood to head; disposition to catarrhs.

Tannic acid.—Deafness, difficulty of hearing distant sounds; nervous exhaustion; headache, flushings, dizziness.

Tellurium.—Membrana tympani permanently injured and hearing greatly diminished; sensation as if something suddenly closed up in the ear; sensation as if air whistled through the left Eustachian tube, when snuffing or belching air passes through it; dull throbbing pain day and night; thin, watery, excoriating discharge.

Veratrum vir.—Deafness from moving quickly, with faintness; roaring in ears; congestion, nausea, vomiting; ears cold and pale.

Verbascum (Mullein oil in ear).—Deafness from getting wet, inflammation of ear with some discharge.

Viscum alb.—Gouty and rheumatic deafness, tearing pains in ears, < by sharp cold winds in winter.

For **roaring and wheezing** in the ears: 1, Acon., Arn., *Bell.*, Cact., *Caust.*, Chin., *Con.*, Gels., *Graph.*, Hydrast., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., *Petr.*, *Puls.*, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Amb., Anac., Bar., Bor., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cham , Croc., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Natr. m., Op., *Phos.*, Plat., Rhod., Spig., Ther.; **buzzing and surring**: Arum, Bell., Caust., Con., Graph., Hyosc., Iod., Natr. m., Puls., Sulph., Aurum, Kali phos., Salicyl. ac.; **thundering, rumbling**: Amm. m., *Calc.*, Caust., Graph., Plat ; **fluttering**, as if of a bird: Aur., Bell., Calc., Caust.. Graph., Petr., Puls., Sil., Spig., Sulph.; **ringing and singing in ears**: 1, Aur., Bell., Calc., Caust., Chin., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Lyc , Meny., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sang.; 2, Amm., Bar., Bor., Chel., Con., Petr., Sil., Sulph.; **cracking when chewing or moving the jaw**: Bar., Calc., Eup. purp., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Meny., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr.; **cracking and detonations** in the ears: *Graph.*, Kalm., *Mang.*, Natr., Sil., Staph., Zinc.; **ringing, as of bells**: Amb., Calc., Con., Led., Natr. m., Sil., Petr.; for **deafness to the human voice**: Ars., *Phos.*, Sil., Sulph.; for sensation of **stoppage**: 1, Bry., Con., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Puls., Sil., Spig.; 2, Calc., Caust., Graph., Kalm., Iod., Lach., Meny., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sep , Sulph.; **if closed by something in front**: 1, Calc., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Ant., Carb. v., Chin , Cocc., Hyosc., Led., Meny., Phos., Spig.; occasional **alternation, with great sensitiveness of hearing**: Aur., Bell., Calc., Coff., Lyc., Sep., Spig.

HEARING, EXCESSIVE IRRITATION OF.

Principal remedies: 1, Arn., Aur., Bell., Bry., Coff., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Natr. carb., Phos. ac., Sep., Spig.; 2, Acon., Calc., Cham., Chin., Con., Graph., Merc., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Sulph.

For sensitiveness to **noise**, give: 1, Acon., Bell., Bry., Bufo, Cham., Coff., Ign., Lyc., Nux v.; 2, Ang., Arn., Bor., Calc., Colch., Con., Ipec., Natr. carb., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Sep., Spig.; **music**: 1, Bry., Natr. carb., Phos. ac., Sep.; 2, Acon., Amb., Cham., Coff., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls.; hearing painfully acute: Coca, Coff., Colch., Op., Seneg.

HEARTBURN.

Eructations, Regurgitations, etc.—Principal remedies: Arg. nit., Arn., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Con., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Amm., Arn., Carb. an., Caust., Cocc., Graph., Natr. carb., Sil., Staph., Tart., Val.; 3, Alum., Amb., Ant., Bell., Can., Canth., Caps., Chin., Cina, Croc., Cycl., Dros., Graph., Kalm., Lact., Mez., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Petr., Ran., Rhod., Sabad., Sarsap., Stann., Sulph. ac., Thuj.; 4, Æsc. hip., Diosc., Hydrast., Puls.

For **frequent rising of air**, give: 1, Arn., Asa., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Con., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Staph., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Alum., Ambr., Amm. m., Ant., Arg. nit., Calc., Carb. an., Chin., Dulc., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Mur. ac., Petr., Sabad., Sarsap., Sil., Spong., Stann., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Val., Verb.; 3, Æsc. hip., Bapt., Caul., Eup. perf., Hydrast., Iris, Pod.; painful **eructations** require: Cocc., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Sabad., Sep.; **ineffectual urging** to eructate: Amb., Arg. nit., Carb. an., Caust., Cocc., Con., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Kalm., Magn. arct., Magn. carb., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Rhus, Sulph., Zinc.; eructations **tasting of the ingesta**: 1, Ambr., Amm., Ant., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Con., Lyc., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sil.

Regurgitation of food: 1, Arn., Bry., Carb. v., Graph., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sarsap., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tart.; 2, Ant., Bell., Calc., Cann., Con., Dros., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Plumb., Staph., Veratr., Zinc.; of **undigested** food; 1, Bry., Cham., Con., Ign., Lach., Phos.; 2, Amm. m., Camph., Magn. mur., Mez., Sulph.

Sour eructations or regurgitation: 1, Calc., Cham., Chin., Con., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Ars., Bell., Caust., Fer., Graph., Ign., Ipec., Kalm., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Puls., Sarsap., Stann., Thuj., Veratr.; 3, Hydrast., Iris, Phyt., Pod., Robin.

Pyrosis, heartburn: 1, Amm., Calc., Chin., Cann., Croc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Caps., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Ign., Iod., Kalm., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph. ac.; 3, Iris, Pod.

Waterbrash: 1, Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Bar., Bell., Caust., Cupr., Dros., Graph., Hep., Ipec., Led., Natr., Petr., Rhus, Sabad., Sil., Staph., Veratr.

HEART, DISEASES OF.

Abrotanum.—Metastasis of gout or rheumatism to heart; endocarditis with piercing pains across chest, $<$ in cardiac region; dyspnœa, profuse sweat; sinking as if dying, feeble pulse.

Aconite.—Palpitations of heart in young, growing persons and ple-

thoric individuals; congestion to both heart and lungs, palpitation with anxiety, cardiac oppression and even syncope; palpitation < when walking; lancinating stitches prevent the patient from assuming the erect position or taking a deep inspiration; confused and nervous in a crowd, raises blood from least excitement without coughing; skin dry; fear of death. Attacks of intense pain (hypertrophy of heart) extend from heart down left arm, with numbness and tingling of fingers and fear and anxiety that he will drop dead in the street; valvular insufficiency of the aorta, with strong and abrupt pulse, pulsation of the peripheric arteries and dilatation of the capillary system. Hyperæmia preceding endocarditis, of rheumatic origin, with considerable thirst, dry, hot skin and full and rapid pulse.

Adonis vernalis.—(No provings on hand). It is recommended by Dr. Hale in endocarditis with valvular obstruction, and in cardiac affections following Bright's disease, when there are diminished action of the heart, pulse irregular and intermitting, passive venous stasis, œdema of legs and ascites.

Æsculus hip.—Palpitations, heart's action full and heavy; darting pains, can feel the pulsations all over the body; dull aching burning in cardiac region, pulse quick, soft and weak; lameness and weariness in back; faintness at stomach; functional disturbances of heart from hæmorrhoidal complaints.

Agaricus.—Sticking pain in apex of heart; stitches in cardiac region, through to the shoulder-blade, < from cough; sense of oppression in cardiac region as if the cavity of the thorax were narrowed; at night transient painful shocks at the heart, with anxiety; patient hears the heart throb, and it lifts the hand lying on the chest, < evenings, with redness of face, with anxiety breaking out in a sweat; trembling in pit of stomach; dull headache and vertigo; paretic feeling in left arm and hand; palpitation of heart in **old people, due to spinal irritation or brain disease**; weariness of limbs.

Ailanthus.—Organic diseases of heart **with livid complexion**; dull pain and a sense of contraction at the base of the heart and in the centre of left lung; swelling of left arm; formication in arms and fingers on waking; weakness and irregularity of the pulse.

Ambra.—Palpitation of heart while walking in the fresh air, with paleness of face; violent palpitations, with pressing in chest as if a lump lay there; aching pain in cardiac region; he perceives the pulse in the body, it feels like the tick of a watch; anxiety about the heart, with obstruction of the breath and flying heat of the skin.

Ammonium carb.—Dilatation of heart; dyspnœa when ascending, < in warm room; cough accompanied by bloody sputa; crushing weight upon the sternum; palpitation with dyspnœa and retraction of the epigastrium; cyanosis, heart symptoms secondary to bronchial emphysema; ebullitions at night, seems as if heart and veins would burst; when in warm room pale, cannot move, must sit quiet to breathe, on going to sleep starts in affright, cannot breathe; veins of hands swell and turn blue while washing (epistaxis while washing in the morning); debility and soreness of the whole body. Audible palpitations, with attacks of great anxiety, as if dying, cold sweat, involuntary flow of tears, unable to speak, loud, difficult breathing and trembling of hands; tendency to somnolence.

Amyl nitrite.—Præcordial anxiety; cardiac oppression and tumultuous heart-action; flushing of face; feeling of constriction in the throat extending to chest; marked beating of heart and carotids; cardiac oppres-

sion and tumultuous action of heart; pain and constriction around heart; increased frequency of cardiac pulse; rapid circulation and dilatation of arteries, pulse quick and weak; sharp pain in cardiac region, < by belching (> Arg. nit.); fluttering of heart from slightest excitement. Aortic insufficiency with excessive hypertrophy of heart and severe frontal headache; tremulousness of hands and stiffness and slight numbness of fingers; cold feet, sometimes cold hands.

Anacardium.—Palpitation of heart, especially in aged persons, when it complicates such slight ailments as a coryza, often associated with defective memory. Rheumatic pericarditis characterized by sharp short stitches, one stitch quickly following another, and then an interval of rest, < at night; during inspiration; oppression of chest with weeping, which relieves it, pulse felt over the whole body after some slight exertion.

Angustura.—Violent palpitation in evening when lying on left side in bed, > when sitting up; < when bent over, with painful sensation as if heart were constricted; sudden attack as if heart were swollen, with great fear of dying, > when **lying on left side, in dyspeptic patients.**

Antimonium ars.—Needs proving. Chronic endocarditis and endarteritis.

Antimonium tart.—Dilatation of heart, so warm about the heart that she lets the arms sink down, with great general weakness; dilatation from rheumatism with feeling as if the heart were strained; velvety feeling in chest, orthopnœa, cyanosis, oppression about heart and small, unequal pulsations.

Apis mell.—Cardiac inflammation and dropsy; sudden lancinating, darting or stinging pains just below the heart, soon extending diagonally towards the right chest; great **feeling of suffocation, it seems he would smother for want of air**; œdema or sudden mucous swelling, dyspnœa, fidgety restlessness and anxiety; blowing sound with the diastole; chest feels as if beaten or bruised: every contraction of heart shakes the whole body; restless, but relief in no position; distress in paroxysms lasting half an hour or more, generally taking place in the morning; great prostration. Pericarditis and hydropericardium. Insufficiency of mitral valves; eccentric hypertrophy of heart; **pulse not steady, irregular, intermitting every third or fourth beat**; anæmic aspect; absence of thirst and scanty urination; **heart failure as in diphtheria,** interrupted and feeble breathing, pale face, utter prostration, during which he lies stretched out; filiform pulse.

Apocynum can.—Hydropericardium, heart's action scarcely perceptible; face bloated and anxious-looking; can hardly speak for the want of breath; great dyspnœa, wheezing breathing cough; pulse slow, small, irregular; general dropsy; urine scanty.

Argentum met.—**Neuralgia cordis**; sensation as if the heart were suddenly standing still, followed by trembling of heart, gradually passing into an irregular violent throbbing, passing away in a few minutes; frequent spasmodic though painless twitchings of the whole cardiac muscle, especially on lying on the back; pulse intermitting and very irregular.

Argentum nit.—Constant anxious feeling in cardiac region; anxiety, with palpitation and throbbing through the whole body, especially head and abdomen; **when sitting quietly he thinks his heart stops beating**; violent palpitations from slightest mental emotion or sudden muscular exertion, < in horizontal position, in bed, while riding in a carriage, > while walking fast; heart's action irregular, intermittent, with an unpleasant sensation of fulness, < when noticing it, > when moving about; chest hurts when lying on it.

Arnica.—**Strain of the heart**, producing uncomplicated cardiac hypertrophy, with swelling of hands from any exertion, hands turn red when hanging down; pulse full and strong; heart feels as if tightly grasped by the hand, whole chest feels sore and bruised and cannot bear the clothing to touch it; **cor adiposum, fat imbedded around the heart** and between the muscular fibres; sudden pain as if the heart got a shock.

Arsenicum.—**Cardiac cachexia.** Irritable heart, trembling, irregular action of the heart, intermitting; palpitations with anguish, < after stool, from going up-stairs; heartbeat too strong, visible to the person standing by and audible to the patient himself, < at night and when lying on back. Endocarditis and pericarditis with restlessness, agony and tingling of fingers of left hand, after suppressed measles or scarlatina; palpitation of suppressed herpes or foot-sweat. Valvular disease with intermittent pulse, dyspnœa, anasarca, < towards evening and at night, on going up-stairs, after deep inspirations or getting angry. General œdema, beginning with puffiness in eyes and swelling of feet. Hydrothorax and hydropericardium, with spells of suffocation, < after midnight and when lying down, skin cool and clammy with internal burning heat; urine albuminous with waxy casts; exhausting diarrhœa; burning thirst, with intolerance of water; pulse sometimes suppressed, with strong beat of the heart.

Arsenicum iod.—Chronic weakness of the heart-muscle, whether the result of valvular disease or not; irregular fluttering of heart with tendency to faint; difficulty of breathing when ascending; præcordial anguish, dry cough, great pain in cardiac region going through to back.

Asafœtida.—**Irritable heart.** Increased action on slightest excitement; beating of heart, with faintness, rush of blood to head, flushing of face, anxiety and slow breathing; at times heart feels bound together tightly, as if it could not beat; nervous palpitations, with small pulse from overexertion or suppressed discharge (in women); pulse small, rapid, irregular.

Asclepias tub.—Rheumatic pericarditis; slight dyspnœa aside from painful respiration; pain like a pricking of a needle in cardiac region; indescribable uneasiness in shoulder and arm; < inspiration, movements of arms, stooping forward or lying on left side.

Asparagus.—**Cardiac affections of the aged**, with weak pulse and pain about left acromion, heart's stroke twofold, irregular, quickened; disinclination to any work and languor. Hydrothorax with heart disease or gouty diathesis of old people.

Aurum met.—**Pure cardiac hypertrophy** without dilatation, with increased force of heart-stroke and hyperæmia of lungs, < from any exertion, as walking up hill, and feeling of a crushing weight under sternum and as if blood would burst through chest, if he does not cease walking; tearing in head, teeth and ears, < left side, anxious expression of face, uneasiness and hurried desire for mental and bodily activity; constantly in motion and feels sorry for his inactivity; great anguish, with suicidal tendency and spasmodic contraction of abdomen. Endocarditis with loud endocardial bruits of fluttering action of heart, or sudden jerks through the heart, pulse rapid, compressible and intermittent. In old people attacks of oppression of heart at night with palpitation and great debility. **Fatty heart** (Arn.), the fat being imbedded around the heart and between the muscular fibres, but without destroying their structure (**Ars. and Phos., fatty degeneration of the heart, with destruction of the muscular fibres**). Atheroma of the heart and bloodvessels with its consequences.

Aurum mur.—Endocarditis with violent, irregular palpitations and great oppression; peculiar sensation of heaviness and rigidity of heart, with

sudden arrest of breathing; stitches directly above the heart; cardiac affections accompanying caries of bones; violent heart-stroke not synchronous with the pulse.

Badiaga.—Tremulous, vibrating palpitations upon slightest emotion of the mind; lying on right side heart is heard and felt to pulsate from chest up to neck; > from change of position; **cardiac debility.**

Baptisia.—Brain-fag; nervous exhaustion; palpitations with congestion to head; slow and faint pulse; restless, weary, feels as if lying on a board (Arn); changes position; generally weak feeling.

Baryta carb.—Heart affections of the aged, the weakly and scrofulous, palpitations when lying on left side, renewed when thinking on it, which makes him anxious; dull stitches under sternum, deep in chest, followed by a bruised pain in that spot; feeling of constriction in throat; **sudden attack of anxiety in bed**; palpitation of chlorotic and hysteric girls; pulse generally accelerated, but weak.

Belladonna.—Congestion of blood to various parts, violent palpitations, reverberating to the head; pressure in cardiac region, which arrests breathing and causes anxiety.

Benzoic acid.—**Gout or rheumatism affecting the heart** and nodular swellings in the joints; pains change place incessantly, but are more constant about heart; awakens after midnight with violent palpitation of heart and temporal arteries; at times tearing rheumatic pains in extremities relieve the heart; palpitation and trembling while sitting, < after drinking, at night; undulating or intermitting beats of heart; dysuria senilis; urine dark and of an offensive odor.

Bismuth.—**Endocarditis and gastritis,** violent beating of heart and crampy pains in stomach alternating with pressure in stomach and spine, > bending backward; pulse spasmodic, small, intermittent.

Bromium.—**Ossification of valves,** unbearable, violent cutting, left side, under last ribs, from below upward; **cannot lie on right side.** Cardiac asthma from **muscular enlargement without valvular affections,** cannot exert himself on account of oppression about the heart; palpitations on motion, pulse full, hard and rather slow, > on sea, especially in young growing persons; violent cardiac pains and palpitations, with headache deep in the brain, under crown of head; lameness of the left arm.

Bryonia.—Pericarditis and pericardial effusion with strong pulse, stitching pains in cardiac region, preventing motion and even breathing, wants to lie perfectly quiet; **persistent friction sound**; oppression of chest with sense of suffocation; pulse weak and irregular when the heart-muscle becomes co-affected; heart beats violently and rapidly when rising up or going up stairs; from repercussion of measles.

Bufo.—Sense of constriction about heart and chest, heart feels as if too large, as if drowned in a basin of water, < when walking fast; stitching about apex of heart.

Cactus grand.—Sanguinous congestion to chest. Endocarditis and pericarditis; sensation of constriction of heart, as if it were compressed or squeezed by a hand; constant pain in cardiac region, with sensation as if heart were bound down or had not room enough to beat, or as if bolts were holding it; painful sensation of constriction in lower part of chest, as if a cord were tightly bound around the false ribs, with obstruction to breathing; contractive pain in cardiac region, going down left abdomen and catches the breath, cold feeling in chest, at seat of pain; **violent contractions of heart-muscle, throwing the blood with great force into the aorta, and determination of blood to head with intense headache,** low-spirited

and weeping; pricking pains, impeding breathing and movements of body, cannot lie on left side, blue face, pulse quick, throbbing, tense and hard; heart pains come on slowly, gradually increase and then as gradually subside; **idiopathic hypertrophy of heart of young people.** Chronic carditis, with œdematous and cyanotic face, suffocating respiration, continued dull pain in heart, dropsical effusion through body, unequal and intermittent pulse; cannot drink or speak, hands and feet cold. **Enlargement of left ventricle with great irregularity of heart's action,** intermittent at times and of varying character, great frequency of action alternating with slowness; enlarged right ventricle with increased præcordial dulness, endocardial murmurs and excessive impulse. Nervous palpitations from mental emotions, with fluttering sensation of heart like a bird's wing, < at menses, easily frightened, often awakes in a fright; palpitation < at the beginning of movement, such as stooping, turning, but taking a walk does not bring it on. **Cactus moderates and regulates the action of the heart and thus economizes it.**

Calcarea ars.—Dyspnœa from a feeble heart; pain in cardiac region and palpitation with burning and heat in chest and fear of suffocation, pale face and deep rings around eyes, palpitation and headache increase and decrease together.

Calcarea carb.—**Anxious dread of heart disease.** Nervous palpitations with anxious restlessness, especially at night and after meals; when falling asleep, with cold feeling at night; on awaking; after least exertion, after suppressed eruptions; inclination to draw a deep breath; unequal pulse with tremendous palpitation; **aneurism of aorta.**

Camphora.—Diminished flow of blood to those parts remote from heart; great anxiety in præcordial region, with sensation of coldness and irresistible sleepiness; feels and hears throbbing of heart after eating; pulse weak and scarcely perceptible.

Cannabis Ind —**Sensation as if drops of water were falling from the heart;** pressing pain and anguish at the heart, with dyspnœa the whole night· stitches in heart, with great oppression, > by deep breathing; painful sticking, as with the prongs of a fork, in the heart; palpitations awaken him from sleep.

Capsicum.—**Fatty degeneration of heart and atheroma in fat people;** clucking, rapid pulsations in some of larger arteries; pectoral anxiety; great desire to lie down and sleep; vital forces below par.

Carbo veg.—Carditis, visible palpitations, internal heat, especially when sitting; anguish and great thirst; pulse very irregular, intermittent, frequent; excessive palpitations for days, after eating, when sitting. **Aneurisms,** blue varicosities, fine capillary network having a marbled appearance. Præcordial anguish as if he would die. Impending paralysis of heart, complete loss of vitality, cyanosis, blood stagnates in capillaries, cold face and limbs, cold sweat, filiform pulse.

Causticum.—Chronic heart disease in young girls, occasioned by overlifting; sensation as if clothing were too tight around waist; stitches in sternum from deep breathing, singing or lifting; oppression at heart with lowness of spirits, cardiac anxiety and languor; backache during menses.

Chamomilla.—Palpitation and faintness; pain in heart as if something weighed it down; pulse small and uneven.

Chelidonium.—Valvular disease of heart; vertigo with confusion of head, < on closing eyes, as if everything were turning in a circle; fainting; sparks before eyes; violent stitches in cardiac region; cold extremities; great debility and lethargy; rigors followed by heat and sorrowful, anxious mood. Stenocardia.

China.—Nervous palpitations; melancholic feeling about heart with desire to take a deep breath; palpitation, with rush of blood to face, with cold hands; pulse frequent, small, > after meals.

Chininum ars.—Trembling of heart, with rumbling noise, unable to distinguish pulsations; sensation as if heart had stopped; beat of heart and pulse irregular and very frequent.

Chloralum.—**Cardiac neurosis with great dyspnœa,** a sense of suffocation, oppression at the base of chest in front; tendency to faint; intolerable sinking at stomach, livid lips, cold extremities; diminished force and increased frequency of heart's beat. Dilation of a weakened heart, with violent palpitation and dyspnœa, and peculiar feeling of tightness in chest.

Cicuta vir.—Trembling palpitation of heart, feels as if heart stopped beating, sometimes faint feeling with it; twitching of extremities; feels more tired at noon than in evening.

Cimicifuga.—**Chorea cordis.** Myalgia cordis. Rheumatic endo- and pericarditis. Excessive impulse of heart over an extensive portion of left ventricle, with dulness on percussion; heart's action ceases suddenly with impending suffocation; pains from cardiac region all over chest and down left arm; palpitations; unconsciousness, cerebral congestion; dyspnœa, livid face, cold sweat on hands, numbness of body; pulse weak, irregular, trembling; tumultuous, irregular, unexpected and choreic motions of heart.

Clematis.—Distinctly perceptible pulsations in whole body, especially about heart, sharp stitches in cardiac region, from within outward; vibratory sensation through whole body after lying down.

Coca.—Violent palpitations from incarcerated flatus; angina pectoris and spasms in chest from overfatigue while climbing mountains; exhaustion of heart with irregular action, pulse intermits every fifth beat, weak and small.

Cocculus.—Tremulous palpitation from quick motion and mental excitement, with dizziness and great tendency to fall and to faint; irregular murmuring action of heart. Occasional endocarditic attack after Acon. when there remain great fearfulness and anguish about heart, face of leaden hue.

Coccus cacti.—Severe pressive pain in præcordial region, with palpitation at night; tumultuous action of heart while lying down after dinner.

Coffea.—**Is for the nerves of heart what Cactus is for the muscle**; nervous palpitations with frequent urination; strong, quick beating of heart, with extreme nervousness, sleeplessness and cerebral erethism after excessive exultation, joy, surprise; pulse more frequent but less vigorous, even small, weak or intermitting; syncope from feebleness of heart; passive dilatation and fatty degeneration of heart, especially in alcoholic insomnia.

Colchicum.—**Heart disease following acute rheumatism; hydropericardium.** Violent cutting and stinging pains in chest, with great oppression and dyspnœa and sensation as if chest were squeezed by a tight bandage; fulness and oppression as from stagnation of blood in the heart, < at night, while lying on left side. Pericardial effusion, with sympathetic irritation of endocardium; on assuming upright posture vertigo, palpitation, stitches about heart, even loss of consciousness; heart's action weak, muffled and weak, pulse threadlike, imperceptible; skin hard and dry.

Collinsonia.—Cardiac hyperæsthesia, heart's action persistently rapid but weak, in patients subject to piles, dyspepsia and constipation, < from slightest motion or excitement; periodical spells of faintness and oppression, with difficulty of breathing. After heart is relieved, piles or menses

return. Valvular disease, following a severe and prolonged attack of acute rheumatism.

Conium.—**Weak heart of the aged,** pulse one moment full and regular and the next soft, weak and irregular; sudden jerks and shocks about heart; intermission in beats of heart; palpitation after stool, when rising from bed.

Convallaria (Provings wanted).—Acute endocarditis, with intense nervous erethism and dyspnœa, out of proportion to the severity of the disease (E M. Hale); intermittent pulse.

Crotalus hor.—Palpitation of debility, obesity or fatty heart; nervous palpitations in hysterical people; heartbeat feeble or imperceptible; **pernicious anæmia;** hæmorrhagic diathesis.

Cuprum ars.—**Cardiac chorea** (Cimicif.); irregular rhythm of the heart's action, beats irregular and feeble and then again violent and irregular (Con.); paroxysmal attacks, and during intervals the heart may beat normal again.

Cuprum met.—**Cardiac asthenia,** slow pulse, often the sign of feeble muscular action of the heart; fainting fits, probably from stoppage of the action of heart; dyspnœa greatly increased by any exertion; marked irregularity of heart's action. When quiet hardly any discomfort. Dilatation and fatty degeneration.

Digitalis.—**Subacute inflammation of the heart,** with spasmodic, but incomplete contractions and feeble, irregular pulse; vertigo, delirium, abnormal vision, vomiting, rapidly increasing dyspnœa, spasmodic cough with expectoration, mixed with blood, livid, turgescent face, cannot lie down or be moved without anguish from dyspnœa. **Organic diseases of the heart, sensation as if the heart would stop beating if she moved;** heart's action accelerated by the least motion, feels better when perfectly quiet; excessive uneasiness in cardiac region and feeling of goneness or sinking at the epigastrium; single violent, slow heartbeats, with sudden violent heat in occiput and transient unconsciousness, the whole lasting only a minute; patient irritable, taciturn, fails to remember, full of gloomy forebodings, so characteristic of heart trouble; breathing deep, sighing, slower than normal; suffocative spells with painful constriction of chest as if internal parts of chest were grown together, passive congestion of lungs with cyanosis, must sometimes sit up in order to get breath. **Pericarditis,** pericardial effusion with consequent dropsy; very feeble, irregular action of heart with small, feeble and intermittent pulse; great prostration, fainting on least exertion or movement, even lifting the arms, with palpitations, coldness of limbs and body and dreadful weak feeling in pit of stomach, with or without convulsions or fainting; skin cold and clammy, has a doughy appearance; hydropericardium, hydrothorax, ascites, infiltration of the tissues of scrotum and penis, anasarca. Dig. regulates the contractions of the heart and increases intravascular pressure.

Eupatorium perf.—Heart feels as if in too small a place, as if something were pressing against it; pain, soreness and heaviness behind sternum and in cardiac region, < by least motion or by turning the body either to the right or left: palpitation.

Ferrum met.—**Anæmia masked behind plethora** and congestions, pale color of mucous membranes, with nun's murmur; drawing constrictive pain in cardiac region; palpitation with fear, has to move about, can neither sit nor stand; bellow's sound of heart and anæmic murmurs of the arteries and veins; muscles feeble and easily exhausted from slight exertion, œdema of body; anxiety in chest, heat rising from pit of stomach upward,

after bodily exercise, > walking slowly about; bad sleep before midnight, can lie only on back at night; erethitic chlorosis, < during cold weather.

Ferrum iod.—Bloodvessels throb all over, even when quiet and heart-beat so violent that it awakens her from sleep; running up stairs causes violent beating of heart and pain on top of head; nervous, trembling feeling across epigastrium.

Ferrum phos.—Palpitation from congestion with full, quick pulse; hyperæmia from relaxation of muscular fibres of bloodvessels; hæmoptoë.

Gelsemium —**Cardiac neurosis** with deficient power and action, on going to sleep is suddenly aroused with the feeling that **the heart would stop beating if he did not move about,** in order to stimulate the heart to act; irregular beating of heart; heart disease with tremor of the whole body and desire to be held still; heart's action slow and feeble, beats cannot be felt, pulse frequent, soft, weak, almost imperceptible, or slow and full, momentarily relieved by alcoholic stimulants, < when lying down in bed, especially on left side; peculiar sensation in heart, as though it attempted its beat, which it failed fully to accomplish, pulse intermitting each time; **nervous chill, yet skin is warm, wants to be held that she may not shake so.**

Glonoinum.—Excessive throbbing of heart, pulse beats rapidly with increasing force and frequency; throbbing in the vessels of neck, pulsating headache in forehead and temples, < when stooping which causes stitching pain of great violence in cardiac region; laborious action of heart, oppression, frequent pulse; blood seems to rush to heart and mount rapidly to head; **alternate congestion to heart and head**; severe stitches from heart extending into back, between shoulders; purring noise in cardiac region when lying, pulse intermittent, must have head high; < lying on left side, > on right side; blending of first and second sound, so that they cannot be distinguished; restlessness in limbs, relieved by walking.

Graphites.—**Cold feeling around heart**; horrible smothering feeling about the heart, awaking the patient from sleep and compelling him to get out of bed; sensation like an electric shock from heart towards front of neck; strong pulsation of blood in body, but especially about heart, < by every motion; palpitation with anxiety, with nosebleed; lassitude, prostration; amenorrhœa; herpetismus.

Grindelia rob.—Great weakness of heart and lungs, when he drops off to sleep he wakes up suddenly with sensation as if respiration had ceased; **fear of going to sleep on account of loss of breath**; chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa.

Hepar.—Anxious feeling about heart with sensation of debility and palpitations in hypertrophy, with fine stitches in heart and left half of chest.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Reflex cough from organic changes in heart.

Hyoscyamus.—Chronic palpitations so that she could not move body without greatest anxiety or apprehension of suffocation or fainting; spasms of chest arrest breathing; frequent, copious, limpid urination.

Iodum.—**Valvular affections following endocarditis**; violent palpitations, < from least exertion; sensation as if the heart were squeezed together; constant, heavy, oppressive pain in cardiac region; excessive weakness in chest with goneness or exhausted feeling, he can hardly talk or breathe from weakness; fainting spells; dilatation of heart, after scarlatina; pericarditis complicating croupous pneumonia; melancholia.

Kali bichrom.—**Cold sensation around heart** (Graph.); tightness of chest, dyspnœa; pricking pain in cardiac region; pulse irregular, small, soft, even fluttering, contracted, with nosebleed; smothering sensation about heart awakening him from sleep, so that he has to get up.

Kali brom.—Distant and reflex irritations excite the heart causing it to flush too intensely the arterioles—intestinal, ovarian, cerebral (E. M. Hale). Feeble action of heart (Dig.), and intermitting, **so nervous, she must be busy and work**; slow and feeble pulse; heart's beats wanting in energy and its sounds distant and feeble; action of heart slow and fluttering.

Kali carb.—**Deposits on cardiac valves**; **late stage** of endo- and pericarditis with sharp stitching pains about heart and through to scapula; heart's action weak, tumultuous, irregular; crampy pains, as if the heart were hanging by tightly drawn bands, < on deep inspiration and coughing, not on motion of the body; palpitation in spells, taking away the breath, impending suffocation, with inability to lie down; throbbing and beating of heart on least exertion; systolic murmurs, second tick loud from pulmonary stagnation; insufficiency of mitral valves; **pulse unequal, irregular, intermittent or rapid and weak**; ebullitions, with heat from abdomen to head; pulsations all over.

Kali iod.—Pericardial effusion, great dyspnœa from excess of tough bronchial secretion or pericardial effusion; weakness of cardiac muscle, **horrible smothering feeling about the heart**, awakening the patient from sleep and compelling him to get out of bed (Graph., Kali bi., Lach.); sharp stitching pains through lungs and heart, < from any motion and when walking. Valvular defects after repeated endocarditis; tumultuous, violent, intermitting, irregular action of heart, with tensive pain across chest, especially affecting the right ventricle, which gradually becomes dilated; rheumatism.

Kalmia lat.—Especially useful when **gout or rheumatism, after external applications, shifts from joints to heart.** Sharp, severe pains about heart, taking away the breath and shooting down into stomach and abdomen, with slow pulse (Dig.) and numb feeling in left arm. **Pericarditis rheumatica, first stage**, with tumultuous, rapid and visible beating of the heart, paroxysms of anguish with great dyspnœa, febrile excitement, pains in limbs, stitch in lower part of chest, right-sided face-ache; pressure as of a stone from epigastrium towards the heart, with a strong, quick heart-beat, > by sitting erect, < when bent over or lying on left side. Hypertrophy and valvular insufficiency, or thickening after rheumatism; arms feel numb and weak, limbs cold; weariness in all muscles, shuns all exertion; pulse slow and weak; albuminuria; ascites.

Lactic acid.—**Ossification of valves of heart and arteries**, pains in chest, short breath, < by motion; severe pains in feet at night, sleeplessness. Slight depression and constriction in cardiac region, > by bending chest forward; pulse full and soft.

Lachesis.—**Late stage of rheumatismus cordis.** Sensation as if the heart were too large for the containing cavity, oppressive pains in chest, with a feeling of expansion of the heart as if full of wind, > by eructations; deep sighing every few minutes; fits of suffocation and fainting, especially when moving, pulse weak, intermittent; stitches in left side of chest; horrible smothering feeling about heart awaking him from sleep and compelling him to leave the bed; dread of going to sleep on account of marked aggravation from sleep; can bear no pressure on throat or chest, must sit up or lie on right side; numb feeling of left arm. **Atheromatous condition of arteries in the aged and in drunkards.** Hydropericardium and hydrothorax from organic trouble of heart, urine dark, almost black, containing albumen, and the skin over œdematous parts dark-bluish-black; offensive smell of the urine.

Lachnanthes.—**Neurosis cordis. Sensation as of a** lump of ice in cardiac **region** and back, somewhat relieved by compressing the chest with both hands; stitches in heart, with great anxiety; boiling and bubbling in chest and cardiac region; while lying feels beating of heart to the head; trembling of heart, with great debility.

Laurocerasus.—**Neurosis cordis. Sensation as** if the **heart would turn over,** causing him to gasp for breath, > **when lying down**; sensation as if a heavy load would drop from pit of stomach to the back; violent beating of heart, though heart's action is very feeble; beating fluttering sensation in cardiac region, gasps for breath, cold, damp skin, pulse filiform; nervous cough from heart trouble, as stenosis of the valves; dyspnœa, cannot lie down, < from motion, stooping, eating, drinking or warmth.

Ledum.—Valvular deposits in heart; chest hurts when touched; pulse full and quick; arthritis.

Lilium.—**Simple dilatation of an irritable heart**; nervous palpitation; pains dull, pressing, heavy, as if the heart were forced to contract and to dilate alternately; feeling as **if the heart contained too much blood, which might be relieved by throwing it up**; conscious pulsations over whole body and sensation in hands and arms as if blood would burst through its vessels; fluttering, faint feeling about apex, with cold hands and feet, covered with cold sweat, < on talking; frequent sensation as if the heart stopped, followed by rush of blood to heart, violent palpitations and sharp pain going from left nipple through chest to back, > **by lying on left side and in open air.**

Lithium carb.—Hypertrophy from valvular deficiencies, especially of the aortic valves, in persons of a gouty diathesis; rheumatic soreness about heart; mental agitation causes fluttering of heart, < by bending forward; shocks and jerks about heart, > by urinating; finger-joints tender and painful; paralytic stiffness in all limbs and whole body.

Lobelia infl.—**Sensation as if heart would stand** still, a pain deep in, above heart; dyspnœa and suffocation from every rapid movement, with vertigo, threatening loss of consciousness and confusion of head.

Lycopodium.—**Dilated heart,** palpitation nearly every evening in bed, with great fulness in stomach and abdomen, from flatulence; pulsating tearing in cardiac region, pulse unaltered, accelerated only after eating or in the late afternoon; sensation as if circulation stood still or ebullition of blood; gurgling of wind in upper abdomen under apex.

Lycopus.—**Morbus Basedowii.** Hypertrophy of heart causing pulmonary bleeding or at least cough with spitting of blood; constricting pain and tenderness about heart; first sound replaced by a blowing sound at the apex, from mitral regurgitation; cardiac distress most marked at apex; on awaking or after slight exertion; intermission in the beat of heart; beats of heart more distinct on right side of sternum; pulse feeble and slow or feeble and rapid, compressible; faintness.

Magnesia mur.—**Palpitation, < when quiet and > when moving about**; oppressed breathing, greater after eating; enlarged liver causes palpitation and dyspnœa; headache > by wrapping head up warmly (Sil.); inability to urinate, in women, without pressing on abdominal walls.

Magnesia phos. — **Neurosis cordis**; pains shooting, darting, boring, > by warmth and pressure.

Manganum acet.—Strong, irregular, trembling palpitations, without abnormal sounds of heart; sudden shocks of heart and in left side of chest from above downward; pulse uneven, irregular, rapid, or slow, but always soft and weak.

Mercurius.—Weakness of heart, as if life were ebbing away, **awakens** with trembling at the heart, and agitation as if frightened; **aching pain at** apex of heart, extending upward towards the base; cardiac oppression; palpitation on the slightest exertion.

Mercurius cor.—Heart's sounds dull and intermittent; tremulous undulating motion of the heart; præcordial anxiety; pulse small, rapid, feeble and irregular; palpitation in sleep.

Mercurius cyan.—**Ulcerated endocarditis** (Lach.); rapid heart failure due to malignant cardiac disease. Threatening paralysis of heart in diphtheria or other zymotic diseases. Needs more provings.

Mercurius præc. rub.—Suffocative fit at night on lying when on the point of falling asleep, must jump up suddenly; violent palpitations that seemed as if they would burst the chest; small, hard pulse.

Mercurius protiod.—Suffocation about the heart, with nausea and dizziness; sharp pain about heart, taking away her breath; sudden spasmodic action of heart, as if it had jumped out of its place; pulse weak, irregular, laboring.

Moschus.—**Palpitations due to tobacco**; hysteric palpitations and spasms when the nervous or muscular energy of the heart is weakened by great mental exertion, anxiety, emotions; **tightness of chest, > by taking a deep inspiration**; vertigo when moving head; prostration followed by threatened collapse.

Muriatic acid.—**Palpitation of heart felt in face**; stitches in heart; tension and pain on sternum; < when taking a long breath and on motion; pulse slow and weak, sometimes intermitting; slow during day, more frequent at night.

Myrica cerifera.—Stinging, cramplike sensation in left portion of præcordial region and under ribs; increase of the impulse of heart, so that its pulsations were audible, together with a feeling of constriction in chest when lying upon left side; impulse of heart's action increased, but pulse less frequent than usual.

Naja tripudians.—**Endocarditis**, indicated later than Lach.; gasping for breath, with great languor, difficult swallowing, dry, hard cough, cold clammy skin, palpitation, pain down the spine; stiffness of neck, head drawn backward, twitching of muscles. Valvular lesions, heart acting tumultuously, with fronto-temporal headache and great depression of spirits, with aversion to talking; acute stitching pain and **sense of oppression in chest, as if a hot iron had been run into it and a big weight put upon it**; cannot lie a moment upon left side (Lil. t., > on left side), but great relief of pain and breathing when lying on right side; < at night, compelling her to sit at the open window; limbs swollen double natural size.

Natrum carb.—Painful cracking in cardiac region; violent anxious palpitation when ascending and **at night when lying on left side**; pulse excited at night, with ebullitions.

Natrum mur.—**Feeling of coldness about heart during mental exertion** (Petr., Sep.; Lil. t., from uterine troubles); the heart's pulsations shake the body; fluttering of heart and weak, faint feeling; irregular intermission of the beating of the heart and of the pulse, worse lying on left side; irregular beat of the heart, at one time slow, then again quick, especially from the slightest motion; increased impulse of the heart, the beats strong, but clear; an **overworked heart**, but the primary organ affected is the spleen; **hypertrophy of heart**; anxious palpitation, with morning headache; pulse full and slow, or weak and rapid, intermits every third beat; chronic valvular troubles, with weak, faint feeling, must lie down; heart disease causes dropsy.

Nux moschata.—**Hysteria cordis**; violent action of heart; feels as if her head would burst and her heart be squeezed off; trembling fluttering of heart, as from fright; palpitation and fainting, followed by sleep; irregularity in heart's beat, pulse intermits sometimes so long that it excites fear of death; nun's murmur in carotids; frequent trembling pulse, accelerated after wine; disposition to faint even from slight pains.

Nux vomica.—**Hypertrophy of heart from portal obstruction**; palpitation in frequent short paroxysms, with pulsating throbs in the direction of the heart, especially from mental emotions, protracted study, after eating highly-seasoned food; tired sensation of heart, with palpitation when lying down, frequent belching; **dilatation of heart** (weakened heart), with nervous palpitation, with nausea, inclination to vomit, and heaviness of the chest.

Oxalic acid.—Soreness and stitches in heart, from behind forward and from above downward; sharp darting in head and left lung, extending to epigastrium; immediately after lying down in bed at night palpitation for half an hour; heartbeat intermits when thinking of it; numbness of whole body; loss of motor power.

Petroleum.—**Feeling as if there were a cold stone in the heart** (Kali bi., Lil.); fainting, with ebullitions; violent stitch in heart, taking away the breath; violent orgasm of blood in the evening, on slight motion or going up-stairs; pulse accelerated on every motion, quiet during rest; trembling of limbs; weakness, faintness.

Phosphoric acid.—Nervous palpitations in children and young persons who grow too fast, after depressing emotions; from sexual excesses; pulse irregular, weak and frequent.

Phosphorus.—**Cardiac diseases of the right heart** with venous stagnation. Endocarditis or myocarditis during acute inflammatory rheumatism or during pneumonia. Secondary dilatation of heart in an advanced state; **fatty degeneration and destruction of the muscular fibres of the heart**; nervous palpitations, especially of old maids, from emotions, as from the **sudden entrance into the room of an unexpected visitor**, welcome or unwelcome, from motion, from rush of blood to the chest. Vertigo, with tendency to fall to the left side; dyspnœa, tightness across lungs and tight cough; more or less permanent bronchial catarrh and passive pulmonary hæmorrhages from stasis in lungs; great weakness with inability to exert himself; painless exhausting diarrhœa; attacks of sudden blindness; anguish about heart with nausea and a peculiar sensation of hunger: systolic bellows' murmur at base of heart; **premature old age and overgrown adolescents**.

Physostigma.—Spasmodic trembling and twitching of the muscular fibres of heart; pulsations through the whole body, particularly in chest, each beat of heart distinctly perceptible in chest and temples; heart's action retarded, with diminished impulse, no abnormal sounds, radial pulse irregular and weak; heart's action irregular, tumultuous and weak; faintness.

Phytolacca.—Chronic rheumatic endocarditis; shocks of pain in cardiac region, **shooting into right arm**; awakens with lameness near heart, < during expiration, cannot get to sleep again; heart's action weak, with constipation; exhaustion.

Platina.—Commencing endo- and pericarditis in consequence of articular rheumatism, with intense anxiety and great palpitation, in nervous chlorotic women with anomalies of menstruation, especially when menses are too early and too copious, lasting but a short time, with clotted dark blood; deep breathing from sensation as of a weight in the chest; palpitation after mental exertion, accompanied by anxiety and weeping, due to an exhausted nervous condition; pulse regular, but small and weak, often tremulous.



Plumbum.—**Chronic endocarditis and endarteritis**; hypertrophy with artheroma of aorta, followed by dilatation of left ventricle, with anxiety about heart, frequent violent palpitation, dyspnœa threatening suffocation, feeling the pulsations in head, hands and feet (associated with chronic parenchymatous nephritis); basic murmurs, especially systolic, obstructive or hæmic; impulse of heart feeble, intermittent; sounds of heart indistinct, pulse soft, compressible, intermittent; heart flabby; sudden paralysis of heart; fainting fits during every exertion, even slight convulsions; extreme muscular debility and oppression from least motion; obstinate constipation; difficult micturition, urine dark-colored and scanty, albuminous, flocculent and containing blood-corpuscles; œdema; despondency and dread of death.

Podophyllum.—Nervous palpitation, in consequence of excessive hepatic action; sensation in chest as if heart were ascending to throat; palpitation, with a clucking sensation rising up the throat, obstructing respiration; palpitation, from mental emotion or exertion, with rumbling in ascending colon; heavy sleep, fatigue on waking in morning.

Psorinum.—**Pericarditis of psoric origin; rheumatic carditis, with effusion**; dyspnœa with pain in cardiac region; sounds of heart indistinct, bellows' murmur with first sound; inability to lie down; great weakness after severe acute diseases; ailments worse out-doors; better by rest.

Pulsatilla.—Nervous palpitation in young girls during the time of puberty, or from amenorrhœa; catching pain in cardiac region; better for a time from pressure of hand; rheumatic irritation of heart, the pains shifting rapidly from one part of the body to another; constant chilliness; worse nights, especially after getting feet wet; burning in cardiac region; violent fits of palpitation, often with anguish and obscuration of sight; numbness, particularly about elbow, with hypertrophy or dilatation of the right ventricle.

Rhus tox.—**Uncomplicated hypertrophy, not associated with valvular lesions**, from the effects of overexertion (Arn., Brom.); palpitation following physical overexertion; sensation of tingling numbness in left arm and shoulder; weak feeling in chest, as if the heart-muscles were tired, pulse accelerated and weak, sometimes quicker than the heart's beat. Myalgia cordis, pain in chest as if sternum were pressed in; dyspnœa and oppression of chest; violent palpitations so severe as to shake the body; passive congestion of heart, $<$ from stimulants. Rheumatic diathesis.

Rumex.—Heart feels as if it suddenly stopped beating (Gels.), followed by a heavy throbbing through the chest; aching in heart, with throbbing of carotids and through body, shaking the bed; dyspnœa, worse when lying, has to sit up; face red, puffed, worse about eyes, which are red and lustreless; burning in region of heart; prostration; violent dry cough, provoked by a tickling in throat-pit; brown, watery, morning diarrhœa.

Sanguinaria.—Painful stitches or pressing pain in cardiac region; palpitation before vomiting (migraine), with weakness; irregularity of heart's action and pulse, with coldness, insensibility, etc.; weak feeling of heart and irregular weak pulse, indisposed to mental or bodily exertion; **sensation as if hot water were poured from breast into abdomen**; climaxis.

Scutellaria.—Irregular action of the heart, from derangement of the cardiac plexus; tremulousness and twitching of the cardiac muscles; oppression of the chest, with a sticking pain in cardiac region; sensation of throbbing about the heart, with flushed face; nervous disorders of heart, as palpitation, tremor and strange sensations, from emotional excitement, hysteria; reflex nervous irritation, from ovarian or uterine disorders.

Secale.—Nervous palpitation, with profuse menstruation of a watery

discharge; palpitation of heart, oftener at night, with contracted and frequently intermitting pulse.

Senega.—Violent boring pain in cardiac region; heart's beat shakes the whole body (Rhus); violent palpitations while walking; pressing pain between scapulæ, especially when stepping hard or on other motions which concuss the chest, pulse rather hard and accelerated.

Sepia.—Nervous palpitations, > by walking fast or a long distance, though stiff and sore perhaps on beginning to move; palpitation after mental emotions; wakes up with violent beating of the heart; palpitation with anxiety about things which happened years ago; interruption of the beating of the heart, most after dinner, alarmed, quivering motion; congestion of blood to chest with violent palpitation, an occasional hard thump of the heart, sensation of a ball in inner parts; great pressure on chest, more left side; restless and fidgety.

Silicea.—Heart troubles from nervous exhaustion; will-power greater than his strength allows; **violent hammering palpitation after very quick or violent motion**; palpitation while sitting so that he had to hold on to something, but < on standing, which causes anxiety; violent palpitations in the evening; restless, fidgety, starts at least noise.

Spigelia.—**Rheumatic pericarditis.** Sharp pain shooting through heart to back or radiating from the heart down the arm or over the chest a d down the spine; great oppression or anxiety about heart; palpitation < from any movement of the arm or body; thrilling or purring sensation over cardiac region; undulating motion of the heart; indistinct beats of heart, running one into another; tumultuous beating of heart in recumbent and in sitting position, not synchronous with the radial pulse which intermits; spasms of chest; suffocative complaints, tremulous sensation in chest and temples, increased by motion; pulsation of carotids with tremulous motion; **great dyspnœa at every change of position**; audible beating of heart, causing a pain that is felt through to back; dull stitches where the beats of heart are felt and recurring with the regularity of the pulse; systolic blowing at the apex; tearing constriction in lower part of chest, above pit of stomach, with oppression, < by sitting down or leaning forward; great weakness of body after walking; arthritic pain and stiffness in joints; scraping in throat; affections of the trachial and bronchial mucous membranes; anxiety and apprehensive solicitude for the future; neuralgia of left side of face, commencing in occiput and settling over and in left eye; ciliary neuralgia. (Spig. antidotes the abuse of Colch.)

Spongia.—**Organic affections of heart.** Patient cannot lie flat on his back with the head low without bringing on a spell of suffocation; he is often aroused from sleep as if smothering and sits up in bed with an anxious look, flushed face; rapid, hard breathing. Rheumatic pericarditis, after effusion took place (Acon. during stage of hyperæmia); valvular insufficiency, bellows' murmur, loud blowing with each heart-beat; stinging pressing pain in præcordial region; **aneurism of aorta** with hammering pain in back and sternum; pneumonic complications, violent gasping breath; loud cough; feeling of numbness of lower part of body; sensation as if he had to breathe through a dry sponge; pulse frequent, hard, full or feeble.

Stramonium.—**Chorea cordis**; beating of heart, so increased by motion he cannot speak for hours; trembling, twitching murmurs, instead of regular sounds, consequent on fright; sensation as if something were turning in the chest, followed by heat in the face; slow inspirations and sudden expirations; frequent sighs.

Sumbul.—Nervous affections of the heart; rheumatic carditis; heart's impulse strong, jerking, especially after exertion or during digestion; action of heart full and sharp, strokes at times irregular, beating rapidly eight or ten times, then slowly (Arn., Spig.); bellows' sound of the heart, with violent and irregular palpitations and flushes of heat in floods from the back; sharp pains, like a knife, in the chest; oppression in left chest; clogged sensation; < on stooping; left arm numb, heavy and weary, with sharp, wiry shooting in fingers; hysterical mood.

Sulphur.—Palpitations worse when going up-stairs or when climbing a hill; sensation as if heart were enlarged; palpitation of the heart without any apparent cause, without anguish, when lying or during the siesta; violent orgasm of blood in the chest, a sort of boiling, with qualmishness unto fainting and **tremor in right arm**, patient feels oppressed and wants doors and windows open; pulse full, hard, accelerated, at times intermittent.

Tabacum.—**Dilated heart**; frequent pallor with lividity of face, diarrhœa alternating with constipation, palpitation when lying on left side, paroxysms of suffocation with tightness across upper part of chest; pains shoot from heart down left arm and up into neck; neuralgia of face; muscæ volitantes, tinnitus aurium; dry cough, cardiac in its origin; extremities cold and clammy; intermittent pulse; dark and scanty urine, alternating with polyuria; lassitude from muscular relaxation and dread of vertigo on motion; desire for alcoholic drinks; mind calm and no fear of death.

Tarentula.—**Rheumatism checked by putting extremities in cold water,** followed by panting respiration, anxiety, cramps or twisting pains in heart; palpitation of heart without any known cause; murmurs and beating of heart, with alternate acceleration and suspension of the movements of the heart; heart suddenly ceases to beat, with fear of death and constant want of air; trembling and thumping of heart as from fright; sensation as if the heart turned and twisted around, with pain in chest and general perspiration; pain in heart as if squeezed or compressed (Cact.), also in aorta, under left clavicle and carotids, with violent throbbing of heart and arteries; rheumatic pains in chest, extending down to umbilical region.

Thuja.—Orgasm of blood and audible palpitation, < in the morning when waking (Rhus, Spig.); in the evening; when ascending; periodical in rest and motion; limbs go to sleep; debility < mornings.

Veratrum alb.—Tumultuous, irregular contractions of heart, on lying down red face, on sitting up face turns deathly pale, hands cold and clammy from cardiac debility following acute diseases and threatening paralysis of heart; intermittent action of heart in feeble persons, with some obstruction to hepatic circulation; violent, visible, anxious palpitation, with fainting; pulse sometimes slower than heartbeat.

Veratrum vir.—Idiopathic and rheumatic peri- and endocarditis; **cardio-pulmonary dyspnœa**; cardiac weakness with palpitation and breathlessness; fluttering of heart, feels as if she would die, < from slightest exertion, so that she sits down to catch her breath, face bluish-cold or flushed. Congestion to heart and lungs with violent fever, rapid respiration, heart's action and pulse suddenly increase to strong and loud action, throbbing carotids, congestion to head without delirium, constant burning pain in chest and sensation of a heavy load there, sometimes changing gradually to the reverse, pulse and heartbeat becoming fluttering, soft, slow, weak, intermittent, finally filiform; faintness and blindness when rising from lying, from sudden motions; feels most comfortable when lying quiet.

Vipera.—Violent pains in chest, with chilliness; **bloating up of chest, with difficulty of breathing**; violent congestion to heart, he tears his clothing open, with excessive sensation of sickness in abdomen; anguish about heart; numbness and lameness of upper extremities.

Zincum met. (Zincum cyan.).—**Sudden shocks and jerks in cardiac region**; sensation as if the heart had a cap on it; swelling and great tenderness of cardiac region, with severe palpitation and tearing pain; irregular spasmodic action of the heart, occasionally one violent thump; violent pulsation of the arteries during the heat; pulse irregular, small, weak, scarcely perceptible, increased in force by wine; chorea of heart, affections of cerebro-spinal centres.

Aneurism: Amb., Arn., Ars., Aspar., Aur., Bar. mur., Cact., Calc., Cann., Carb. v., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Spig., Spong., Zinc.

Atheroma: Aur., Brom., Caps., Lact. ac., Lach., Plumb.

Dilatation: Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Cact., Chlorof., Coff., Cupr., Hydr. ac., Iod , Kali iod., Laur., Lil., Lyc., Nux, Phos., Plumb., Puls., Tab.

Endocarditis: Acon., Adonis, Ant. ars., Ars., Aur., Aur. mur., Bism., Cact., Cimicif., Cocc., Colch., Convall., Iod., Kali carb., Kali iod., Kalm., Lach., Merc. cyan., Naja. Phos., Phyt., Plat., Plumb., Spig., Tarent., Verat. vir.

Fatty: Arn., Aur., Caps., Coff., Crotal., Cupr., Phos.

Hydropericardium: Apis, Apoc., Ars., Bry., Colch., Dig., Lach.

Hypertrophy: Acon., Amyl nitr., Arn., Ars., Aspar., Aur., Bism., *Brom.*, Cact., Dig., Glon., Graph., Hep., Iod., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kalm., Lith., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux, Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Spong., Staph., Veratr. vir.

Myocarditis: Apis, Ars. iod., Cact., Carb. v., Caust., Dig., Glon., Lach., Naja, Phos., Psor., Spig., Sulph., Sumb., Veratr. vir.; **from morbus Brightii**: Adonis, Apis, Apoc., Ars., Asclep., Cann., Colch., Dig., Kali nitr., Phos.

Neurosis: Acon., Cact., Cimicif., Chlorof., Fer., Gels., Hydr. ac., Hyosc., Kalm., Lach., Lachn., Laur., Lil., Magn. phos., Naja, Nux m., Plumb., Scutel., Sil., Stram., Sumb., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Paralysis threatening: Acon., Ars., Carb. v., Crotal., Gels., Lach., Merc. cyan., Naja, Plumb., Veratr. alb., Viper.; **with pneumonic complications**: Ant. tart., Bry., Kali nitr., Phos., Sang., Veratr. vir.; **with cerebral irritation**: Bell., Cann., Cimicif., Dig., Op., Veratr. alb.

Pericarditis: Acon., Anac., Apis, Apoc., Ars., Asclep. tub., Bry., Cact., Cimicif., Colch., Dig., Gels., Iod., Kali carb., Kali iod., Kali nitr., Kalm., Plat , Psor., Spig., Spong., Sulph., Veratr. vir.

Valvular affections: Acon., Adonis, Amyl nitr., Apis, Ars., Ars. iod., Aur., Bism., Cact., Chel., Chin., Collins., Crotal., Dig., Glon., Hydr. ac., Iod , Kali carb., Kali iod., Kalm., Lach., Lact. ac., Laur., Lith., Lyc., Naja, Phos., Rhus, Spig., Spong., Samb., Vip.

Palpitation: Acon., Æsc., Amm. carb., Amyl nitr., Anac., Ang., Arg. nit., Ars., Asa., Aur., Bad., Bapt., Bar., Bell., Benz. ac., Brom., Bry., Cact., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Cann., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Chlor., Cic., Cimicif., Cocc., Coc. c., Coff., Con., Crotal., Dig., Eup., Fer., Fer. iod., Fer. phos., Graph., Hep., Iod., Lach., Lachn., Laur., Lil., Lyc., Magn. mur., Mosch., Mur. ac., Naja, Natr., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux, Ox. ac., Phos. ac., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sang., Scutel., Sec., Sep., Seneg., Sil., Spig., Spong., Samb., Sulph., Tab., Tarent., Veratr. vir., Zinc.; **with anguish and anxiety**: Acon., Amm. carb., Ars., Arg. nit., Asa., Calc., Carb. v., Graph., Natr. m., Plat., Puls., Sep.; **with cold perspiration**: Amm. carb.; **with congestion to head**: Bapt., Chin.; **with dyspnœa**: Amm. carb., Chlor., Veratr. vir.; **with faintness**: Acon., Asa., Cham., Cocc., Nux m.; **with weeping**: Amm. carb., Plat.

Palpitation from plethora: Acon., Aur., Cact., Coff., Dig., Gels., Glon., Lach., Nux m.,Op., Phos., Sulph.,Veratr. vir.; **evenings**: Carb. an., Caust., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; **from mental emotions**: Amyl nitr., Arg. nit., Asa., Bad., Cact., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Crotal., Phos., Plat., Pod., Sep.; **from overexertion of the mind**: Ign., Staph.; **from overexertion of the body**: Amm. carb., Arg. nitr., Iod., Merc., Pod.; **from motion**: Brom., Cocc., Graph., Natr. m., Phos., Staph., Veratr.; **after eating**: Calc., Carb. v., Ign., Hep., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux, Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **from lying on back**: Ars., Nitr.; **from lying on left side**: Ang., Bar., Tab.; **from lying on right side**: Bad.; **at the menstrual period**: Alum., Cupr , Ign., Iod., Nitr ac., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Spig.; **when ascending**: Nitr. ac., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.; **when sitting**: Ang., Carb. v., Dig., Magn. mur., Natr. carb., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Spig.

PAINS.—**Aching**: Ambr., Crotal.; **boring**: Magn. phos., Seneg.; **burning**: Æsc.,Carb. v., Puls.; **constriction**: Amyl nitr., Ang.,Bufo,Cact.,Dig.,Fer., Lact. ac., Lyc.; **contraction**: Apis, Cact., Veratr.; **crampy**: Kali carb., Myrica, Tarent.; **cutting**: Brom., Colch.; **darting**: Æsc., Apis, Naja, Phos., **drawing**: Fer.; **fluttering**: Ars. iod., Aur., Cact., Laur., Lil. t., Lith., Nux m., Sep., Veratr. vir.; **lancinating**: Acon., Apis; **oppression**: Acon., Agar., Amyl nitr , Anac., Ant. tart., Aur. mur., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cann. ind., Caust.,Chlor.,Colch.,Glon.,Iod.,Lach.,Merc., Ox. ac.,Scutel., Spig., Sumb., **præcordial anxiety**: Amyl nitr., Arg. nit., Ars. iod., Bar., Camph., Caps., Carb. v., Merc. cor.; **pressing**: Bell., Cann. ind., Cact., Cocc , Lil. t., Sang., Spong.; **pricking**: Asclep. tub., Cact., Kali bi.; **shocks or jerks**: Agar., Con., Graph., Lith., Mang., Phytol., Zinc.; **sticking**: Agar., Cann. ind., Scutel.; **stinging**: Apis, Colch., Myrica, Spong.; **stitches**: Agar., Anac., Aur. mur., Bar., Bry , Bufo, Cann. ind., Caust., Chel., Chin., Colch., Glon., Hep., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lachn., Mur. ac., Petr., Sang., Spig.; **suffocation**: Apis, Ars., Bry., Chlorof., Cimicif., Dig., Graph., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lach., Merc., Spig., Tabac.; **throbbing**: Arg., Camph., Clem., Glon., Graph., Kali carb., Nux, Rum., Scutel., Sil., Tarent.; **trembling**: Arg., Ars., Ars. iod., Bad., Chin. ars., Cic., Cocc., Crotal. hor., Lachn., Phys., Scutel., Stram., Tarent.; **twitching**: Arg., Phys., Scutel., Stram.

Sensation as if heart had stopped, or standing still: Arg., Arg. nit., Chin. ars., Cic., Gels., Lil. t., Rum., Tarent.; **as if heart were squeezed**: Cast., Iod., Nux m., Tarent.

Pains extending down left arm: Acon., Crotal. hor., Rhus, Spig., Tab.; **down right arm**: Phyt., Spig.; **diagonally towards right chest**: Apis; **through to back**: Ars. iod., Crotal. hor., Glon., Kali carb., Lil. t., Spig.; **to neck**: Graph., Tabac.; **from below upward**: Brom., Merc.; **to stomach and abdomen**: Kalm.; **from behind forward**: Ox. ac.

HEELS, PAINS IN.

Amm. m., Ant. crud., Caust.,Cepa,Graph.,Led.,Mang.,Natr. carb.,Sabin.

Allium cepa.—Ulcers on heels, when developed by friction of the shoe or stocking.

Ammonium mur.—Tearing stitching pains from ulceration of heels, > at night in bed, and > by rubbing; neuralgic pains in stumps of amputated limbs.

Ammonium crud.—Soreness of heels; large horny places on the soles, close to toes; great sensitiveness of soles when walking.

Causticum.—Corroding or phagedenic blisters and ulcerations on heels; heels and balls of the toes pain as if ulcerating, when touched and on treading down.

Graphites.—Stitches in heel when putting it down; callous ulcers of feet; blisters on heels.

Ledum.—Soles painful when walking, as if congested with blood; blisters on heels.

Manganum.—Rheumatic patients cannot bear any weight on the heels, the pressure causing dark, almost bluish spots.

Natrum carb.—Blisters on heels; sore pain in ball of foot, on stepping; throbbing and crawling in both heels, as from an ulcer, evenings in bed; corns, with drawing, stitching pains in them.

Sabina.—Plethoric women, suffering from rheumatic inflammation; sharp stitches from within outward in both heels, < at night; arthritic pains, violent, boring, sticking in toes, especially in great toe.

HEMERALOPIA, Night-Blindness.

Arg. nit., Chin., Cycl., Hyosc., *Lyc.*, Ran. bulb., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

HEMIOPIA, Half-Vision.

Upper half of vision invisible: *Aur.*, Dig., Gels.; right half of visual field defective: Cycl., *Lith. carb.*, *Lyc.;* vertical hemiopia, either half invisible: Bov., Calc. carb., Chin. sulph., Lob. infl., Lyc., Morph., Mur ac., Natr. m., Plumb., Rhus, Sep., Stram., Titanium, Viol. od.

HEPAR SULPHURIS, ILL EFFECTS OF.

For poisoning with large doses: 1, vinegar, diluted with water or citric acid; 2, mucilaginous drinks or injections; for secondary ailments and the consequences of medicinal abuse of Hep.: Alum., Bell., Cham., Graph., Ign., Sil.

HEPATIC DERANGEMENTS.

Hepatalgia; hepatic colic: Ars., Bapt., Berb., Bry., Cham., Chin., Coll., Cupr., Dig., Laur , Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Yucca.

Hepatitis: Acon., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chel., Chin., Hep., Kali carb., Lach., Leptan., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Nitr. ac., Phyt., Pod., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; **abscess of liver**: Bell., Bry., Chin., Hep., Kali carb., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sil.

Hypertrophy of liver, engorgement: Agar., Aur., Chel., Chion., Lyc., Magn mur., Merc., Ptelea, Sulph.

Passive stagnation of liver; nutmeg liver: 1, Carb. v., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v ; 2, Ipec., Veratr., Nux m., Phos.; 3, Ars., Lach., Leptan., Tart. emet., Sulph.

Cirrhosis hepatis, interstitial hepatitis; granulated liver: Arg. nit., *Aur.*, Bry., Carduus mar., *Iod.*, Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., *Phos.*, Plumb.; 2, Carb. v., Puls.; 3, Ars., Chel., Chin., Leptan., Nitr ac., Magn. mur., Selen., Sep., Taxus bac.; antidotes to alcohol: Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; milk diet especially during first stages.

Pylephlebitis; inflammation of portal vein; the same as cirrhosis pro re nata.

Hepatitis diffusa, acute yellow atrophy of the liver: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Dig., Ipec., Leptan.; during typhoid also: Ars., Chin., Crotal., Phos., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac. (hæmorrhage).

Hepar adiposum, fatty liver; **colloid liver**, waxy liver: Arg. nit., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Carduus ben., Chel., Kali carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Sulph.; Carlsbad.

Carcinoma hepatitis: Ars., Bell., Carb.an., Con., Hydrast., Lyc., Sep., Sil.

Acetic acid.—Liver complaint, headache with great irritability; horrible attacks of anxiety with difficult breathing; confused dull aching over forehead, weak sight; vomiting after every kind of food; violent pains in scrobiculum, cannot bear the least pressure; tetterlike eruptions; constipation; sleeplessness.

Aconite.—Violent inflammatory fever, with stitches in the region of the liver; pressure and constriction in hepatic region, with oppression of breathing; intolerable pains; jaundice present or not; moaning, tossing about, anguish and dread of death.

Æsculus hip.—Tenderness in right hypochondrium, with pinching pain and colic; pain through to the back on inspiring; burning distress, soreness and aching at the navel; congestion of liver and portal system; constant dull aching distress in right lower lobe of liver and region of gall-bladder; constant aching pain from the pit of the stomach to the right lobe of the liver; pains often extend up between shoulders or under scapulæ, < by walking or riding; chronic constipation, rectum dry and itching, feels as if full of small sticks; feels miserably cross.

Agaricus (Amanita).—Congested, enlarged liver; sensation of pain and drawing in right hypochondrium, as if the liver had increased in weight and dragged at its ligaments; sharp stitches as from needles in the hepatic region; dull stitches during breathing; pain in stomach and liver, burning from acidity.

Aloe.—Pressure and tension in hepatic region, a sensation of heat and single, not severe, stitches, bitter taste, sickly expression of face, jaundice, no fever; uneasiness and dull pain in liver, < on standing, so that he bends forward; stitches from the liver into the chest, obstructing respiration, cannot take a long breath.

Alumina.—Liver pains as if bruised, when stooping; stitches when rising again; tearing from the liver to the hip; stitches in both hypochondria, < from motion.

Ammonium carb.—Burning pain in liver; boring stitches in liver in evening while sitting; numbness in right hypochondrium.

Ammonium mur.—Liver complaint; gall-stones; burning and stitching in scrobiculum, from thence drawing to the right axilla and in the upper arm; stitching and burning in right hypochondrium, afternoon when walking; stitches in right groin, and coming out behind the hip, when sitting; mental depression and stools coated with mucus.

Anantherum mur. — Inflammation and swelling of the liver as if caused by abscesses; cramps in hepatic region, with sensation as if it were full of painful tuberosities; pulsative burning and digging pains in region of liver; sensation as of a hard tumor starting from the pylorus, extending to the liver.

Anisum stell.—Enlarged liver, pain at the third right costal cartilage.

Argentum nit—**Cirrhosis from malaria cachexia**; stitches in liver, coming on as with a jerk; peculiar fullness in liver, painful, with occasional drawing and stinging, especially when walking, sometimes reaching into the chest; periodical dull stitches in the anterior surface of the liver; hepatic affection, ending in fatal dropsy; pigmentary degeneration, the fever may be stopped but the degeneration remains.

Arsenicum.—Painful bloatedness in right hypochondrium, with burn-

ing pain; pain in hepatic region increased on pressure; stitches in right hypochondrium, extending to gastric region, ending as violent pressure over whole abdomen; vomiting of black masses, black stools; burning heat of the skin; very quick pulse; anxiousness and restlessness; perforation into the stomach or intestines.

Aurum met.—**Hepatic congestion consecutive to cardiac disease**, with burning and cutting in right hypochondrium, ending in cirrhosis and fatty degeneration with dropsy. Chronic hepatitis with suicidal melancholy, averse to motion; feels stupid; jaundice with pain in liver and pit of stomach; greenish-brown urine; foul breath and putrid taste, constipation or stools of a grayish or ashy-white color.

Aurum mur.—**Syphilitic liver with ascites**; waxy liver; burning heat and pressure in right hypochondrium.

Baptisia.—Pain in liver, from right lateral ligament to gall-bladder, can scarcely walk, as it increases the pain, but must stir about, though motion is painful; right iliac region sensitive.

Belladonna.—Acute pain in hepatic region, worse from pressure, breathing, coughing and lying upon the right side, extending upward towards shoulder and neck; congestion of the head; getting dark before eyes; fainting and giddiness; bloatedness of pit of stomach; tension across epigastrium: agonizing, tossing about; sleeplessness, or wanting to sleep, with inability to do so.

Berberis vulg.—Pressure and stitches in hepatic region; **colic from gall-stones**; coliclike pains, especially about the navel; rumbling in bowels; suppression of hæmorrhoids; jaundice. Sharp, pinching pains in liver, which come suddenly and with great severity, at times causing him to hold his breath, bend over, with redness of face; frequent urging to urinate and to defecate; violent burning in anus, as if surrounding parts were sore; feces black or very dark and very adhesive; scanty feces, requiring an effort to their discharge; pains shoot downward from false ribs to the umbilicus.

Bryonia.—**Perihepatitis** with sharp stitches in right hypochondrium, < from any motion, > when lying on right side, pain under the right shoulderblade, swelling of the liver, bitter taste in mouth, yellow-coated tongue; stools either hard, dry and brown, or papescent and profuse, with colic; stools sometimes have odor of old cheese: intolerance of vegetable food; patient cannot bear heat of sun; < in summer; fulness and bloatedness of abdomen with sensation as if a stone or heavy weight were lying clogged in stomach; great thirst. Cases spoiled by Merc. dulc.

Calcarea arsen.—Cirrhosis of liver with albuminuria: colic and looseness of bowels.

Calcarea carb.—Pressure in hepatic region with every step when walking; stitches during and after stooping; **enlargement and induration of liver**; sensitive to pressure in epigastrium and abdomen, which is distended and hard; cold feet at night in bed.

Carbo an.—Aching, almost cutting in hepatic region, even while lying down; pains in liver as from incarcerated flatus, abdomen greatly distended; venous plethora; arthritic stiffness and nodes.

Carbo veg.—Hepatic region very sensitive and painful to touch; right lobe of liver painful, stitching, burning pains; clothing unendurable: great flatulency in stomach and abdomen; feces escape with flatus.

Carduus mar.—**Cachexia of miners working deep under ground**; portal hyperæmia; gall-stones; catarrh of the biliary ducts; hepatic region sensitive to pressure, stitching, drawing pain in liver, < by pressure and lying

on left side. Dropsical diseases, depending on organic affections of liver, frequently of long standing; jaundice, with dull headache, bitter taste, tongue white in centre, tips and edges red; nausea with vomiting of an acrid green fluid, stools pasty, clayey, urine golden-yellow. Implication of the lungs, showing itself by hæmoptoë; vomiting of blood.

Chamomilla.—**Hepatitis after vexation or taking cold,** with gastric disturbances and icteroid symptoms; dull, aching pains in liver, not < by pressure, motion or breathing; patient hot and sweating.

Chelidonium.—Abdominal plethora from simple congestion to positive inflammation; soreness up to sharp stitching pains, shooting from liver down into the stomach or down into the back from posterior part of liver; **marked pain under the angle of right scapula,** even going through the chest like a rivet; abdomen distended and sensitive to pressure; rigors in the evening, awakes in the morning perspiring with many unremembered dreams or sleepless from headache, either continuous sharp frontal or neuralgic, in right temple and eyebrow, painful throbbing in occiput; anxiety, tightness and pains in right side during inhalation, as if constricted by a girdle and cannot be expanded; attacks of rigor in the evening; irregular palpitation of heart; pain in hepatic region, > by eating; diarrhœa and constipation alternating, stools clay-colored or yellowish, great weariness and anorexia; desire for milk or acids.

China.—Pain in hepatic region, as from subcutaneous ulceration, < from touch and very sensitive to pressure; swollen, hard liver, tympanitic abdomen, wants to belch, eructations afford no relief; gastro-duodenal catarrh; headache, bitter taste, yellow skin, < at night and after eating; bleeding piles, burning and itching, with great debility; constipation, stool difficult, even when soft or profuse, painless black, green, often offensive diarrhœa.

Chionanthus.—**Hypertrophy of liver**; constipation, stools clay-colored, skin and urine jaundiced, great emaciation; soreness in region of liver, quick, weak pulse. Chronic jaundice, recurring every summer, urine almost black; after abuse of mercurials.

Cobaltum.—**Stitches running down the thighs from the liver**; shooting pains in hepatic region and sharp pains in spleen, < on taking a deep inspiration; fulness in abdomen after a slight meal; constant dropping of blood from anus, but no blood with the stool.

Cocculus.—Pressive pain in hepatic region, < by coughing and bending over and breathing, pains extending from right hypochondrium towards epigastrium and stomach, cannot bear least touch; faintness from slight exertion; vomiting of mucus and water, with distension of abdomen, pain < after vomiting, after anger.

Conium.—Enlarged liver, pressing pain in hepatic region, < from pressure; convex hard swelling, extending towards præcordial region and nearly to right crest of ilium; stitches or painful tearing in liver, < by inspiration, when turning head, when standing or sitting, in snowy weather; colic from incarcerated flatus; sleepy in daytime and sleep disturbed by dreams at night; erratic itching of all parts of body; torpid action of bowels.

Crotalus hor.—Shooting and stitches in hepatic region when taking a long breath, also on top of right shoulder; pressive hepatic congestion, especially when from heart disease or from imperfect performance of uterine functions, or if a sequel of malarial fever. Acute yellow atrophy; malignant jaundice, dark hæmorrhages from nose, mouth, etc.; dark, scanty urine.

Digitalis.—**Enlarged liver, even dropsy, from organic heart disease**; soreness and hardness, with sensitiveness to pressure in cardiac and hepatic region; yellow hue of face, constipation, violent vomiting of water and bile, nausea, aversion to food and drink, urine normal or high colored from bile; slow pulse; tongue clean or whitish-yellow; drowsiness even to stupor; dropsy with suppression of urine.

Dolichos pruriens.—Terrible itching without any perceptible cause, or rash from hepatic troubles, with jaundice and constipation, < at night, preventing sleep.

Eupatorium perf.—Soreness in hepatic region, tight clothing is oppressive; fulness and tenderness in region of liver, with stitches and soreness on moving or coughing; jaundice; anasarca from general debility; constipation, high-colored urine; violent bone-pains which make the patient restless; deficient perspiration with tenderness of skin.

Ferrum.—**Chronic hepatic affections and infarction of liver**; swelling and hardness in hypochondriac regions; liver enlarged and sensitive to pressure, pains along back and liver, particularly in places upon which she must lie, cannot lie long upon either side; hardness and distension of abdomen, without flatulence; bad taste, mouth dry; tongue coated white; < drinking cold water.

Fluoric acid.—**Ulceration of liver**; ascites from hepatic induration and portal congestion; craves refreshing drinks and is continually hungry; dropsy with feeling of fulness and pressure in epigastrium; ascites from enlarged and indurated liver, in consequence of alcoholic drinks; constipation with hæmorrhoids; urine scanty, dark, pungent and fetid; restless sleep; sallow skin; complaints of premature old age, of bummers, in consequence of syphilo-mercurial dyscrasia.

Gelsemium.—Passive congestion of liver, bilious diarrhœa and relaxed gall-ducts; flatulence in stomach with eructations from want of elasticity in muscular fibres; jaundice with prostration; clay-colored stools; acute catarrhal enteritis during damp, warm or cold weather; soreness of abdominal walls; vertigo, dim sight and fulness of head.

Graphites.—Hardness in hepatic region; stitches in right hypochondrium, cannot bear tight clothing; unpleasant taste in the morning, as if he had eaten eggs; abdomen distended, hard; stools are covered with mucus or contain shreds of mucus; hepatic affections maltreated with mercury; < from meats.

Hepar.—Chronic engorgement of liver; during inflammatory process in cirrhosis of liver; soreness and stitches in liver when walking; **hepatic abscess**; depressed and irritable frame of mind; great sensitiveness to dampness of the atmosphere; craving for sour and strong-tasting articles; difficult expulsion of feces and urine; jaundice.

Hydrastis.—**Torpor of liver** with pale, scanty stools; liver atrophied, marasmus; jaundice, with catarrh of stomach and duodenum, bitter taste; goneness and faintness in epigastrium; obstinate constipation; itching of skin; general prostration.

Hydrocotyle Asiat.—**Cirrhosis of liver**; hypertrophy and induration of connective tissue; obstruction of the whole hepatic region; slight pain in upper portion of liver; crampy pains in stomach, without nausea.

Iodum.—Pressure and stitches in hepatic region, painful to touch, loss of appetite, emaciation, excessive weakness, diarrhœa; **hard cirrhotic liver can be felt as emaciation progresses**; jaundice with much pain and tenderness in hepatic region.

Iris vers.—Cutting pain in right hypochondrium, worse on motion;

crampy pain in right lumbar region; pain above the crest of ilium, first right side, then left; constipation, succeeded by thin, watery diarrhœa; burning in mouth, fauces and anus; autumnal bilious fevers.

Kali bichrom.—Pain in right hypochondrium, especially when limited to small spot; dull pain or stitches in liver; clay-colored stools; metallic taste, confusion in head.

Kali carb.—Stitching pains in right side, commencing in back and going through and up the chest, < at night, when lying down or rising up; cutting, lancinating tearing pains, suddenly appearing and of great severity and darting all over abdomen; epigastrium swollen, hard, sensitive pulsations therein; pains in hepatic and umbilical regions, also on both sides of inferior parts of stomach down into bladder and testes. **Swelling and abscess of liver.**

Kali mur.—Jaundice with sluggish action of liver, pain in hepatic region, light-yellow stools, white or gray coating of tongue, constipation; hæmorrhoids.

Kreosotum.—Bruised pain in hepatic region, with sensation of fulness, must loosen his clothing; feeling of fulness, as if he had eaten too much; ulcerative pain in abdomen.

Lachesis.—**Enlarged liver of drunkards, going on to a low grade of symptoms** with inflammation and abscess of liver; jaundice; tenderness on pressure all the time (Lyc., only after a meal), intolerance of clothing, deep throbbing on right side. Liver complaints at the climaxis; after ague; from syphilis. Pain as if something had lodged in right side, with stinging pains; much flatulence, palpitations, pain when coughing as from an ulcerated spot; constant tormenting urging in anus, but no stool follows, or excessively offensive stools; < in spring; gastric pains decreasing during eating and returning again after one or two hours; aching pains in shinbones; mental depression.

Laurocerasus.—**Wasting away of liver** (Phos.), **nutmeg liver**; sticking pain in liver, with pressure; distension of liver, pain as if an abscess would burst; burning or coldness in stomach and abdomen; constipation or diarrhœa; rapid sinking of the vital forces.

Leptandra.—Dull aching in right hypochondrium in region of gallbladder and also in posterior portion of liver, accompanied by soreness; burning distress in and about liver, often spreading to stomach and abdomen; drowsiness and despondency; diarrhœa. **stools black as pitch with burning, colicky pains at the navel**, griping continuing after stool; vomiting of bile with burning distress and occasionally clay-colored stools; urine of a dark color; much soreness of head and eyeballs; frequent chilliness along the spine; pain in left shoulder and arm.

Lithium carb.—Violent pain in hepatic region across upper part of abdomen; pressure in liver, abdomen feels swollen, as if distended with wind, has to loosen clothing; arthritis with bruised pains all over body.

Lycopodium.—Cirrhosis of liver with ascites, especially in drunkards; gin-liver; tongue coated; sour, putrid taste in the morning on rising; hunger, but a few mouthfuls of food fill him up to the throat, quickly followed by hunger again; distress in stomach immediately after eating; tension in hypochondria after a meal, as from a cord, cannot stretch or stand upright, very sensitive to touch; flatulence tends rather upward than downward; great fermentation of bowels and ineffectual urging to stool, and after stool feeling as if great quantity remained unpassed; cold feet, or one foot cold, the other warm; chronic hepatitis with tendency to hepatic abscess; liver complaint after mortification.

Magnesia mur.—**Enlarged liver of children,** who are puny in their growth and rachitic. Pressing pains in enlarged and hard liver when walking, or touching it, < when lying on right side; regurgitation when walking; knotty stools, like sheep-dung or diarrhœa; tongue large, coated yellow, takes imprint of teeth; dyspnœa and palpitations, < when quiet and > from moving about; œdema pedum; uterine diseases and indurated os; hæmorrhagic diathesis; frequent fainting fits; hysterical uterine and abdominal cramps, extending into thighs.

Mercurius.—**Liver enlarged and often indurated**; dirty, yellowish-white coating of tongue, which takes imprint of teeth; scorbutic symptoms; gums ulcerate and become spongy, fetid breath; jaundiced hue of skin and conjunctiva; liver sore to touch; abdomen tympanitic and swollen; cannot lie on right side; stools clayey from absence of bile or yellowish-green, bilious, passed with much tenesmus, and followed by a never-get-done feeling; rush of blood to head; sleeplessness from itching without eruption; mental depression, emaciation.

Myrica cerif.—Liver enlarged and sore, as if bruised, jaundice; bitter taste or sweetish; **pulse slower than the beating of the heart**; despondency, dull heavy headache, < morning, sclera of a dingy, yellowish hue, tongue dirty yellow; muscular soreness and aching in limbs, urine dark and turbid; bad, foul taste; offensive, tenacious mucus in nose and throat; slimy, glutinous, frothy mucus in pharynx; imagines he can eat, but when food reaches pharynx it is expelled on account of the horrid nausea; stools mushy, gray; passes very offensive flatus; desire for acids; vertigo, stupor, unrefreshing sleep.

Natrum mur.—**Malarial cachexia**; dull, heavy aching and distension about liver after eating, > as digestion advances; stitches and tension in liver, skin yellow, earthy; obstinate constipation; short breathing, palpitations; stitches in spleen, < with every motion; paretic feeling in upper and lower extremities; < in summer and in thunderstorms.

Natrum phos.—Cirrhosis of liver; **hepatic form of diabetes,** especially when there is a succession of boils; intense pressure and heat on top of head as if it would open; yellow, creamy coating at the back part of tongue and roof of mouth; acidity and acid dyspepsia; weak feeling in back and limbs.

Natrum sulph.—**Irritable liver**; **jaundice from vexation,** from excessive study or mental work; congestion of liver with soreness and sharp, sticking pains; suicidal melancholy, < from music and in morning; brain feels as if loose; sallow, jaundiced face; vomiting of bile; **liver engorged < lying left side**; great flatulence; soreness of liver to touch, to jars, with sharp, stitching pains in it; stools dark-green, bilious; urine loaded with bile; drowsiness, < forenoon and when reading; > warm, dry weather, < damp, wet weather.

Nitric acid.—Chronic derangements, **liver enormously enlarged**; jaundice with clay-colored stools; cadaverous smell from mouth, bloody saliva; excessive physical irritability and weakness.

Nux moschata.—**Atrophic nutmeg liver,** which is swollen, with feeling of heaviness in liver, and bloody stools; enlargement of liver and spleen after intermittent fever.

Nux vomica.—**Hepatic affection in good livers,** in alcoholic excesses and after allopathic dosing. Liver swollen, hard and sensitive to pressure of clothing; jaundice provoked by violent anger, abuse of quinine, with attacks of faintness, leaving him sick and weak; hæmorrhoidal colic or from gastric and bilious derangements, with sudden. severe pain in right side; stitches in hepatic region, < from contact or motion.

Oxalic acid.—**Stitches in liver relieved by deep inspiration**; burning in small spots in abdomen; colic from eating sugar and diarrhœa from drinking coffee.

Phosphorus.—Hyperæmia, at first enlargement, fatty degeneration and finally atrophy of the liver with jaundice and dropsy; **waxy liver dependent upon long-lasting bone disease**; **fatty liver in consequence of cardiac troubles**; **acute yellow atrophy of liver**; **suppurating hepatitis** with hectic fever, night-sweats, enlargement in right hypochondrium and marked soreness of liver; malignant jaundice from venous obstruction, often from alcoholism; gall-bladder full of pale-yellow, slimy fluid; loss of appetite, unquenchable thirst, < after eating and drinking; abdomen flaccid, with chronic loose bowels; hæmorrhoidal bleeding and hæmorrhages from different parts of body; profuse sweat immediately after falling asleep; worse during atmospheric changes, thunderstorms, windy weather, after midnight.

Plumbum.—Continuing darting pain in region of liver; **cirrhosis of liver**. first enlarged and then contracted; hepatic region sensitive to pressure without being enlarged, or somewhat hypertrophied; sensation of heat, and burning in liver and spine; persistent sticking pain in hepatic region, first anteriorly, then posteriorly.

Podophyllum.—**Torpor hepatis**; **chronic hepatitis**, costiveness, jaundice, constantly rubbing and stroking hypochondrium with hands; fulness in right hypochondrium, hyperæmia of the liver, with flatulence, pain and soreness; great irritability of the liver and excessive secretion of bile; twisting pain in right hypochondrium with sensation of heat there; jaundice, with gall-stones; pain from region of stomach towards gall-bladder, with excessive nausea; with constipation and diarrhœa. **Polycholia.**

Psorinum.—**Chronic hepatitis**; deep, heavy pain in hepatic region, < from pressure or lying on right side, walking, coughing, laughing, or taking a long breath; stinging, sharp pains in liver and spleen; sharp stinging in pit of stomach.

Ptelea trif. — Sharp pains in the right hypochondrium, constant feeling of weight in both hypochondria: when walking a dragging pain; pains shooting downward: distress at the base of the liver or in the region of the spleen; nausea and retching, with increase of frontal headache, worse by speaking and waking; goneness in stomach; heavy aching pain in liver, **relieved by lying on right side**; a feeling when lying on left side as if the liver were dragging on its ligaments; jaundice, with hyperæmia of the liver.

Pulsatilla.—Darting, tensive pains in hepatic region; sticking pains, particularly when walking: feeling of lassitude in hypochondria; frequent attacks of anguish, especially at night, with diarrhœa; greenish or slimy stools; bitter taste; oppression in chest and pressure at stomach.

Quassia.—Acute stitching in hepatic region; drawing pains in both hypochondria with sensation as if **abdomen were empty and retracted to the spinal column**, < by deep breathing; sensation of coldness running down the back; with constant desire to yawn, to stretch out the feet; vomiting, diarrhœa, scanty urination or chronic, obstinate constipation from deficiency of bile.

Ranunculus bulb.—Stitches in hepatic region extending into chest; sensation of soreness in hypochondria, especially to the touch; stitches in right side of chest, extending to the liver, with inclination to draw a long breath, < from touch, motion and from stretching the body; stitches **between** the shoulder-blades.

Sanguinaria.—**Torpid liver**, skin yellow, colic; indurations in abdomen; heat streaming from breast to liver, into abdomen, with diarrhœa; goneness in stomach, with headache.

Secale.—**Inflammation and gangrene of the liver**, enlargement of the liver; acute pains in hepatic region; tongue thickly coated with a brown, tenacious substance, burning in throat, unquenchable thirst; great weakness but no pain; limbs cold, covered with cold sweat.

Selenium.—Enlarged liver with loss of appetite, < mornings; white coating of tongue, no thirst; sharp, stitching pains in hepatic region, < by pressure and motion; **peculiar fine rash over hepatic region**, which is sensitive to touch.

Sepia.—**Functional derangement of liver**, often preceded by migraine or wandering articular affections with profuse sweats; constant aching pain in right side of abdomen, extending, when violent, to chest and back, with oppression of breathing, distress and aching in right shoulder and scapula; cheeks flushed; forehead and conjunctiva yellow, also around mouth, and yellow or red saddle over bridge of nose down cheeks; **irregular yellow patches on face**; tendency to perspire, especially between scapulæ, mammæ and under axillæ; occipital headache; gastroses, tongue flabby and indented, no appetite or easily satisfied, < from acids or fats; flatulence; stools bright-yellow or of an ashy color; urine scanty and loaded with urates; lassitude, atony of connective tissue and relaxation of bloodvessels; **tissue torpidity relieved by exercise which hurries on the blood**; feels < when awaking, when sitting, always > by a good walk, but ascending painful; > from eructations, with desire to pass flatus downward; < in close rooms, in foggy weather, during nursing; pain in hypochondria more tolerable when lying on painful side; hepatic neuralgia with great depression of spirits; frequent stitches under right ribs.

Silicea.—Throbbing ulcerative pain in hepatic region, worse from touch or walking; **abscess of liver**; hardness, distension of liver; beating soreness in liver, worse on motion, when lying on right side; burning or throbbing in pit of stomach; disgust for warm food, desires only cold things; painless diarrhœa, with exhaustion or constipation from inactivity of rectum.

Sulphur.—Swelling and hardness of the liver; stitches and hardness of the liver; thirst; insomnia or sleep in cat-naps; constipation; hæmorrhoids; dyspepsia of drunkards.

Taraxacum.—Mapped tongue, bitter taste in mouth, chilliness after eating or drinking, pain and soreness in hepatic region; bilious diarrhœa.

Theridion.—**Hepatic abscess**; violent burning pains in hepatic region, worse from touch; retching, bilious vomiting; mouth and tongue benumbed and slimy; it relieves the vertigo and nausea.

Veratrum alb.—**Hyperæmia of liver**, with gastric catarrh, putrid taste, disgust for warm food, great pressure in hepatic region, alternating with vomiting or diarrhœa.

Vipera.—Hyperæmia of liver, after failure of Lach

Yucca.—Biliousness with pain going through the upper portion of liver to back; bad taste in mouth; diarrhœa, stools contain an excess of bile; great flatulency downward; frontal or temporal headache, flushings of face, sallow face; tongue yellow and taking the imprint of teeth; poor appetite; abdomen distended and sensitive to touch.

Zincum.—Enlargement of liver, feeling as of a hard tumor in neighborhood of umbilicus, accompanied by griping pains; cramp pain in hepatic region, with dyspnœa and hypochondriasis while eating; heartburn, < by wine and during pregnancy; hunger towards noon; vomits bloody phlegm, feet swollen; pressure and tension in abdomen.

HERNIA.

Acon., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bor., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Cina, Cocc., Gels., Lach., *Lyc.*, Magn. carb., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Op., *Plumb.*, Rhus, Sil., Stann., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Veratr. alb.; **hernia, umbilical**: Aur., Bor., Calc., Cocc., Cina, Nux v., Nitr. ac., Plumb., Sil., Stann., Veratr.; **inguinal**: Æsc. hip., Aur., Carb. an., Cocc., Lyc., Magn. carb., Nux v., Plumb., Sil., Veratr., **strangulated**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Cocc., Gels., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Sulph., Veratr.; **intestinal obstruction**: Ars , Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Cocc., Cupr., Lach., Nux v., Op., Rhus, Thuj.

Aconite.—Violent inflammation of the incarcerated hernia, with burning pains in abdomen as from hot coals, extreme sensitiveness to contact; nausea, bitter bilious vomiting; anguish and cold sweat.

Arsenicum.—Hard, bloated abdomen; burning pain with anguish; sensation of coldness in upper part of abdomen; constant vomiting; great anguish, restlessness, tossing about, feeling as if the intestines became twisted; **gangrene of the hernial tumor.**

Aurum.—Pressure in abdominal ring as if hernia would protrude while sitting; protrusion of inguinal hernia, with great cramplike pains; **inguinal hernia of children**, umbilical hernia of children, caused by crying.

Belladonna.—Constriction of abdomen around the navel, as if a lump or a ball would form there; feeling as if a hard body pressed from within outward at right inguinal ring, the part not feeling hard to touch while sitting with the body bent forward; distension of abdomen, neither hard nor painful; colic, as if a spot in abdomen were seized by nails; intense local inflammation.

Borax—Infantile hernia: the child dreads a downward motion, is frightened by every little noise; does not thrive; brown, watery diarrhœa.

Bryonia.—Hard swelling of hypochondria and around navel; painful twisting around umbilicus, with stitches; constipation.

Calcarea carb.—Infantile hernia; considerable distension of abdomen, with colic; constant gurgling in abdomen; very open fontanelles, perspires about head when sleeping.

Carbo veg.—Great anxiety, with uneasiness in abdomen; meteorism, with loud rumbling, fetid or odorless flatus; clothing oppresses, can hardly be endured; abdomen feels as if hanging heavily; walks bent; foulness of parts as if strangulated.

Cepa.—Pressure in left inguinal ring; hernia in left groin most protruded and strangulated; restlessness and fever.

Cocculus.—Rupture worse on right side, fulness in groin with sensation as if all would give way there; feeling of laceration in intestines; distension of abdomen; painful inclination to hernia, especially after rising from sitting; protrusion takes place slowly as if from paralytic state of abdominal ring; umbilical hernia; incarcerated hernia; vomiting with bruised pain in intestines, great weakness and inability to stand; stubborn constipation; after failure of Nux v.

Coffea.—Strangulated inguinal hernia, taxis becomes easier after a cup of strong coffee.

Colocynthis.—Pain in groin like from a hernia, and on pressure sensation as if hernia would recede; abdomen distended and painful.

Cubeba.—Femoral hernia; sensation of weight, pressure and pain about femoral ring; downward pressure and weight, < after walking, riding, lifting, and especially before and during menses.

Cuprum.—Intussusception of bowels with singultus, violent colic, fecal vomiting, great agony and anxiety.

Lachesis.—Gangrene threatens strangulated hernia: the skin covering the hernial tumor is mottled and dark; pain across abdomen; contractive feeling in abdomen; cutting, lacerating, burning pain; hernia exceedingly sensitive, will not admit handling.

Lycopodium.—Inguinal hernia, right side; full, distended abdomen, with cold feet; grumbling and gurgling in abdomen; spasmodic contraction in abdomen; lacerating stitches in hernia; right inguinal hernia from relaxation produced by the chewing of tobacco.

Nitric acid.—Inguinal hernia, also of children; drawing pain in abdomen, with shuddering; frequent pinching and rumbling in abdomen, which is excessively sensitive.

Nux moschata.—Umbilical hernia; abdomen enormously distended; cutting, pinching about navel, > from pressure; sore navel; even ulcerated.

Nux vomica.—**Strangulated hernia**; bruised pain in bowels, as if they were raw and sore; frequent protrusion of inguinal hernia, with red or yellowish foci; some tenderness from pressure on the tumor; nausea, vomiting, constipation; sensation of weakness in abdominal ring; left side mostly affected (Lyc., right).

Opium.—Redness of face, distension of abdomen, vomiting of putrid matter, or of feces and urine; pain in abdomen as if intestines were cut to pieces.

Plumbum met.—**Incarcerated hernia; intussusception, with colic and fecal vomiting**; inflammation and gangrene of the bowels; violent colic, abdomen drawn in, as if by a string, to spine; excessive pain in abdomen, especially around umbilicus.

Psorinum.—Inguinal hernia; pain through right groin when walking; abdomen distended.

Silicea.—Inguinal hernia; the child is very tender to the touch around the tumor.

Sulphuric acid.—Colic, with sensation as if a hernia would protrude; violent protrusion of an inguinal hernia; sour vomit, first water, then food; vomiting of drunkards; sensation of trembling, without visible trembling.

Tabacum.—Strangulated hernia, pallor of face, extremities cold and covered with clammy sweat; nausea, accompanied by burning heat in abdomen, rest of body cold; patient persists in uncovering abdomen.

Veratrum alb.—**Incarcerated hernia**, not inflamed, antiperistaltic action, hiccough, cold sweat, nausea, with sensation of fainting and violent thirst; **intussusception of bowels**, great anguish, rushes about bent double, pressing the abdomen; cold feeling in abdomen, great sinking of strength, and empty feeling.

HERPES.

Give particular attention to diet and hygiene.

Herpes facialis: Ars., Bell., Calc., Carb. veg., Cic., Crot., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Merc., Sil.; **præputialis or genitalium**: Aur., Crot., Dulc., Hep., Merc., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **phlyctenoides**: Acon., Ars., Bov., Calc., Canth., Clem., Merc., Phos., Ran. scel., Rhus tox , Sil., Sulph., Tell ; **zoster, zona**: Agar., Arn., Bufo, Carbon oxygen, Dol., Prunus spin., Canth., Crot., Euphor., Graph., Hep., Merc., Mez., Puls., Ran. bulb., Rhus tox., Zinc. met., Thuj.; **impetiginiformis**: Ars., Bapt., Chin., Psor., Rhus.; **circinatus**: Bar., Calc. carb., Clem., Natr. m., Sep., Tell.

Aconite.—Large red itching pimples; reddish pimples, filled with an acrid fluid; isolated pimples, of the size of a pin's head, and filled with a serous fluid, on various parts of the skin, and especially on forehead, face,

and nape of the neck; vesicular eruption on both temples; after awhile the pimples dry and peel off.

Agaricus.—Burning, itching, redness and swelling as from frost-bites; tearing pains in bones; dark-purple blotches on legs, which are of a stony hardness, swollen and painful.

Arsenicum.— Herpes labialis, facialis, phlyctenoides, furfuraceous; herpes zoster; ringworm on scalp, which is dry and rough, hair falling out in patches. Confluent herpetic eruptions, with intense burning of the blisters, dry and parchment-like skin; nausea and marked prostration, lassitude, < after midnight and from cold of any kind, > from warmth and from lying with head high.

Baryta carb.—Ringworm in children subject to glandular swellings on various parts of the body, face excepted; yellowish scaly eruptions; tension in skin; tingling and burning pricking not relieved by scratching, herpes circinatus.

Borax.—Herpes furfuraceous; all secretions of body are excoriating; red papular eruptions on cheek, around chin, on nates

Bovista.—Moist, scurfy herpes, like red pimples; hard, red, lentil-sized pimples on chest; red pimples on foot, itching and burning on getting warm, < after scratching; appearing in hot weather, at full moon, from washing.

Calcarea carb.—Herpetic eruptions in scrofulous patients; chapped skin, ulcerating easily, < in open air and from water, > in warm room; scald-head, thick scabs, with yellow pus beneath, or in the form of a ringworm.

Capsicum.—Humid herpes, spreading, on face, forehead, stinging-burning, itching as from vermin on scalp, great restlessness, < from changing position and scratching.

Carbo veg.—Humid herpes on face, chin, about lips and mouth, on knees; glandular and lymphatic swellings and indurations; itching changed to burning when scratching; belching wind and much flatus, < from eating butter or pork.

Carboneum oxygen.—Herpes zoster, vesication following the course of nerves; large and small vesicles of pemphigus.

Carburetum sulph.—**Herpes exedens**; herpes phlyctenoides covering dorsum of left hand; vesicles on red swollen base, containing opaque yellow fluid, which forms thick yellow scabs.

Causticum.—Itching, burning, moist, phagedenic vesicles, especially upon shoulders and neck; sore and cracked nipples; surrounded by herpes, with tendency to ulceration; stinging and itching of skin. Herpes præputialis; intertrigo during teething, < in open air, > by heat.

Cicuta vir.—Humid, scabby herpes; scald head; thick white scurfs on chin and upper lip, oozing out; burning-itching.

Cistus Can.—Scrofulous adenitis; herpes on ears; lupus on face, < in cold air.

Clematis.—Ringworm with intolerable itching in bed and after washing; eruptions following suppressed gonorrhœa; **eruptions moist during increasing and dry during decreasing moon**; gnawing sensation in skin not relieved by scratching; scaly herpes with yellowish, corrosive ichor; tendency to rupture and ulceration of vesicles.

Comocladia dent.— Herpes zoster; vesicular, pustular, ulcerative eruption on legs; violent itching-burning redness and swelling of face, and other parts of body, followed by yellow vesication and desquamation of cuticle.

Conium.—Humid herpes, scurfy, scaly, scabby; on face, arms and forearms, fine rash on face, back and body; **stinging like flea-bites, always a stitch at a time**; parotid and submaxillary glands swollen as hard as a stone.

Croton tigl.—Herpes, redness of skin, formation of vesicles and pustules, burning and stinging, with speedy development of sero-purulent exudation; vesicles on abdomen confluent and forming large brown scabs, < after eating; > by rubbing gently, after sleep.

Dolichos.—Dry tettery eruptions on arms and legs, resembling zoster; violent itching all over, < at night, from scratching; neuralgic pains following zoster; constipation.

Dulcamara. — Moist suppurating herpes, oozing pale water when scratched; red, with red areola, bleeding when scratched; herpes zoster after taking cold; thick crusts all over the body; worse evenings, in cold, wet weather, during rest, better from gentle exercise in a warm room.

Graphites.—Herpes in females with scanty menses; large blisters from the umbilicus to the dorsum of the spine, burning when touched. **Herpes zoster, especially on left side**; itching blotches on various parts of the body, from which oozes a watery, sticky fluid; skin is not inclined to heal, ulcerates easily; < in-doors, from warmth and motion; > out-doors.

Hepar sulph.—After mercurial poisoning; herpes præputialis; eruption exceedingly sensitive to touch; little ulcers surrounding the large one; miliary rash in circles; face, hands, prepuce, bend of knees and elbows especially affected; worse at night, exceedingly sensitive to cold air; zoster, acute neuralgic pains on affected part, with severe itching, < at night.

Iris vers.—Herpes following gastric derangement; pain in liver; **herpes zoster, especially on right side** of body; fine eruption, showing black points after scratching, great itching at night.

Kali bichrom.—Herpes after taking cold, with fluent coryza and bronchial irritation; all secretions and excretions of a stringy, ropy character; violent itching of whole surface, then small pustules form, mostly on arms and legs; scabs smart and burn, worse in hot, better in cold weather.

Kali carb.—Eruption moist after scratching; burning, itching, stitching herpes; spots on face; worse from cold air, better when getting warm.

Kalmia lat.—Sensation of rigidity of the skin, with a pricking sensation, with moderate sweat; dry skin, worse at night.

Kreosotum.—Watery or sero-purulent herpes, especially on back of hands and fingers and joints, itching violently towards evening; herpes in palms of hands, on the ears, elbows, knuckles and malleoli, worse evenings and in open air, better from warmth.

Lachesis.—All kinds of herpetic eruptions, vesicles large, usually of a yellow color first, and then turning dark, with much pain; vesicles break and leave an excoriated surface which burns when touched; **eruptions every spring and fall**; worse from acids.

Ledum.—Dry, violently itching herpes, burning in the open air; dry skin, want of perspiration; scurfs on dry, small nodules, often renewed; dry, scaly, furfuraceous herpes on face; red tubercles on forehead; < evenings and before midnight, in open air; > by repose.

Lycopodium. — Insensible yellow-brown shrivelled herpes; **humid; suppurating herpes, full of deep rhagades and covered with thick crusts**; scaly, furfuraceous herpes, yellow at the base and bleeding on face at corners of mouth; herpes on nape of neck, in axillæ, on arms, thighs and calves of legs; herpes on tibiæ; burning-itching, as if from flea-bites, violent

and corrosive, < from pressure and touch, after eating cabbage, oysters or from drinking wine; > from uncovering, especially head; colic during desquamation, with costiveness; mental irritability; flatulency.

Magnesia carb.—Small, red, little elevated, smooth herpes, scaling off without sensation, on chest, calves of legs and about mouth; red spots on thighs after scratching; dryness of skin; formication at night.

Manganum.—Herpes on forearm, skin unhealthy, every injury tends to suppurate; excoriations, soreness and fissures of the bends of joints; burning itching; lancinating pains; worse from touch, while lying on a feather-bed.

Mercurius.—Herpes burning when touched; moist vesicles surrounded by dry scales, easily bleeding; phagedenic blisters; herpes præputialis; zona on right side and extending across abdomen; scald-head; herpes on right forearm, wrist and hand, skin peeling off; impetiginous and furfuraceous herpes; itching changed to burning by scratching; shooting and tensive pains; < at night, in cold, damp weather; general night sweats, diarrhœa.

Mezereum.—**Herpes zoster,** following intercostal or supraorbital nerve with sharp stitching, lightning-like pains, sometimes boring, which leave the parts numb, < in bed, from touch; vesicles form a brownish scab; blotches on forearm becoming hard after scratching; neuralgic pains continue for some time after disappearance of herpes.

Natrum carb.—**Herpes iris**; herpes on outside of hands, around nose and mouth, on lips: spreading and suppurating herpes; warts on arms and back of hands; herpes with yellow rings; vesicles with shooting and itching pains; hypochondriasis, < forenoon, > by rubbing the parts, from cold or uncovering.

Natrum mur.—Herpes labialis during fever; herpes of bends of elbows and knees; herpes circinatus; humid herpes on scrotum and thighs; gnawing itching; shooting pains; moist oozing eruption; large red blotches, itching violently; < from heat, > in open air, while lying down, on perspiring.

Natrum sulph.—**Barber's itch**; vesicular eruption around mouth, chin and various parts of body; with **bakers the fingers itch** and stand out stiffened by the swelling, palms of hands raw and sore, exuding a watery fluid (sycosis); patient looks sickly and pale, feels heavy in the morning and chilly and feverish in the evening; > in fresh air.

Nitric acid.—Blackness of the pores of skin; herpes in whiskers, between fingers, on alæ nasi; herpes on outer side of thigh; pimples or small warts; itching, especially in bends of extremities; tongue dry and fissured; < in open air, on change of weather, from contact; > on lying down, in cold air.

Nux juglans.—Old herpes; dry, blotches on insteps, with redness and thickened skin.

Oleander.—Herpes and ulcers on and around the ears, oozing; gnawing itching; vesicles on thighs; skin sensitive and sore.

Petroleum.—Herpes on nape of neck, chest, scrotum, inner side of thigh, perineum, knees and ankles; itching herpes, followed by ulcers; itching, sore, moist surface or deep cracks, < in open air, when perspiring, > from warm air and warmth; sensitiveness of skin of whole body; itching, with chills.

Phosphorus.—**Herpes in persons inclined to pulmonary ailments**; scabby, dry herpes on face; dry and furfuraceous herpes; rhagades, with excoriation of skin; burning pains, compelling change of position; brown-colored blisters between fingers and toes; exceedingly sensitive to cold air; apathy; > after sleeping.

Psorinum.—Moist herpes after suppressed itch, itching intolerably when getting warm, < before midnight and in open air; skin has a dirty, dingy look, as if he had never washed himself; ulcers, especially around legs, are slow to heal; herpetic itching eruptions more in the bends of joints, as in elbows and popliteal spaces; offensive odor of body, despite the most careful washing.

Ranunculus bulb.—**Herpes zoster** supraorbitalis and intercostalis, with sharp, stitching pains (Mez.); vessels filled with a thin, acrid fluid; burning, itching vesicles in clusters; herpes over fingers, palms of hands, finally all over the body, < from touch, motion, from change of temperature, on entering a cold place; for drunkards.

Rhus tox.—**Right side especially affected in herpes zoster,** with incessant itching, burning, tingling, alternating with pains in chest and dysenteric stools; herpes upon hairy parts, more annoying after perspiration; < **in winter, hardly any eruption in hot weather**; debility; rheumatism.

Rumex.—**Eruptions from wearing flannel,** vesicular; < when uncovered and exposed to cool air, as when undressing. **Camp-itch.**

Sarsaparilla.—Herpes præputialis; herpes on left leg, upper lip and hands; red herpetic spots on calves of legs; herpetic ulcers extending in a circular form making no crusts; red granulated bases, white borders; serous, reddish exudations; cutaneous affections of children during hot summer months. Hæmorrhoids.

Sepia.—Herpetic eruptions about elbow and knee-joints; dry, scaly desquamation, after drying up of vesicles or following a fine rash; dandruff in circles like ringworm; scaly herpes on hands; herpes on neck and behind ears; glandular and lymphatic swellings; yellow, scurfy pimples; itching changing to burning by scratching; < during menses, pregnancy and lactation.

Silicea.—Eruptions inclined to ulcerate; herpes on chin; pimples on nape of neck and mons veneris; warts on arms and hands; skin very sensitive; panaritia.

Staphisagria.—Dry, crusty herpes in the bends of the joints, on hands, thighs and legs; glandular indurations; skin unhealthy and easily suppurating; **scratching in one place relieves the itching, which appears in another;** tingling as if from insects; chilly creeping in affected parts; < by rubbing and by contact.

Sulphur.—Dry, scaly eruption; herpes miliaris, phlyctenoides, circinatus and squamosus; herpes on nape of neck and ankles; moist herpes, with small white vesicles in groups, forming scabs over whole face, but chiefly above nose and around eyes; greenish-yellow herpes; reappearance of repelled herpes; burning after scratching; < from wet poultices and washing, on getting warm in bed; patient puts his feet out to keep them cool; children very sensitive and averse to cold water, to fresh air.

Tellurium.—**Ringworms at any part of the body,** red, elevated rings very distinctly marked with minute itching vesicles, especially on lower extremities, < at night, after going to bed; vesicles filled with a watery, excoriating fluid smelling like fish-brine; copious sweating on all affected parts, in spots, causing itching of the same. Often constitutional disturbances.

Thuja.—Herpes zoster; herpes all over body from suppressed gonorrhœa, itching and burning violently; white, scaly, dry, mealy herpes; eruptions only on covered parts, burning violently when scratched; < from cold water, from heat of bed, at night; > from gentle rubbing.

Zincum.—Neuralgia following zoster, burning, jerking and itching

pains, < in the evening and from the slightest touch; herpes on back and on hands with burning pains; formication and tingling between skin and flesh; dry herpes over whole body; herpetic ulcers; rhagades, mostly between fingers, bad even in mild weather; great sensitiveness to cold.

Herpes dry: Clem., Dol., Kreos., Led., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Staph., Sulph., Thuj., Zinc.; **humid**: Bar., Bov., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Caust., Cic., Clem., Con., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Kreos., Led., Lyc., Merc., Mez, Natr. carb., Natr. m., Oleand., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **scaly**: Ars., Bov., Calc., Cic., Clem., Con., Dulc., Graph., Kreos., Lach., Led., Lyc., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Sep., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **with thick crusts**: Clem., Lyc., Sulph.; **corroding**: Caps., Clem., Grat., Natr. m.

Herpes on head: Bar., Cupr., Kali carb., Petr., Rhus; **eyelids**: Bry., Rhus, Sep.; **ears**: Caust., Cist., Graph., Kreos., Magn. mur., Oleand., Sep., Teucr.; **behind ears**: Amm., m., Graph., Mez., Oleand., Sep.; **nose**; Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Sep.; **face**: Ars., Bar., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Caust., Chel., Coloc., Con., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Led., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **about anus and perineum**: Natr. m., Petr.; **on scrotum**: Crot. tigl., Crotal hor., Natr. m.; **chest**: Magn. carb., Petr., Staph., Zinc.; **on axilla**: Carb., Lyc., Sep.; **on neck**: Lach., Sep.; **nape of neck**: Caust., Lyc., Petr., Sep., Sulph.; **arms**: Con., Cupr., Dol., Dulc., Grat., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn. sulph., Mang., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Sep.; **bend of elbow**: Cupr., Kreos., Sep., Thuj.; **hands**: Dulc., Kreos., Merc., Natr. carb., Sarsap., Sep., Staph., Zinc.; **fingers**: Caust., Graph., Merc., Nitr. ac.; **nates and hips**: Bor. Caust., Nicc.; **thighs**: Graph., Kali carb., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac.; **knees**: Ars., Carb., Dulc., Graph., Kreos., Merc., Natr. m., Petr., Phos.; **calves of legs**: Ars., Calc., Dol., Graph., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Sarsap., Staph.; **feet and ankles**: Natr. m., Petr., Sulph.; **back**: Lach., Zinc.; **in bend of joints**: Staph.

HICCOUGH, Singultus.

Acon., Agar., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Amyl nitr., Bell., Bism., Bry., Calc. carb., Carb. v., Cic., Cocc., Colch., Crot. tigl., Cupr., Cycl., Gels., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Iod., Lach., Led., Lyc., Magn. phos., Marum, Mosch., Nicc., Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Ratan., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Spong., Staph., Veratr.

After eating: Acon., Bry., Carb. v., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Ratan., Sep., Sil., Staph.; **before eating**: Nux v.; **evening**: Graph., Ign., Natr. m., Nicc., Puls., Sil.; **midnight**: Bell., Hyosc.; **morning**: Acon., Bry., Graph.

Excessive and painful: *Colch.*, *Cupr.*, Cycl., Hyosc., Magn. phos., Marum, Veratr. alb., Veratr. vir., and *Stram.*

After **cold drinks**: Ars., Nux v., Puls.; **hot drinks**: Stram., Verat.; **cold fruit**: Ars., Puls.; **warm food**: Ign.; **tobacco**: Ign., Sep., Staph., Nux v., Veratr. alb.; **motion**: Bry., Hyosc.; **after nursing**: Teucr. marum; after **operations on abdomen**: Hyosc.; **pain in epigastrium**: Magn. phos., Phos.; **for children**: Ign., Stram.; **cramps in abdomen**: Hyosc., Carb. v.; **confusion of head**: Acon., Agar., Graph., Staph.; **pain**: Acon., Cist., Hyosc., Veratr. alb., Veratr. vir., Stram.; **restlessness**: Acon., Ign., Hyosc.

Aconite.—Hiccough complicating acute congestion; great thirst; after eating and drinking, mornings, with pain and restlessness.

Agaricus.—Spasmodic twitching of muscles, especially face and upper extremities; hiccough, shaking whole body, < evening and when standing; abdomen distended.

Ammonium carb.—Hiccough in the morning after the chill; imperfect eructations, tasting after the food; exhaustion with defective reaction.

Ammonium mur.—Hiccough with stitches in chest, < after breakfast; distended abdomen.

Amyl nitrite.—Hiccough, uncomfortable feeling in stomach, heat in stomach, with the pains, empty belching, trembling of limbs and weak feeling all over.

Belladonna.—Spasms, composed partly of eructations, partly of hiccough; violent attacks of hiccough, so that they jerk the patient up, even with feeling of suffocation, hiccough and convulsions of left arm and right leg alternating; violent hiccough after midnight, accompanied by profuse sweat; borborygmi, with feeling of heat in abdomen; erratic cutting in abdomen and pressure as if everything would be forced through pelvis; single muscles contract continuously in different parts of body.

Bismuth.—Hiccough; pressure in stomach after a meal; violent eructations, sometimes fetid and cadaverous-smelling; gastric irritation with pyrosis; restless, moving about despite languor and prostration.

Bryonia.—Hiccough after eructations, without having eaten anything, < by slightest motion; severe hiccough after eating and after vomiting; pressure in stomach after eating, as from a stone; excessive thirst.

Calcarea carb.—Frequent hiccough and eructations tasting of food eaten, or sour with burning in epigastrium; weak stomach and great voracity; nervous irritability and debility; exhaustion in the morning.

Carbo veg.—Hiccough after a moderate dinner, < from slight causes; violent and nearly constant eructations, < after eating and drinking, preceded by griping in abdomen.

China.—Hiccough and sour belching; heartburn with flatulency, not relieved by belching; slow digestion, food remains long in stomach.

Cicuta.—Loud-sounding, dangerous hiccough; nausea in morning and when eating; inappetency, or insatiable longing for charcoal; burning pressure at stomach and abdomen; violent vomiting with headache, thirst and dryness of throat.

Cocculus.—Hiccough with stitches in stomach (Amm. m., stitches in chest); eructations causing sore pain in epigastrium and chest; violent spasms of stomach, with griping, tearing pains.

Colchicum.—**Hiccough for hours at a time**; frequent empty eructations with burning in stomach; excessive retching and vomiting; stomach feels icy-cold; abdomen extremely distended with pain as from incarcerated flatus.

Cuprum met.—Hiccough precedes vomiting and spasms, begins attack of asthma; constant eructations and rumbling in abdomen; epigastrium sore to touch.

Cyclamen.—Violent hiccough while eating and for some time afterwards, or hiccough-like eructations, particularly **in pregnant women**; burning in œsophagus and aching pains in stomach, extending through to back, coming on when at rest, > by motion.

Graphites.—Hiccough in the morning after rising and after dinner; in the evening, lasting for an hour or more, after every meal, whether hot or cold, with a dull, heavy head or sleeplessness; constant eructations, tasting after food; ineffectual attempts to eructate; nausea and vomiting in the morning.

Hyoscyamus.—**Hiccough after abdominal operations**, followed by inflammation; violent hiccough at midnight, with involuntary micturition and frothing at the mouth, with constipation; excessive long-continued hiccough after dinner; frequent hiccough with cramps and rumbling in abdomen; heartburn; thirst from dryness of throat; ineffectual effort to eructate; bad-tasting eructations with inclination to vomit.

Ignatia.—Hiccough in the evening and after drinking or eating, from tobacco-smoking; in children from emotions, when they are restless and cry much at night; < from tobacco and coffee.

Iodum.—Empty eructations from morning till evening, as if every particle of food were turning into air.

Kreosotum.—Hiccough and belching, especially when sitting up or being carried; belching after dinner, with throwing off of frothy saliva and scraping roughness in throat; during **pregnancy**; constriction of hypochondria, cannot tolerate tight clothing.

Laurocerasus.—Hiccough; eructations tasting like bitter almonds; long-lasting faints.

Lobelia infl.—Hiccough with profuse flow of saliva, followed in the evening by drowsiness; frequent gulping up of burning, sour fluid; fulness in hypochondria after eating; gaping and belching of wind.

Lycopodium.—Frequent hiccough after a meal or after smoking; incomplete burning eructations, which only rise into the pharynx where they cause a burning for several hours; constant thirst, especially at night, with dry lips and dry mouth; frequent empty eructations; cramp in stomach, which is much distended.

Magnesia carb.—Hiccough, heartburn, belching; eructations sour or greasy; sour taste and sour vomiting; aversion to green food, relishes meat and acid drinks.

Magnesia phos.—Idiopathic or reflex after failure of morphine and other remedies.

Marum verum—**Hiccough after nursing**; gulping of bitter-tasting food; hiccough with a stitch through stomach to back.

Natrum mur.—**Hiccough after abuse of quinine**; hiccough with gaping and nausea, while in bed; violent hiccough for several days; ravenous hunger, alternating with aversion to food and tobacco; excessive thirst.

Nicotinum (Tobacco).—Frequent violent hiccough in the evening, renewed from time to time for several days after retiring; nausea and sticking pain in stomach.

Nux moschata.—Hiccough, nausea and waterbrash with fulness in stomach, impeding breathing, inclination to sleep while riding in a carriage; weak digestion.

Nux vomica.—Hiccough brought on **by cold drinks**, frequently coming on before dinner, without any apparent cause; from overeating and from his customary tobacco; eructations sour, bitter, rancid; nausea after eating; < by tobacco.

Pulsatilla.—**Hiccough after cold fruit**, after drinking; desire for strong alcoholic drinks, very little thirst; crampy pain in stomach before breakfast and after meals; vomiting, caused by ices, fruit, pastry, fat; pale face and chilliness.

Ruta.—Hiccough with depression; sudden nausea, while eating, with vomiting of the food; bruised feeling all over, as from a fall or blow.

Sepia.—Hiccough after meals and during smoking, with contractions in the throat and a sensation as if a plug were in it, producing an excessive accumulation of water in the mouth; heartburn morning and afternoon; sensation of goneness in stomach.

Staphisagria.—Frequent hiccough, with nausea and stupefaction of head, < while smoking; hiccough, often severe, after eating; belching causes scratching in throat; longing for soup, wine, brandy and tobacco.

Veratrum alb.—Hiccough after **hot drinks** (Stram.); nausea, with

sensation of fainting and violent thirst; hiccough in the morning while smoking.

HOARSENESS, Raucedo, Aphonia.

For **catarrhal hoarseness:** Bell., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Cop., Cubeb., Dros., Dulc., Hep., Mang., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Samb., Sulph., Tart.; **chronic hoarseness:** Carb. v., Caust., Dros., Dulc., Hep., Mang., Petr., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

In consequence of **overexerting the voice:** Æsc. hip., Arg. nit., Arn., Arum, *Coca*, Cop., Cubeb., Lach., Sang., Sel., Phos.; of **croup:** Bell., Carb. v., Dros., Hep., Phos.; of **cold:** Bell., Carb. v., Dulc., Phyt., Sulph.; of **measles:** Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Dros., Dulc., Stict., Sulph.

Ailanthus.—Hoarse, failing voice; wakes up mornings with almost entire loss of voice.

Alumina.—Sensation of tightly adhering phlegm in the larynx, not removed by hawking and cough; sudden complete aphonia; hoarseness evening and night, especially towards morning; voice husky, with a nasal twang.

Ammonium carb.—Hoarseness: cannot speak a loud word, worse from speaking; larynx as if drawn shut from both sides of the throat.

Ammonium caust.—Aphonia, with burning rawness in throat.

Antimonium crud.—Loss of voice from getting overheated, < from heat of sun or from getting warm; > after rest.

Arum triph.—Voice **suddenly gives out** during use from lack of control over vocal chords, < from talking or singing; voice uncertain and changing continually, sometimes deep and hollow, and then again loud and screeching; copious secretion and great accumulation of mucus in trachea.

Argentum nit.—**Chronic laryngitis of singers**; raising the voice causes cough; internal soreness of larynx and pit of throat, < mornings; hoarseness, with sensation as if something were clogging the vocal organs, even loss of voice.

Belladonna.—Hoarseness, especially violent when crying; hoarse, rough voice, with dryness and painfulness in larynx; sudden attacks of hoarseness, feeble voice, dry cough, often with spells of suffocation; speaking difficult, only in a piping tone.

Calcarea carb.—Hoarse, hardly audible voice, < mornings and > by hawking; larynx often becomes dry; persons who must talk a great deal become subject to hoarseness and pain and weakness in chest.

Carbo veg.—**Hoarseness recurring regularly every evening**, with raw feeling down larynx and trachea and dry tickling, sometimes spasmodic cough; < after exposure to **damp, warm evening air**; ulcerative soreness in larynx and burning pain in lungs after a hard cough, < evening and night, often disappearing in the morning; deep voice, failing if exerted; unusual feeling of dryness in trachea, not relieved by hawking; after measles.

Causticum.—Hoarseness, < **mornings and after exposure to dry, cold, severe winter weather**, with scraping burning and rawness in larynx and chest, accompanied by a dry, teasing cough; paresis of laryngeal muscles and vocal chords, cannot speak a loud word; voice reverberates in head; hoarseness in public speakers and singers from straining vocal organs; rattling of phlegm in throat and chest, < evening to midnight.

Chamomilla.—Hoarseness or loss of voice in children, with rough cough; stitching burning pains in throat; sensation of rawness and scraping

in larynx; hoarseness on account of tough mucus in larynx, which can only be removed by strong hawking; catarrhal hoarseness of trachea, with dryness of the eyelids.

Coca.—The great toner of the vocal chords (θ 15 drops pro dose); **hoarseness of voice**, with tickling in the upper part of the trachea, and some cough, **especially in the evening**; much dry cough in the evening, in bed, as from catarrh of the air-passages.

Conium.—Dry spot in larynx, with almost constant irritation to cough and hoarseness.

Copaiva.—Hoarseness of voice, especially **in the morning**. with excoriating pain in larynx when talking; the voice loses its compass, the lower notes are unchanged, but the higher notes cause an excoriating pain which finally makes their rendering impossible; dry, rough cough, with difficult expectoration of greenish mucus.

Cubeba.—Hoarse, wheezing cough; cough with coryza and hoarseness; tough, gluey, stringy mucus (intermediate between Kali bi. and Sang.); dryness and harshness of throat; dry throat obstructed with scanty, tough mucus.

Cuprum.—Hoarseness as soon as he breathes dry cold air; talking is difficult, voice powerless; contraction of larynx with the cough.

Drosera.—Voice hoarse, deep, husky, hollow, requires exertion to speak; chest and throat symptoms worse from talking or singing; sensation as if something in chest prevented exhalation when talking or singing

Dulcamara.—Catarrhal hoarseness, trachea full of mucus; chronic mucous cough.

Eupatorium perf.—Hoarseness with soreness in larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, < in the morning, with pains all over the body.

Ferrum phos.—Painful hoarseness of singers and speakers from overstraining voice, from draughts, cold and wet; much mucus in throat and rattling of chest.

Gelsemium.—Hoarseness and aphonia from paretic state of laryngeal muscles; patient can only whisper, but cannot utter any sound.

Graphites.—Hoarseness in singers when **they cannot control their vocal chords**, they become hoarse as soon as they begin to sing and their voice cracks, < in evening; soreness and roughness of larynx and tickling cough, especially in those who exert their voice a great deal.

Hepar. — Obstinate hoarseness; sensitiveness of larynx to cold air, wheezing in larynx and painfulness of a small spot in larynx.

Iodum.—Hoarseness all day, constant hemming and coughing to raise small quantities of tough phlegm; tightness and constriction about larynx, with soreness and hoarseness.

Kali bichrom.—Subacute and chronic inflammatory processes in larynx or bronchial tubes, with congestion and swelling of the tubes, and increased secretion of a glutinous mucus which veils and alters the voice.

Kali carb.—Hoarseness, rawness of voice and of throat, with continual sneezing; scraping dryness; parched feeling in throat.

Kali iod.—Voice hoarse; sounds above middle key impossible; dry cough; sensation of dryness, burning and tickling in larynx; follicular ulceration.

Kali phos.—Hoarseness with exhausted feeling from overexertion of voice and with nervous depression, or as a rheumatic affection.

Kali sulph. and **mur.**—Hoarseness in consequence of catching cold.

Lycopodium.—Feeble, husky voice, dryness in windpipe; hoarseness after croup; **loose cough by day, suffocating spells at night.**

Manganum.—Hoarseness in pneumonic or tubercular subjects, < mornings and > after hawking up lumps of mucus; cough from loud reading with painful dryness and roughness of larynx, > by lying down.

Mercurius biniod.—Complete loss of voice; hoarse and husky voice shortly after getting a little wet; livid, purple patches of inflammation; thin, offensive discharge; subacute processes arising from cold or atmospheric variations.

Mercurius subl. cor.—Hoarseness or aphonia; burning and stinging in the trachea, tightness across the chest.

Natrum mur.—Hoarseness, throat sore; voice weak, exhausted by talking; accumulation of mucus in the larynx in the morning, feels dry during day.

Natrum sulph.—Hoarseness with fluor albus; sensation of all-goneness in chest; soreness in chest, > by pressure; dyspnœa during damp weather.

Niccolum.—**Hoarseness returns annually in spring** and after exposure to cold; dry, teasing cough, compelling patient to sit up, as it jars the head too much; tenesmus and diarrhœa after milk; weak eyes.

Nux moschata.—Hoarseness from walking against the wind; voice uncertain, bleating; feeling of dryness in larynx; laryngeal phthisis.

Paris quad.—Periodical painless hoarseness, voice feeble, continuous hawking of mucus and burning in larynx.

Phosphorus.—Constant hoarseness, with cough and rawness in larynx and bronchi, especially behind sternum, and a weight upon chest, worse evenings; cannot talk on account of pain in larynx; aphonia from prolonged loud talking, catarrhal or nervous; larynx sensitive to touch.

Phytolacca.—Hoarseness and aphonia, dryness in larynx and trachea < evenings; burning in air-passages, with sensation of contraction of glottis.

Psorinum.—Hoarse when talking, phlegm sticks in larynx; tickling sensation in throat, as if narrowing, must cough to relieve it; talking very fatiguing.

Pulsatilla.—Hoarseness and roughness of throat, cannot speak aloud; nervous aphony from every motion; constriction in throat preventing speech, cannot eat, weeps; hoarseness capricious, comes and goes quickly.

Rhus tox.—Hoarse from overstraining the voice, with roughness and soreness in larynx and chest; hot air arises from trachea, cold sensation in larynx when breathing.

Rumex.—Hoarseness worse evenings, voice uncertain; tenacious mucus in throat or larynx, constant desire to hawk.

Sanguinaria.—Chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in larynx and expectoration of thick mucus; aphonia, with swelling of throat.

Selenium.—Voice husky when **beginning to sing**, and from talking long; hawks transparent mucus and lumps every morning, sometimes bloody; incipient tubercular laryngitis.

Senega.—Increased short and hacking cough in the open air; sudden hoarseness when reading aloud; constant inclination to clear the throat and to swallow the saliva; great dryness in the throat impeding speech; titillating, scraping feeling in the throat.

Sepia.—Hoarseness, with tickling in larynx and bronchi; coryza and dry cough, with titillation in throat.

Silicea.—Hoarseness and roughness of larynx; husky voice, < mornings; fibrous, painless swelling of larynx, connected with thyroid cartilage.

Spongia. — Hoarse voice, cracked or faint, choking sensation; voice gives out when singing or talking; feeling of a plug in larynx; larynx

sensitive to touch and when turning the neck; talking hurts the larynx, voice suddenly gives way.

Stannum.—Voice deep, hoarse, hollow; higher after hawking up mucus; roughness and hoarseness, the latter momentarily > by coughing.

Staphisagria.—Feeble voice from weakness of the vocal organs; after anger; hoarseness, with much tenacious mucus in larynx and chest.

Sulphur.—Great hoarseness, harsh voice, gradually ending in complete loss of voice, especially in the morning; talking fatigues and excites the pain; shooting pains through left chest to back.

HONEY, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Camphor by olfaction and as a liniment, according to Hering, then drink black coffee or tea, as hot as you can bear it.

HORDEOLUM.

Styes in general: Alum., Amm. carb., Arn , Bor., Bry., Calc., Canth., Caust., Coloc., Con., Elaps, Fer., Graph., Hyper., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Picr. ac., Phos. ac., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus, Seneg., Sep., Sil., Stann., *Staph.*, Sulph., Thuj., Uran., Zizia; **near internal canthus**: Lyc.; **inner canthus**, pressive pain: Stann.; **corner of eye**: Natr. m., Stann., Sulph.; **drawing pain in eye**, before discharge of pus: Graph.; **drawing, burning** pain in eye, < evening and in warm room: Puls.; **on lower lid**: Graph , Phos., Rhus, Seneg.; **left lower lid**: Hyper.; **upper lid**: Alum., Amm. carb., Caust., Fer., Merc., *Phos. ac.*, Puls., Staph., Sulph., Uran.; **right upper lid**: Amm. carb.; **from nervous exhaustion**: *Staph.*; **leaving hard nodules**: Staph., Thuj.; **pressive, near inner canthus**: Stann.; **shooting pains**: Staph.; **drawing, burning**: Graph.; **pressive, tearing, in paroxysms**: Staph.; **throbbing**, > by warmth: Hep.; **to prevent recurrence**: Graph., Staph., Sil.; **with redness of lids**: Sep.; **left side**: Elaps, Lyc., Puls., Staph., Uran.; **right side**: Amm. carb., Calc., Canth., Natr. m., Zizia; **suppurating**: Lyc.

HYDROA.

Sudamina: Ars., Canth., Crot. tigl., Graph., Natr. mur., Rhus.

HYDROCELE.

Apis, Arn., Aur., Calc. carb., Con., Dig., Dulc., *Graph.*, Hep., Iod., Merc., *Puls.*, Rhod., Psor., Sil., Sulph. Hydrocele of children: Abrot.

HYDROCEPHALOID.

Æth., Apis, Arg. nit., Ars., Cad., Calc , Phos., Carb. v., Chin., Cina, Kali carb., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos., Psor., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Veratr. alb. Zinc.

Æthusa cyn.—Disease supervenes upon long-continued indigestion, milk disagrees; the child vomits soon after nursing, falls asleep from exhaustion, and after waking wants to nurse again; great irritability or child lies stretched out in a semi-comatose condition, pupils dilated and insensible to light; features expressive of great anguish; pulse feeble; mouth very dry or very moist; great weakness, child cannot hold up his head.

Apis mell.—Sequela of exhaustive diarrhœa or summer complaint, anterior fontanelle very large and sunken in; heat in head, rest of body cold; child wakens up with a scream; stools thin, watery, yellow, < morning; **at every motion of body bowels move as if the anus had no power, offensive or not**; ghastly paleness; sickness of stomach and vomiting when child is raised up; great emaciation and prostration; pulse filiform while the heart beats violently against chest; faint flushes upon one or the other cheek; absence of thirst, with dry tongue and dry, hot skin; apathy; slight reaction to light and sound.

Argentum nit.—Suppression of urine; stools every four hours, of creamy consistency, not offensive and not painful; vomiting of greenish water in small quantity, or of milk about an hour after taking it; stupor; pupils dilated.

Arsenicum.—Hot skin, pale and hot face; child lies in a stupor, suddenly twists its mouth and a jerk goes through the body; child lies as if dead, with half-open eyes, gum on the conjuctivæ and no response to touch of eyelids.

Cadmium sulph.—After severe cholera infantum child lies with its eyes open and apparently unconscious, a stupor as from sleep, hates being moved or spoken to; great exhaustion; cold sweat on head; cold extremities.

Calcarea phos.—**Fontanelles, especially posterior one, wide open**; child cannot hold the head up, moves it from side to side or totters; takes no interest in anything; always worse at the wane of day; face pale, sallow, yellowish; body cold; peevish and fretful; great longing for bacon, salt meat.

Camphora.—**Great coldness of skin and yet child cannot bear to be covered**; throbbing pain in cerebellum; features distorted; eyes sunken; face, head and feet icy-cold; great anguish, semi-stupor; cramps; touching the stomach causes him to cry out; great faintness and prostration.

Carbo veg.—Stage of collapse; suppression of urine; indifference; stupor; hippocratic face; tongue cold and contracted; breath cold; feeble, pallid, white skin.

Carbolic acid.—Constantly agitated, moans continually, occasionally a piercing cry; recognizes nobody; cold, clammy moisture on head; alternate contraction and dilatation of pupils; **abdomen retracted**; stools very hard and dry; pulse irregular; stiffening of limbs; partial convulsive movements.

China.—After tedious cholera infantum the child becomes drowsy, pupils dilate, very rapid and superficial breathing, surface of body rather cool, especially face, ears, nose and chin; involuntary movements of bowels, or diarrhœa ceased.

Cina.—Night terrors; pitiful weeping when awake; turning head from one side to another; child leans its head sideways all the time; frequent hiccough, even during sleep; rattling cough in spells, < evening; child never sleeps long at a time; screams and kicks off bedclothes; pale face, looks sickly about eyes.

Croton tigl.—Hydrocephaloid, boring head in pillow, fontanelles sunken; body and extremities cool; convulsions.

Ferrum phos.—Bloodvessels of abdomen greatly distended; watery diarrhœa, containing mucus and blood; little urging to stool, but no tenesmus; child drowsy and heavy, eyes suffused with blood; full, soft pulse.

Helleborus.—Lethargic condition, with outcries and startings; **spasms begin and end in sleep**; forehead wrinkled, with cold, viscid sweat; rolling

of head which is bored back in the pillow or upon the arm of the nurse; hands cold, with a paralytic condition or automatic motion of one arm and one leg, usually right arm and left leg (Apis); pulse almost imperceptible.

Ignatia.—Sudden metastasis from bowels to the brains of children affected with cholera infantum during dentition; sudden paleness of face, with rolling, tossing motion of head; difficulty of swallowing; delirium, with convulsive motion of eyes and lips.

Kali brom.—Anæmia of brain from loss of fluids; constant drowsiness, coma; pupils dilated, sunken eyes and eyeballs moving in every direction without taking any notice; feet and hands blue and cold; pulse imperceptible.

Mercurius.—Heaviness of head, vertigo when raising the head, with nausea and vomiting; child wants to lie quietly in a horizontal position; somnolence, indifference, a mournful expression of face; diminution of all intellectual faculties; amblyopia, weakness and paralysis of extremities; convulsions.

Natrum sulph.—Violent pains in head, with inability to think; diarrhœa, < in wet weather; retarded digestion and difficult expulsion of even a soft stool from paretic state of bowels; prostration and exhaustion.

Phosphoric acid.—**Listless and apathetic**, does not want to do anything; does not want to talk, hardly answers; sinking back in apathy; involuntary, undigested, diarrhœic, painless stools; copious urination, especially at night; child weak, pale, cold; emaciation.

Sulphur.—**Child lies nearly in a stupor**; face pale and bathed in a cold sweat; particularly forehead; eyes half open and pupils acting very sluggish; urine suppressed; occasional twitching or jerking of one or the other limb or starting up from sleep with a cry.

Veratrum.—Sinking of the fontanelles, vision obscure, pulse filiform, complete extinction of vital power; cold, collapsed face; nausea and vomiting from least motion; tongue cold, and unquenchable thirst for very cold water or ice.

Zincum.—Rolling of head; child awakens from sleep as if frightened and looks around the room terrified; **occiput hot and forehead cool**; grinding of teeth; eyes sensitive to light, fixed and staring; face sunken and pale or alternately red or pale; jerking of muscles during sleep; constant fidgety motion of feet.

HYDROPHOBIA, Rabies Canina, Lyssa.

Rabies vera: Bell., Canth., Curare, Helleb., Hydrophob., Hyosc., Lach., Scutel., Stram., Tanacet., Xanthium spin., Vip.; **rabies spura**: Amm., Calc. ars., Hyosc., Inula, Nitr. ac., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph. (both too often a symptom of a sickly imagination).

Belladonna.—Throbbing headaches from within outward, stabbings in the brain; pain externally over whole head, as after violently pulling the hair; distracted features; paleness of face, or bright-red face with throbbing carotids, with thirst; sweat only on the face; increased sensitiveness of the meatus auditorius; spasmodic distortion of the mouth; the head is drawn backward, burying the head in the pillow; great trouble in swallowing water; violent, small, frequent, anxious respiration; convulsive movements of the limbs, with lassitude and anxiousness; extreme sensibility to cold air; delirious prattle about dogs, which swarm around him; desirous of dying when free from rage; he wants to bite those around him, bites and spits.

Cantharides.—Alternate paroxysms of rage and convulsions, excited by touching the larynx, by making pressure upon the abdomen and by the sight of water; face pale, yellow and wrinkled, with a constant frown and expression of great suffering; burning and dryness of the mouth; **excessive desire for sexual intercourse**, with constant painful erections and continual itching and burning of the internal sexual parts; inflammatory symptoms more present than convulsive ones; dyspepsia.

Hydrophobinum (Lyssin).—Slight dizziness and nausea; intolerable, snappish; irritable headache, with stiffness of the jaws and numb hands; twitching of face and hands; hyperæsthesia of all the senses; a breath of air blowing on him causes chronic convulsions; face pale, yellow, nearly brown; **mouth full of saliva** and total disinclination to drink; saliva more viscid, constant spitting; sensation of inability to swallow, but can do so when trying; violent spasm of throat with sense of suffocation; constrictive sensation in throat, much worse when swallowing liquids; all reflex symptoms increased.

Hyoscyamus.—Posterior part of throat affected; hawking up of mucus; thirst and dryness in throat; constriction of throat with inability to swallow; unquenchable thirst; violent sweat after thirst; mental derangement with occasional muttering; horrid anguish, fits of anxiety; moves about from one place to another; concussive startings, alternating with tremblings and convulsions; strange fear that he will be bit by animals; excessive sweat.

Lachesis.—Deep stinging throughout the whole head; tearing lancinations in forehead, above eyebrows; distortion of face; hurried talking, with headache, redness of face, mental derangement and constrictive sensation in throat; difficulty of swallowing food, or drink, or saliva; dryness of pharynx and œsophagus, preventing deglutition; convulsions and other spasms, with violent shrieks; sopor after cessation of pain.

Scutellaria.—Depression of the nervous and vital powers; spasmodic or constricting closing of the jaws, tightness of the muscles of face; nervous agitation from pain; sleeplessness; frightful dreams; tremulousness and twitching of muscles (Hale).

Stramonium.—Afraid to be alone; great desire to bite and tear himself with his teeth; wants to bite those around him, with a terrible cry and rage; fancies full of fright and terror, staring eyes, and pupils dilated, turgid swollen face, bloody froth at mouth, excessive restlessness; aversion to watery liquids; frequent spitting, slaver hanging out of the mouth; stiffness of the whole body; any bright object causes furious delirium, spasms of throat and horrible convulsions.

Tanacetum vulg.—Great weakness of legs, with general prostration of strength; tendency to bite; voracious depraved appetite; frothy mucosities of respiratory organs; convulsions followed by long-lasting coma; consciousness preserved during convulsions; ears hot; veins swollen and turgescent; opisthotonos; spasms of the muscles of pharynx, larynx, of the whole thorax; abundant salivation; asphyxia; harsh, characteristic cry; diminution of sensibility and of motion; momentary paralysis; sub-pleural hæmorrhages and hæmorrhagic infarcts of the liver (P. Jousset).

Vipera.—Raving delirium, wandering as if drunk; great mental depression, finally loss of consciousness with swelling; staggering with vertigo and falling forward; raging pains in head, jaws and abdomen, with general spasms; eyes red, inflamed, watery, later on sunken; loss of vision; epistaxis with vertigo (Crotal.); face expressing terror, pale; œdema of face; salivation, with deathly faintness; speech thick and inarticulate; difficult

deglutition: hunger and craving for cold drinks; pain in abdomen alternating with pains in navel; oppression in chest, with great præcordial anxiety; pulse irregular, small, rapid; limbs swollen, painful; gangrene.

HYDROTHORAX.

Amm. carb., Apis, Apoc., Ars., Asclep., Aspar., Aur., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Colch., Dig., Dulc., Helleb., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Merc., Merc. sulph., Ran., Sang., Seneg., Spig., Squil., Stann., Sulph

HYGROMA.

Arn., Bov., Bry., Calc., Sil.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

The principal remedies for this condition of the mind are: 1, Nux v. and then Sulph.; or 2, Calc. and then Chin. and Nitr.; or 3, Anac., Aur., Con., Grat., Lach., Mosch., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Staph.

If caused by **sexual abuse**, loss of animal fluids, or other debilitating causes, give: 1, Calc., Chin., Nux v. and Sulph.: or 2, Anac., Con., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Sep. and Staph.; derangement of the abdominal functions: sedentary mode of life, etc., give: 1, Nux v. and Sulph.; or 2, Aur., Calc., Lach , Natr. and Sil.

Wishes to be alone: Aloe, Bry., Ign., Kali carb., Lyc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph.; **dislikes to be alone**: Æth., Ars., Caust., Con., Phos., Sep.

Desires sympathy: Puls.; **hates sympathy**: Cact., Helleb., Natr. m.

Aversion to labor: Anac., Arn., Calc. carb., Graph., Kali carb., Nux v., Sep., Sulph.

Worse mornings: Amm. m., Anac., Graph., Lach.,Lyc.,Natr. sulph.,Nux v., Puls.; < **during day**: Sulph., Zinc.; **evening and night**: Æth., Ars., Calc. carb., Con., Hep., Natr. carb., Rhus, Puls.

Aloe.—Hypochondriasis, < in cloudy weather; hates and repels every one, life is a burden; dissatisfied and angry when he is constipated; diarrhœa and constipation alternating; hæmorrhoids from suppressed chronic eruptions.

Alumina.—Low-spirited and inclined to weep, < on awaking; full of apprehension and fear that he will go crazy; suicidal tendency when he sees blood, or a knife or something of that kind; lassitude and indifference to labor or work, an hour seems to them half a day; pain in back as if a hot iron were thrust into the spine.

Anacardium.—Mental depression, he is silly and clumsy in his behaviour, desires to be alone; fear of the future; irresistible desire to curse and swear; feels always hungry, > while eating, < after eating and in forenoon: constipation: piles.

Argentum nit.—**General appearance imbecile**, talk very childish; does not work, as he thinks it will do him harm and that he is not able to stand it; thoughts of having an incurable disease drive him almost to despair; thinks himself neglected and despised by his family, wakes them up at night in order to talk to them, and sets the time when he will die; frequent turns of anxiety, is nervous, impulsive, must walk very fast, but has to stop, as he tires easily; **always hurried in everything**.

Aurum.—Great restlessness, dread of death, whining mood; painful, anxious state of mind; inability to reflect, with headache after making the least mental exertion, as if the brain were dashed to pieces; quarrelsome disposition; **suicidal tendency**; poor digestion, < after eating, after wine; **hypochondriasis in pining, low-spirited boys**, whose testicles are mere pendent shreds, on the verge of atrophy, or from hepatic or syphilitic disorders.

Bryonia.—Peevish and fretful, apprehensive in the room, > in fresh air; fear of death, which he thinks is near; vertigo and confusion of head on slightest motion, < after a meal, when stooping; offensive breath; desire for unusual things; slow digestion, constipation.

Calcarea.—Lowness of spirits, with disposition to weep; paroxysms of anguish, with orgasmus sanguinis, palpitation of the heart; shocks in the region of the heart; despair about one's health; apprehensions of illness, misfortune, infectious diseases, insanity, etc.; dread of death; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; malaise, aversion to work, inability to think or to perform any mental labor, etc. Compare Sulph.

China.—Languor; mental dulness, or excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; mental distress: discouragement, **fixed idea that he is unhappy** and persecuted by enemies; headache, or boring pain in the vertex; **weak** digestion, with distension of the abdomen, ill-humor, indolence after eating; sleeplessness on account of ideas crowding upon his mind, or restless, unrefreshing sleep, **with anxious dreams, tormenting the patient even after he wakes**, etc.

Conium.—**Hypochondriasis starting from sexual organs**, often in connection with enforced abstinence from sexual intercourse; weakness with great sexual erethism, amatory thoughts occurring and even emissions by the mere presence of women; spermatorrhœa from long-lasting abuse of genital organs, face pale and sunken, with blue rings around eyes; dread of company, yet does not want to be alone.

Gratiola.—Fretful, angry outbreaks, misanthropic, with solicitude about his own health, no desire to talk or move; wants to be alone; dulness in head while standing or walking, > when lying down; offensive breath in the morning when awaking; aversion to eat and to smoke; feeling of flatulency; watery diarrhœa more than constipation.

Kali iod.—Great anxiety about their **present** state of health, a kind of sinking and faintness with mental depression.

Lachesis.—Uneasy about state of his health; idea that he is disliked by his family; inability to perform any mental or physical labor; suicidal mood, tired of life; foul breath; dyspepsia, < as soon as he eats; liver complaints, constipation.

Lobelia infl.—Apprehension of death and difficult breathing; desponding and sobbing like a child; vertigo, with deathly nausea; scratching and burning, with dryness in throat; muscular relaxation with great prostration; sensation as if heart would stop beating, etc.

Lycopodium.—Satiety of life, particularly mornings in bed; low-spirited, taciturn, irritable and nervous; hates company and still dreads to be alone.

Moschus.—Great and constant anxiety, with thoughts of death; headache as if a weight were lying upon it; everything tastes bad, aversion to all food; tension in abdomen; profuse diarrhœa with retraction of abdomen; fainting.

Natrum carb.—Depressed and exceedingly irritable, **especially after a meal**; < after a vegetable diet, especially starchy food; the degree of hypochondriasis can be measured by the stage of digestion; averse to

society, even to that of his own family; dyspepsia, with sour belching, waterbrash, retching in the morning; griping colic just after a meal.

Natrum mur.—Despairing, hopeless feeling about the future, with dryness of mouth, irritable mucous membranes, sore and slightly ulcerated tongue, chronic constipation with hard stools; foul breath; hypochondriasis < by dyspepsia and constipation, > when bowels move freely.

Nux vomica.—Ill-humor, despondency, **aversion to life, disposition to vehemence**; indisposition to work or to perform any mental labor; fatigue of the mind after the least mental exertion; unrefreshing sleep, **aggravation of the distress in the morning**; dulness of the head, with aching pains, or sensation as if a pin were sticking in the brain; aversion to the open air, **constant desire to lie down**, with great exhaustion after walking; painfulness and distension in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium and the pit of the stomach; constipation, slow action of the bowels, hæmorrhoidal disposition, feels better when bowels move, etc. (Sulph. is frequently used after Nux).

Phosphoric acid.—Dread of the future, brooding over one's condition, taciturn, talking is irksome; confusion of head, weakness of mind, distension of abdomen, < by emission of flatus; pressure in several places of lower abdomen; painless diarrhœa or constipation.

Phosphorus.—Apathy and sluggishness, alternating with mirth and laughter; uneasy about his health; anguish when alone, especially at twilight, or in stormy weather, with timorous disposition. Hepatic or renal affections.

Pothos fœtida.—**Hystero-epilepsy**; inflation and tension in abdomen; temporary blindness; sudden feeling of anguish, with oppression of breathing and sweat, > after stool.

Sabadilla.—**Illusions about state of internal organs**, that stomach is disorganized, ulcerated, etc., with features expressive of great anxiety; not disposed to work; heaviness and dulness of head; great anguish about heart.

Sepia.—Aversion to society and indifference to business and to one's own family; desponding, weary of life, often ushered in by an attack of indigestion; extremely irritable and peevish; sour eructations and formation of gas in abdomen; gone, sinking feeling in epigastrium, which food does not fill up, except, perhaps, at supper.

Stannum.—**Hypochondriasis abdominalis.** Gastric pains which compel patient to walk for relief, though so weak that he is soon tired out; nausea and vomiting in the morning; goneness in stomach; inactivity of rectum; helminthiasis; odor of cooking causes nausea and vomiting.

Staphisagria.—**Listless, sad, dreaming of the coming evils**; fears about his state of health, of incurable diseases; aversion to mental and physical labor; inability to think; oversensitive to the least word.

Sulphur.—Lowness of spirits, painful anxiety of mind; solicitude on account of one's affairs, health, salvation; fixed ideas, paroxysms of anxiety, with impatience, restlessness, vehement disposition; **bodily and mental indolence**; absence of mind, irresoluteness; dulness of the head, with inability to perform any mental labor; exhaustion after the least mental exertion; headache, especially on the vertex: fulness and pressure in the pit of the stomach; **constipation**, hæmorrhoidal disposition; disposition to feel very happy, etc. (Calc. is frequently suitable after Sulph.)

Zincum.—**Sexual hypochondriasis** from spermatorrhœa following long-lasting abuse of sexual organs; testes drawn firmly up against external ring; excessive irritability.

HYPOPION.

Collection of pus in eye-chambers: Apis, Hep., Plumb., Merc., Seneg., Sil. See Iritis.

HYSTERIA.

General increased sensibility: Ign , Cypriped., Sep., Stram.; **heightened sensitiveness:** Acon., Cocc., Stram., Plat., Puls., Nux v., Staph.; **irritability and impatience:** Gels., Puls., Sep., Nux v., Hyosc.,Cocc., Cypriped., Senec., **variable disposition:** Ign., Puls., Stram., Mosch., Plat., Sep.; **great nervous debility:** Plat., Phos. ac., Alet., Sep., Senec.; **constant brooding:** Ign., Nux v., Sep.; **constant or excessive dread:** Acon., Plat., Puls.; **great anxiety:** Nux v., Puls., Plat.; **fidgety:** Val., **illusions:** Cimicif., Val.; **melancholy:** Aur , Puls., Staph.; **constant moaning and lamentations, or persistent silence:** Nux v.; **constant troublesome sinking at the stomach:** Cimicif., Gels., Hydrast., Ign.; **coldness of hands and feet:** Bell., Hedeoma; **shortness of breath:** Calc. carb., Hedeoma; **oppression of chest:** Ign., Mosch.; **weakness of heart:** Hydr. ac., Phos.; **sleepiness:** Caul., Gels., Mosch.; **stupid intoxicated feeling:** Gels.; **sleeplessness:** Cypriped., Gels., Ign., Nux v., Senec.; **twitching of limbs, tremors:** Caul., Cimicif., Cypriped , Hedeoma, Ign., Mosch., Plat.

General convulsions: 1, Bell., *Cic.*, Cocc., *Ign.*, Ipec., Mosch., Stram., Veratr. alb., Veratr. vir.; 2, Aur., Cham., Gels., Stann.; 3, Bry., Calc carb., Caust., Coff., Con., Cupr., Magn. carb., Magn mur., Plat , Puls., Sec., Sep., Sulph.; 4, Caul., Veratr. vir., Tarent.

Affections of the mind and morbid emotions: 1, Aur., Calc. carb., Con., Ign., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Sulph.; 2, Anac., Asa., Caust., Grat., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Viol. od.; 3. Cact., Gels., Senec.

Headache: Aur., *Ign.*, *Iris*, *Plat.*, Mosch., *Sep.;* 2, Bell., Cocc., Hep., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Val., Veratr.; 3, Bry., Nitr. ac., Phos.; 4, Alet., Cact., Gels., Ther., Tarent.

Spasms in the throat: 1, Con., Lyc., Magn. mur., Plumb., Sulph.; 2, Asa., Caust., Gels., Senec.

Gastric affections: 1, Ign.; 2, Cham., Cocc., Magn. carb., Nux v.

Abdominal spasms: 1, Ign.; 2, Cocc., Ipec., Nux v.; 3, Magn. mur., Mosch., Stann., Val.; 4, Ars., Bell., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

Vesical spasms: Asa., Puls., Sep.

Menstrual and uterine difficulties: 1, Cocc., Ign ; 2, Cic., Con., Magn. mur., Nux v., Puls.; 3, Hyosc., Natr. m., Plat., Sep., Stann.; 4, Alet., Aur.. Cact., Caul., Mosch., Senec., Veratr. vir., Vib. op.

Spasms in the chest and difficulties of breathing: 1, Ign., Nux v., Mosch.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bell., Coff., Nux m., Puls., Stram.; 3, Aur., Con., Cupr., Ipec., Phos., Stann., Tarent.

Aconite.—Vertigo on rising from a recumbent position; she dreads too much activity about her, fears to go into a crowd; complains much of her head; amenorrhœa during puberty; sharp, shooting pains in sexual organs, abdomen very sensitive.

Agnus castus.—**Hysteria with maniacal lasciviousness**; despairing sadness, peevish, inclined to be angry, sometimes on account of her sterility; nervous weakness; lethargy, frenzy; sleeplessness or starting up frightened in her sleep.

Aletris far.—Vertigo with vomiting; weariness of body and mind; sterility, amenorrhœa or delayed menses from **uterine atony**, abdomen distended, bearing down.

Ambra gris.—Spasmodic twitching of facial muscles; choking and

vomiting when hawking up phlegm; frequent micturition of pale, watery urine; sexual excitation and irritation of genitals; **tendency to sanguinous flow on the least provocation** during menstrual intervals; **sensation of coldness in abdomen** (Æth., Cist., Petr.); frequent tenesmus, whatever be the character of the stool; nymphomania, often with discharge of bluish-white mucus; spasms and twitches in muscular parts; < evening and night, with anxious flushes of heat.

Ammonium carb.—Great excitement of sexual organs; **cholera-like symptoms at the beginning of catamenia**; acrid leucorrhœa, with sensation of excoriation and ulceration in vulva; swelling, itching and burning of pudenda; listless and lethargy, talking affects her; headache as if head would burst; vehement palpitation of heart and great præcordial distress, followed by fainting, inclination to stretch limbs; hysteria with symptoms simulating organic affections.

Anacardium.—Restlessness, **must be in constant motion,** use of profane language; feels as if she had two wills, one commanding to do what the other forbids; great forgetfulness, itching and soreness of pudenda; constant desire to urinate, urine as clear as water.

Apis mell.—Fidgetiness, restlessness, excitability, ill-timed laughing, fickleness at work; girls are awkward, dropping things and then laughing in a silly way at their clumsiness; sexual desire increased and given to jealousy (Hyosc.); pains in ovaries, < during coition. At the age of puberty **hysteria during amenorrhœa,** they are nervous and awkward from incoördination of muscles; flushes in face.

Arsenicum.—**Hysterical asthma** at every little excitement; screaming from pains, < after midnight; she cannot lie down for fear of suffocation, wants some water every few minutes; sudden arrest of breathing when walking against the wind.

Asafœtida.—Hysteria, **the direct sequel of the checking of habitual discharges,** after abuse of mercury, after the stoppage of an habitual expectoration with oppression of the chest (Amm.); globus hystericus, flatus accumulates in abdomen and pressing up against the lung causes oppression of chest; reverse peristaltic action in œsophagus and intestines with sensation as if a ball started in stomach and rose into throat, provoked by overeating, motion or by anything which excites the nerves; belching of wind of strong rancid taste; food when partially swallowed returns by the mouth; greasy taste in mouth with dryness and burning; **flatus passes upward, none downward**; nervous palpitation, pulse small, breathing hardly affected; > in fresh air.

Asterias rubens.—**Hystero-epilepsy,** full of hallucinations; very emotional, cannot bear contradiction, pale face; great epigastric tenderness; debility; convulsive motions of limbs, froth at mouth, shocks through extremities; great excitement of venereal appetite; fear of impending misfortune; relief from tears.

Aurum.—Remarkable changeability of mind; impulsive, rash, merry; sad and anxious, longing for death after a merry laugh; pressing in eyes as from acrid dust; fine eruptions on lips, face, forehead; palpitations; afraid to open a window

Belladonna.—Hysteria with melancholic mood, starts in affright at the approach of others; weeping, irritable mood; excessive nervous excitability, with exalted sensibility, the least noise, the least light is annoying; headache with dizziness, < when stooping, when leaning forward, > when bending backward; nymphomania, mania puerperalis; aversion to work, cannot stay long in one position, too restless.

Bromium.—Constriction of chest; anxious feeling about heart; aversion to work, even to reading; does not feel or act like herself; great despondency; fulness in head and chest, with difficult respiration and a queer feeling all over, which makes her despondent.

Cactus.—Hysteralgia, sadness, crying without reason, consolation aggravates; love of solitude; fear of death; **constriction of uterus: whole body feels as if caged in wires**; pains everywhere, darting, springing like chain-lightning, terminating with a sharp, viselike grip, only to commence again a moment afterwards, with restlessness and groaning; menses with most horrible pains, causing her to cry aloud and weep; constrictive sensation around heart and uterine region, < from least touch; pulsating pains in uterus and ovaries.

Calcarea carb.—Many spasms during the day: depression and melancholy, with anguish and palpitations, < as evening approaches; icy coldness in and on head, one-sided; stupefying headache; twitching and trembling of body; cold, damp feet; cannot go to sleep, her mind turning on the same thought all the time; hysterical spasms from nervous excitement, sudden arrest of breathing when walking against the wind; **nymphomania, violent itching and soreness of pudenda**; sterility.

Cantharis.—Soreness in throat on waking, with relief after expectoration of a little reddish mucus: previous to the hysterical attack partial or total suppression of urine, followed afterwards by copious micturition, urine deficient in urates; more or less troublesome irritation of the mucous membrane of the genitals; burning in soles of feet.

Caulophyllum.—**Menstrual and uterine epilepsy; hysterical convulsions during dysmenorrhœa**; severe pain, by spells, in the temples, as if they would be crushed together; spasmodic intermittent pains in bladder, stomach, broad ligaments (groins), even chest and limbs; profuse, slimy whites; moth spots on forehead; anæmia, general debility; exhaustion.

Causticum.—Cannot keep her upper eyelids up; thinking of her troubles aggravates them, especially the piles, which are made almost intolerable by walking; enuresis nocturna; intolerable uneasiness in the limbs in the evening; cannot get a quiet position at night, or lie still a minute; jerking mostly on right side of body.

Cedron.—**Fits come on regularly twice a day**, morning and evening at same hours; intense pain in forehead, bloated face with pupils much dilated; giddiness and falling down in convulsions, difficult breathing, irregular pulse and heart's action; fit lasts six to eight minutes, on recovering consciousness feels very weak and discharges a large quantity of watery urine: **menstrual epileptoid convulsions; choreic attack after coition.**

Chamomilla.—Peevish disposition, nothing pleases; full of anxiety with great uneasiness; agonizing tossing about with tearing in abdomen; jerking and twitching in sleep; profuse menses smell offensive, with laborlike pains before and during the flow.

Chloralum.—Violent hysterical fits, lies in a state resembling **catelepsy**; extraordinary depression of nervous system; heart's action feeble, pulse weak; sense of sinking and oppression at pit of stomach, cold limbs; slow breathing; great muscular prostration; sleeplessness; severe spasmodic pains in and about uterus.

Chloroformum.—**Neurosis of sexual organs**, hysterical condition dependent on irritability and spasms of the cervix; sudden jerking and trembling of every muscle of the body, without waking him from sleep.

Cicuta.—Hysterical spasms, **she feels a blow deep in epigastrium, which passes like lightning up the back** and forces her to throw herself backward

in the midst of most tormenting pains; during intervals head falls back if she attempts to raise herself, with violent spasmodic pains; body and extremities hard as wood; great weakness and prostration after fit; complete sleeplessness or while asleep jerking, starting and biting tongue; periodical ecstacy; coccygodynia during menses.

Cimicifuga.—After going to bed jerking, commencing on side on which she is lying, compelling change of position; nervous shuddering and chills, feels as if top of head would fly off (Ther., as if she could lift it off); delirium with jumping from subject to subject, sees strange objects; great apprehensiveness; pains darting into the eyeballs, through to occiput; sleepless and restless; fear of death; uterine neuralgia, menses irregular, delayed or suppressed.

Cinnamomum.—Anxiety and oppression in cardiac region, causing constriction of chest; head severely affected with great stupor, < when talking; each attack subsides with eructations or vomiting, but soon returns; profound sleep and insensibility with each hysterical attack; **anæmia and chlorosis from chronic uterine hæmorrhages.**

Cocculus.—Hyperæsthesia of all the senses, the least jar is painful, noise and light unbearable; choking constriction in the upper part of fauces, with difficult breathing and indisposition to cough; retarded menses, which finally appear, with great weakness and nausea, even to faintness; roaring in ears; great lassitude of whole body; **hysteric complaints, with sadness**; hysteric palsy; sudden spasms from non-appearance or sudden checking of menses; spasm < about midnight.

Conium —**Vertigo in a recumbent position**; globus hystericus; during micturition her urine alternately flows and stops; the breasts swell, become hard and painful before the menses, when the hysterical symptoms increase, dislike to society and yet dreads to be alone; craves coffee, salt and sour things; aversion to bread.

Crocus.—Hysteria, with excessive mirth and cheerfulness alternating with melancholia; childish follies; pleasant dementia, with paleness and headache; alternation of affectionate tenderness and rage; spasmodic jerking of single sets of muscles; vertigo in room, > in fresh air; music affects her (Tarent.).

Gelsemium.—**Hysterical convulsions, with spasms of the glottis; hysterical epilepsy**; excessive irritability of mind and body, with vascular excitement; semi-stupor, with languor and prostration; nervous headaches commencing in the neck and spreading over whole head; migraine; dysmenorrhœa, of a neuralgic or spasmodic character.

Hyoscyamus.—Jerking and twitching in the spasms; alternate convulsions of upper and lower limbs; jerks of single muscles or sets of muscles; she is disposed to uncover herself and to go naked from hyperæsthesia of the skin; much silly laughter and foolish actions. Irritable uterus; irregular menses; head falls from side to side; full of suspicion and jealousy; refuses food and medicine.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Anxious feeling and fretfulness; uneasy confusion of head; hysterical spasms; semiconsciousness; limbs and jaws rigid; eyes fixed; **the beat of the heart very irregular and feeble.**

Ignatia.—**Perversion of the co-ordinations of functions; clavus hystericus;** disposition to grieve, to brood in melancholic sadness over real or imaginary sorrows; anguish, with shrieking for help and suffocating constriction of throat; difficult deglutition; emptiness in pit of stomach, with frequent sighing and much despondency and grief; **mental symptoms change often,** cheerfulness with great despondency; **sensation as if stomach were hanging**

on a thread (Val., nausea and sensation as if a thread were hanging in throat); feels as if she must be in hurry; irritability, impatience and quarrelsomeness alternating with undue hilarity or silent melancholy; contradictory state of concomitants.

Iodum.—Remarkable and unaccountable sense of weakness and loss of breath in going up-stairs; leucorrhœa corroding the linen; food does not nourish or strengthen her; patient irritable, cross and sulky, hates to be touched anywhere.

Kali phos.—Nervous attacks from sudden or intense emotions or from smothering passion in a highly nervous and excitable person. Globus hystericus. Hysterical fits of yawning, of laughing or crying.

Lachesis.—Sensation as if a lump were rising in throat; cannot bear the least pressure externally anywhere; she wakes from sleep distressed and unhappy, as if from loss of breath.

Lactic acid. — Intermittent hysteria; nauseated in the morning when swallowing and gets worse until 9 A. M., when she vomits large amount of tough phlegm, sometimes had to remove it with finger, lasting till 9 P. M.

Lilium tigr.—Nervous depression; indisposition to any exertion of mind and body; aversion to food or capricious appetite; bearing down and pain in lower abdomen; fluttering of heart, with irregular pulse.

Lycopodium.—Sensation of satiety and of fulness up to the throat; flatulency, particularly in left hypochondrium; cutting pains across abdomen, from right to left; frequent and copious micturition; urine pale, especially at night; **violent burning in vagina during and after coitus**; tickling through the genitals; itching of the pudenda; much milky leucorrhœa.

Magnesia mur.—After dinner she is seized with nausea, trembling and fainting spells; anxious and restless, < from mental exertion; congestive headaches with sensation as of boiling water in cranium, especially about temples, > by pressure and by wrapping up the head warmly (Sil.); **globus hystericus, > by eructations**; bearing down in uterine region and uterine spasms, menses black and pitchlike, with pain in back when walking and in thighs when sitting; leucorrhœa after every stool and after uterine spasms; constipation, stools passed with difficulty, being so dry and hard that the lumps crumble as they pass the anus; inability to urinate without pressing on abdominal walls; palpitation of heart while sitting, going off on motion and exercise; unrefreshing sleep or sleeplessness.

Moschus.—Hysteria, especially for the **paroxysm, even if insensible,** cries one moment and bursts into uncontrollable laughter the next; palpitation of heart, as from anxious expectation; nervous, busy, but weak, soon drops things; tremulous nervousness; fainting spells, with pale face and coldness; sleepy during day; rush of blood to head, with staring eyes; dizzy, unsteadiness as of something rapidly moving up and down; tension, stiffness, pressure in back and limbs; tonic spasms; uneasiness in legs, < while sitting; **tympanitis, with fainting**; spasmus glottidis, as if it closed upon the breath; cramp in lung, beginning with inclination to cough, gradually increasing and making him desperate; **suffocative constriction in chest**; copious pale urine; fear of death, with pale face and fainting; scolding disposition, until her lips turn blue, her eyes stare and she faints away; menses too early and too profuse, preceded by drawing, dragging sensation towards genitals; sexual desire increased by local titillation; great desire for beer or brandy; rotary vertigo with dim vision.

Natrum mur.—Delaying and decreasing menses; somnambulism; debility; excessive thirst; great inclination to weep; much mucus in the

urine; aversion to bread; all symptoms relieved as soon as she gets into a perspiration; haunted with thoughts that something unpleasant will happen.

Nux moschata.—Hysteria with frequent emotional changes and enormous bloating of abdomen after a slight meal; excessive dryness of mouth and throat even when they show their normal degree of moisture; mind bewildered, dreamy, finally deep stupor with loss of motion and sensation; errors of perception, a momentary unconsciousness she thinks as having been of long duration; laughing and jesting alternate with sadness and weeping, both without cause; prostration and tendency to faint; pulse and breath hardly perceptible; **mental and bodily agony**; head jerked forward, jaws clinched, heart as if grasped, oppression of heart with choking sensation, tonic and clonic spasms, unconscious.

Nux vomica.—She seldom sleeps after 3 A. M., but dozes after 5 and late in the morning, the latter sleep unrefreshing; constipation or large, difficult stools; dyspepsia well developed, cannot bear any kind of stimulants or high-seasoned food; feels best on plain, simple food; menses irregular, never at the right time; sensation of constriction about hypogastrium.

Palladium.—She imagines herself neglected; **wounded pride**; greatly inclined to use strong language and violent expressions (Mosch.); excited and impatient; distended abdomen, from flatulency; stools hard, like chalk; pain and weakness, as if the uterus were sinking down; every motion painful; great sleepiness, and feels better after sleep

Phosphorus.—**Increase of sexual desire**; great sense of weakness in abdomen, aggravating all other symptoms; eructations of wind after eating; sleepy after dinner; erotic melancholia, hysterical laughter.

Platina.—**Demonstrative self-exultation and contempt for others** (Pallad., self-love and feels therefore easily slighted); cramp pain in forehead, as if between screws; violent boring in centre of forehead, gradually decreasing and finally disappearing; impeded respiration from weakness of chest; **hysterical asthma, with heavy, slow breathing**; clavus hystericus, spasms preceded or followed by constriction of œsophagus; sudden arrest of breathing when walking against the wind; strange titillating sensation from genital organs upward into the abdomen; great alternation of sadness and cheerfulness; spasms with wild shrieks; apprehension of death with disposition to weep; very fretful and irritable; chilliness and shuddering mingled with fugitive heat; menses in excess, dark and thick; mental and physical sexual excitement. **Hysteria in males from prepubic masturbation** with melancholy, sheepish look, hollow eyes, pale and sunken face; limbs are usually drawn down and spread apart.

Polygonum punct.—Slight vertigo, with sensation in extremities as of a galvanic shock passing through them; constant desire to urinate; amenorrhœa; warmth and a peculiar sensation of tingling through the whole body.

Pothos fœtida.—**Hystero-epilepsy; spasmodic and erratic pains in head and abdomen**, now here, now there; tension and inflation of abdomen; spells of bloating, with oppression rising from abdomen to chest, precede the fit.

Pulsatilla.—Tensive, cutting pain in uterus, which is very sensitive to touch and during coitus; crampy condition of vagina; constriction in throat, felt something there impeding speech, especially at night in bed; tired, worn-out feeling; constant change in her feelings and in her symptoms; flat, slimy taste, especially in the morning; vomiting of mucus; gastric disturbance from rich, fat food; violent cardialgia in mild, tearful women inclined to be fleshy, with scanty menses; mucous diarrhœa; pro-

fuse, watery urine; thirstlessness; a languid, pituitous state all through her system.

Sabina.—Very nervous and hysterical; habitual threatening abortion in third month; music is intolerable to her; very tired and lazy; flushes of heat in face, with chilliness all over and coldness of hands and feet; lustreless eyes.

Sanguinaria.—**Migraine**; excessive irritability to odors, which make her faint; cannot bear sounds, the slightest jar annoys her; seeks a dark room for relief; > from sleep.

Senecio.—Lowness of spirits, sleeplessness; globus hystericus; amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa.

Sepia.—Paroxysms of something twisting about in her stomach and rising to throat; tongue stiff, she is sleepless and rigid; like a statue; painful sensation of emptiness in the pit of stomach; putrid urine; icy-cold hands and feet; sudden fainting with profuse sweats and undisturbed consciousness, without being able to stir or to speak; involuntary fits of weeping and laughter; sensation of coldness between shoulders, followed by general coldness; convulsive twitchings of right side and difficult breathing; piercing, boring, throbbing headache.

Stannum.—Great sensation of faintness after going down-stairs, although she could go up-stairs well enough: she can hardly sit down, she must drop down suddenly; she can get up well enough; great exhaustion from talking or reading aloud; all pains gradually increase to their highest point and then gradually disappear.

Staphisagria.—Great sensitiveness to the least impression, feels easily offended; pushes things away indignantly; sound and decayed teeth painful to the touch of food or drink; teeth with black streaks.

Sticta pulm.—**Hysteria after loss of blood**; strange sensation about the heart, after which she felt as if floating in the air; cannot keep her legs quiet; **hysterical chorea**; migraine, she has to lie down, light and noise aggravate; nausea and vomiting with faintness.

Stramonium.—Full of strange and absurd fancies; full of fear, starts back and stares wildly, even at familiar objects; does not wish to be left alone; great loquacity; puffed-up face; praying and imploring.

Sulphur.—**She comes out of her spasms feeling very happy** and everything seems beautiful to her; considers herself very rich, tears up her clothes, etc.; or profound melancholy and listlessness with disposition to do nothing; religious anxiety about her own salvation with perfect indifference concerning others; copious discharge of watery urine at the end of the spasm; heat of top of head, flushes of heat, coldness of feet; cannot wait at the noon hour or before for her dinner, feels faint and hungry.

Tarentula hisp.—**When alone she has no hysterical attack**, as soon as attention is directed to her she begins to twitch; peripheral irritation, > by rubbing, motion or using the parts affected. Hystero-epileptic convulsions; anguish and oppression of chest, nearly amounting to suffocation; marked spinal irritation, the hands are kept in constant motion to work off this overexcitability; **music sets her crazy**; headache > from boring head into pillow; pain in sexual region with the constrictive headache: burning pain in hypogastrium and hips with sensation of great weight in pelvis; profuse menses followed by pruritus vulvæ; she feels sore and bruised all over, < when moving about; great sleepiness, but her nervousness prevents her from falling asleep.

Theridion.—**Hysterical affections during puberty and climaxis**; excessive pain in head, the least noise increases the headache; time passes too quickly,

weakness, trembling, coldness and anxiety; hilarity and talkativeness, feels as if her head did not belong to her and she could lift it off; luminous vibrations before eyes; double vision; sensitive to light; faints after every exertion; anxiety about heart, with sharp pains through left chest to left shoulder; bites tip of tongue during sleep; nausea and vanishing of thoughts, greatly intensified by closing eyes.

Valeriana.—Slightest exertion causes violent headache; sensation as if a string were hanging down the throat or as if something warm were rising from the stomach, arresting breathing, with tickling deep in throat and coughing; slightest pain causes fainting; fear, tremulousness and palpitation; pains simulating those of rheumatism of limbs, < while sitting, > when walking; feels light, as if flying in the air (Stict.).

Zincum.—Incessant and powerful fidgety feeling in the feet and lower extremities (Stict., Tarent.); she must move them constantly; variable mood, aversion to mental and bodily exertion; somnambulism; involuntary urination while walking, coughing or sneezing; **she feels better in every respect during menstruation** (Zinc. val.).

ICTERUS, Jaundice.

Aconite.—Severe and constant pain in epigastrium, pressing outward; pain going to the navel or changing from stomach to liver; yellowish-white thick fur in mouth. Jaundice from a cold with catarrh of the small intestines, after fright, during pregnancy, in newborn children. From atrophy of liver malignant jaundice (Tincture according to Jousset); constipation or diarrhœa.

Arsenicum.—**Jaundice after intermittents,** often maltreated by quinine; after abuse of mercury, with pressure and tension in right hypochondrium; in different hepatic affections; heat, restlessness, anxiety, irritable mood alternating with lowspiritedness.

Aurum.—Jaundice with pain in liver and pit of stomach; bad breath and putrid taste; after eating pressure in hypochondria; hard, knotty, grayish stool; greenish-brown urine; lower extremities from knees down to feet painful and tired.

Belladonna.—After abuse of Chin. or Merc.; in **complication with biliary calculi**; hardness of liver; congestion to head.

Berberis vulg.—Spasmodic, sticking, pressive pain in hepatic region, < by pressure; shooting-pressing in region of gall-bladder; **colic from gall-stones**; pale, ashy-gray feces, or profuse, acrid, watery diarrhœa; urine dark, turbid, with copious sediment; morbid hunger alternating with loathing of food or great thirst alternating with aversion to all kinds of drinks; constant troublesome bloatedness of abdomen, with occasional forcible and noisy discharge of flatus.

Bryonia.—**Jaundice spoiled by the abuse of Calomel**; stitching pains about liver, pains under right scapula; jaundice from duodenal catarrh, especially when brought on by a fit of anger or by the heat of the sun; obstinate constipation; thick, white, coated tongue; nausea, gagging; vomiting after eating or drinking; general malaise, < by motion.

Calcarea carb.—Stitches in liver during or after stooping; cannot bear tight clothing around waist; enlarged liver; habitual constipation; grayish-white feces; indigestion; pit of stomach swollen out like a saucer turned bottom up.

Calcarea sulph.—Pain in hepatic region, in right inguinal region, followed by weakness, nausea and pain in stomach; after mercurial poisoning.

Carduus mar.—Jaundice, with dull headache, bitter taste, tongue white, especially in middle, with red tip and edges: nausea, with vomiting of acid green fluid, stools bilious; urine golden-yellow; uncomfortable fulness in hepatic region; **complication with gall-stones**; great sensitiveness of head to cold; loss of memory and smell.

Carbo veg.—Hepatic region very sensitive and painful to touch, clothing unendurable; pain and tenseness in hypochondria; flatulent colic < from least food; stools of ashy-gray color; dark-red, bloody-looking urine; loathing of meat, butter, fat; **jaundice in cachectic or old people.**

Chamomilla.—After chagrin, imprudent diet or taking cold.

Chelidonium.—**Spasmodic pains in liver shooting towards back and shoulder**; stitches in hepatic region; bitter taste; tongue white, pasty, red on tip and edges; tough, mucous saliva; loss of appetite, with disgust and nausea, longing for very hot drinks; diarrhœa and constipation alternately, urine bright yellow and clear or cloudy, with reddish, slimy sediment; heaviness in different parts of head, irritability and ill-humor; irregular pulsations of heart.

China.—Gastro-duodenal catarrh; dulness and confusion of head; yellow-coated tongue; dry lips; inappetency; loathing of meat; bitter and sour eructations and taste: gagging; oppression of stomach and chest, < after eating; frequent whitish stools; fetid flatus passed without relief; great languor, out of humor; oppressive, tearing headache, < at night, with restless, unrefreshing sleep. **Jaundice from gall-stones** (tincture according to Dr. Thayer); feeling in right hypochondrium as from subcutaneous ulceration; liver swollen and sensitive to touch.

Chionanthus.—Chronic cases of jaundice; recurring every summer; uneasy sore feeling in region of right hypochondrium; enormous liver; constipation; stools clay-colored, urine very dark, almost black; hot, bitter, sour eructations; offensive flatus day and night.

Conium.—Hard swelling of liver; stitches and painful tearing, < on inspiration; sense of fulness and repletion in epigastrium; **hardness of abdomen from swelling of mesenteric glands**; poor appetite with strong craving for salt things; diarrhœa and constipation alternating; cough < after lying down.

Crotalus.—**Malignant, black jaundice**; stitches in hepatic region on drawing a long breath, < on pressure; complete loss of taste, constipation; urine jellylike and red like blood; skin very dark-brown; dark hæmorrhages from nose, mouth, bowels, uterus, etc.; confused speech, rapid pulse, coldness of skin.

Digitalis.—**Jaundice from cardiac troubles and imperfect function of the liver**; liver enlarged and feels sore to touch, as if bruised; taste bitter or sweetish; tongue clean or whitish-yellow; pulse slow, even slower than the beating of the heart; drowsiness increasing to stupor; urine high-colored from admixture of bile-pigment; suffocative spells with painful constriction of chest; stool delayed, chalky; chilliness and shuddering alternating with heart; > from profuse watery diarrhœa.

Dolichos.—Yellow face, constipation with liver complaint and itching; at night in bed burning in skin intolerable; cannot sleep on account of the violent itching, without any visible eruption; scratching increases itching; white stools.

Fel tauri.—Violent pain in bowels with thin stools, which are followed after straining by crumbling masses.

Gelsemium.—Jaundice with prostration, clay-colored stools; passive congestion of liver, bilious diarrhœas and relaxed gall-ducts; deficient secretion of bile.

Hydrastis.—Gastro-duodenal catarrh; torpor of liver with pale, scanty stools; chronic gastric catarrh from atony of stomach; faintness and sinking, gone feeling in stomach; palpitation with faintness; atrophy of liver and marasmus.

Iodum.—Dirty, yellowish skin; great emaciation; downcast, irritable mood; yellow, almost dark-brown color of the face; thick coating of the tongue; much thirst; intense canine hunger, with vomiting after eating; frequent eructations; gastralgia; white diarrhœic stools alternating with constipation; dark, yellowish-green, corroding urine; organic lesions of liver; **dyscrasia with hectic fever.**

Juglans ciner.—Stitching pains about liver, pain under right scapula; **occipital headache of a sharp, shooting character**; waking at three in the morning and cannot sleep again; bilious, yellowish-green stools, with tenesmus and burning in anus.

Kali bichrom.—Dull pain and stitches in right hypochondrium, limited to a small spot; clay-colored stools, < **early part of summer**; **alternation of gastric and rheumatic symptoms**; metallic taste, confusion in head.

Kali carb.—Swelling of liver; stitch-pain in right chest through to shoulder; pressive, sprained pain in liver, can lie only on right side; exhaustion; no thirst or appetite; purulent sediment in urine; **abscess of liver.**

Kali mur.—**Jaundice from duodenal catarrh**; white-coated tongue, stools light-colored; sluggish action of liver, pain in right side.

Kali sulph.—Jaundice from **gastric catarrh with diarrhœa.**

Lachesis.—**Liver complaints, especially at the climaxis**; after ague; pain as if something had lodged in the right side, with stinging; when turning to left side, a ball seems to roll over in abdomen; distension in abdomen as if the parts were too small; cannot bear anything tight around him; watery, light-yellow, often offensive stools; urine almost black, foamy; chest feels constricted, wants fresh air.

Leptandra.—Dull, aching pain in region of gall-bladder; hot, aching pain in liver, extending to spine; chilliness along spine; clay-colored diarrhœa.

Lycopodium.—Chronic liver complaints; **nutmeg liver, atrophic form**; abscess of liver; obstinate constipation; incarcerated flatus; chronic intestinal catarrh; when turning to right side a hard body seems to roll from the navel to right side; turbid, milky urine depositing a red sediment; weariness and drowsiness.

Mercurius.—Jaundice with violent rush of blood to head, bad taste, tongue moist and furred, yellow; soreness in hepatic region; from gall-stones, with duodenal catarrh, in the newborn; **sweat stains linen yellow**; clay-colored and offensive stools; urine dark red and turbid; tongue showing imprints of teeth

Myrica cerif.—Very despondent; dull, heavy headache, < morning; yellow sclera with redness of eyelids; tongue coated dirty-yellow; taste bitter, breath offensive; no appetite; skin yellow; dark-colored urine; feels weak and drowsy, with much **muscular soreness and aching, < in lower limbs.**

Nux vomica.—Jaundice from violent anger, abuse of quinine or too high living, from enlarged liver of drunkards; gastro-duodenal catarrh, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, bitter taste; nausea, vomiting, gagging; pressure in stomach, > from belching, soreness of pit, stomach and bowels, constipation; itching of skin in the evening; peevish, irritable; attacks of fainting, after which he feels very sick and weak.

Phosphorus.—**Acute, yellow atrophy of liver, fatty liver from heart affection; malignant jaundice from organic affections**; in complication with pneumonia or deep-seated brain diseases, during pregnancy, from nervous excitement; painful feeling of weakness across abdomen; stools profuse, watery, light-colored; dry cough and involuntary discharge of urine; constant chilliness, even in a warm room.

Podophyllum.—Jaundice from torpor of liver, from gall-stones, from hyperæmia of liver with fulness, soreness and pain in hepatic region, > by rubbing and stroking hypochondrium with hands; alternate constipation and diarrhœa; stools chalklike, fecal, undigested; pale, hard, dry, clayey; pain running from stomach to gall-bladder, often attended with excessive nausea.

Pulsatilla.—Duodenal catarrh, disordered digestion, diarrhœa.

Ranunculus bulb.—Jaundice with itching of body, especially of **palms of hands**; stitches in hepatic region, extending up to chest.

Sulphur.—In psoric persons, with or without hardness and swelling of liver; vomiting of ingesta and blood; pain in pit of stomach or right hypochondrium; abdomen bloated, constipation; sleeplessness; nightly itching of skin; hectic fever.

Jaundice from anger: Acon., Bry., Cham., Chin., Ign., Nux v., Natr. m., Sulph.; **from catching cold**: Cham., Dulc., Merc. sol., Nux v ; **from overloading stomach**: Ant. crud., Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Hydrast , Natr. carb., Nux v., Puls.; **abuse of mercury**: Asa., Ars., Aur., Hep., Iod., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; **abuse of quinine**: Ars., Bell., Ipec., Merc., Puls.; **with much flatulence**: Berb., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Ign., Lyc., Nux v., Plumb.; **gall-stones**: Carduus mar., Merc., Nux v., Pod.; mild cases, as from **gastro-intestinal catarrhs**: Berb., Cham., Chel., Chin., Dig , Nux v., Pod.; **malignant icterus**: Acon., Ars., Ars.iod., Chin., Chin.mur., Chel., Crotal., Elaps, Dig., Lach., Picr. ac., Vip.; **hæmorrhagic**: Chel., Crotal., Phos.; **icterus neonatorum**: Bry., Cham., Ign., Nitr. ac., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

ICHTHYOSIS.

Ars., *Ars. iod.*, Aur., Calc., Clem., Coloc., Graph., Hep., Hura bras., Hydrocotyle, Iod., Lyc., Petr., *Phos.*, Plumb., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

ILEUS.

Vomiting of fecal matter: *Acon.*, Ars., Bell., Cham., Cocc., Colch., Cupr., Diosc., Erigeron, Lyc., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, Plat., Plumb., Raphan., Rhus, Samb., Sil., Sulph., Tabac., Thuj., Veratr. alb., Zinc.

IMBECILITY, Idiocy.

Absinth., Æth., Agar., Anac., Ant. crud., Bar. m., Bell., Carb. v., Carbon sulph., Cent., Con., Croc., Hyosc , Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Merc., Nicot., Nux m., Op., Phos., Plumb., Sulph.

IMPETIGO, Pustular Eczema.

Impetigo figurata: Ars., Calc. carb., Clem., Con., Dulc., Graph., Lyc., Rhus, Sulph.; **rodens**: Ars., Calc., Cic., Graph., Hep., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **scabida**: Dulc., Lyc., Sulph.; **sparsa**: Cic., Lach:, Sulph.

Antimonium crud.—Eruption forming thick, heavy, yellow crusts, with burning; eruption about face; worse from bathing the parts; better in open air; chronic cases, cracks at corners of mouth, like sores.

Arsenicum.—Black pustules, filled with black blood and fetid pus; painful sensation on scalp and face, as from cutaneous ulceration; worse from cold and touch; better from warmth.

Baryta carb.—Especially old people; thick crusts behind ears; fat dumpy children, with swollen lymphatics; sore throat, with swelling of tonsils after the least cold; worse at night and when thinking of it; better in open air.

Calcarea carb.—During dentition; dry crusts; sweat of forehead, particularly in the evening; sensitiveness of the roots of the hair.

Cicuta vir.—Impetigo sparsa; eruption on chin and lower part of face, forming thick, yellow crusts; honeycomb-like crusts, which fall off and leave a bright-red, smooth surface.

Clematis.—Psoric constitution; pimples on forehead, root and sides of nose; pustules about lips, tender to touch; large pustules about loins; eruption changes character during the changes of the moon; worse in bed, washing, and towards morning; feels exhausted on waking.

Conium.—Sero-purulent eruption in aged people, old hypochondriac maids; vertigo when turning over in bed, looking up; old, weak and feeble men; scrofulosis, with engorgement of lymphatics; eruption around mons veneris. **Impetigo figurata.**

Croton tig.—Pustular eruption upon an inflamed base, with itching and stinging pain upon septum nasi, plugging the nostril; eruption on abdomen; sore nipples of nursing women.

Graphites.—Scabby eruption, with excessive oozing; eruption around mouth and nose or the whiskers; hair falls out; corrosive blisters about extremities, toes and fingers; dry skin; very sensitive to cold; cold hands and feet, with scanty menses; rhagades.

Hepar.—Eruption after mercurialism; sensitive to touch; tendency to ulceration; humid scabs and pustules upon the head, oozing a fetid substance; swollen cervical glands; cracks behind ears; hands cracked and dry.

Iris vers.—Impetigo capitis, with gastric complaints, nausea and vomiting.

Kali bichrom.—Dry eruption; pustules disappear without bursting.

Kreosotum.—Painless, pustular eruption all over body, especially on chin and cheeks; sticking pain, especially on joints; sad and weeping; worse in open air.

Lycopodium.—After abuse of mercury; itching and suppurating eruption on head and face; full of deep cracks; abundant and fetid discharge; fetid and moist scabs behind ears; humid tinea capitis.

Mercurius.—Swelling and suppuration of glands; gastric derangement; moist scabs, with excoriation of the scalp and destruction of the hair; yellowish scabs on face, with fetid discharge; yellowish scabs, especially mouth.

Mezereum.—Deep inflammatory redness of face; eruption fat and moist; ichor from scratched places excoriates other parts.

Nitric acid.—Eruption on head, pricking on being touched; pustular eruption on face, with large red margin and heavy scabs; mercurio-syphilis.

Rhus tox.—Small pustules on black base; greenish pus, with violent itching at night; humid eruption, with thick scabs on face and head, destroying the hair, with fetid smell; eruption on nose, extending to face.

Silicea.—Eruption resembling varicella; violent itching of scalp; moist scald head; growing pains; better from warmth, worse from cold.

Sulphur.—Dry; thick, yellow scabs on scalp, with profuse discharge; great itching relieved by scratching; purulent eruption on elbows.

Thuja.—Eruption all over the body; itching and shooting, especially at night; pustular eruption about the knee; better from gentle rubbing.

Viola tric.—Pustules and scabs upon face, with burning and itching, and discharging fetid pus; sensation as of tension of the integument of face; urine smells like cat's urine; worse at night. Recent cases

IMPOTENCE.

Erections too weak and fail when he attempts coition: Bar., Calad., Chlorine, Con., Kali carb., Natr. m., Phos., Rhod.; **want of desire, organs shrivelled (penis):** Aloe, Cann. ind., Ign., Lyc., Merc.; **scrotum:** Berb., Crot. tigl., Rhod., Ther., Zinc.

INDIGESTION, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.

For gastric symptoms occasioned by **derangements** of the stomach: 1, Ant., Arn., Ipec., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Coff., Hep., Sulph., Tart., etc.

By abuse of **spirits:** 1, Carb. v., Nux v.; 2, Ant., Coff., Ipec., Puls.; of **coffee:** 1, Cocc., Ign., Nux v.; 2, Cham , Merc., Puls , Rhus, Sulph; of **tobacco:** Cocc., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Staph.; of **acids:** 1, Acon., Ars., Carb. v., Hep.; or 2, Lach., Natr. m., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; of **chamomile:** Puls. or Nux v.; of **rhubarb:** Puls.; of **mercury:** Carb. v., Chin., Hep., or Sulph.

By **getting heated:** Bry. or Sil.; by **a cold:** Ars., Bell., Cham., Cocc., Dulc., Ipec.; by **ice, fruit, etc.:** Ars., Puls., Carb. v.; **external injuries,** such as a blow upon the stomach, or by **straining,** etc.: 1, Arn., Bry., Rhus; or 2, Puls , Ruta; **nervous excitement, excessive watching** or studying, etc.: 1, Arn., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Phos., Carb. v., Cocc., Ipec., Lach., Veratr.; **loss of animal fluids:** nursing, vomiting, abuse of cathartics: 1, Chin.. Carb. v., Ruta; 2, Calc., Lach., Nux v., Sulph ; **emotions,** anger, chagrin, grief, etc.; 1, Cham., Coloc.; 2, Acon., Bry., Chin., Nux v., Puls

Aconite.—Yellow coating on the tongue; bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; excessive nausea; **bitter eructations;** violent but ineffectual urging to vomit, or **bitter, greenish, or slimy vomiting;** distension and swelling of the hypochondria, with painful sensitiveness of the region of the liver; no stool, or small, frequent stools, with tenesmus; beating or stitching pain in the head; worse when talking.

Abies nigra.—Feeling as if he had swallowed some indigestible substance which had stuck at the cardia; hypochondriasis; constipation.

Agaricus.—Fulness in stomach even after eating light food moderately; pressure and fulness in abdomen; very drowsy after dinner, he sleeps deeply and awakens with pains in all his limbs; after supper tormenting fulness in abdomen, backache, chills; after a meal nausea, eructations. abdomen distended.

Anacardium.—Patient hungry, > while eating, but < afterwards; frequent urging to stool, but with the attempt to move the bowels the desire passes off; sensation of a plug in rectum; loss of memory; brain-fag; hypochondriasis.

Antimonium crud.—Indigestion, with the following symptoms: frequent hiccough, loss of appetite, loathing, tongue coated or covered with blisters, dry mouth; or else: accumulation of saliva or mucus in the mouth; thirst at night; nausea, desire to vomit increased by drinking wine; **eructations smelling and tasting of the ingesta,** or with a fetid smell; vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy and bilious substances; painfulness of the stomach to the touch, with painful feeling of fulness; colic and frequent flatulence; diarrhœa or constipation; dull headache; worse when smoking or going upstairs. (After Ant., Bry. is sometimes suitable.)

Argentum nit.—Flatulent indigestion, loud rumbling; sensation as if stomach and œsophagus were filled with food which oppresses and feels like a weight; periodic constricting sensation in stomach; gastric derangement with belching; stitches in stomach and short breathing; pain at epigastrium and under left ribs immediately after eating, with flatulence and loud rumbling. **Constant craving for sweets.**

Arnica.—Gastric symptoms occasioned by external injuries, by watching at night, by mental overexertion, causing great nervousness with dry or yellow-coated tongue; putrid, bitter or sour taste; bad smell from the mouth; desire for acids; eructations tasting of putrid eggs; urging to vomit; flatulent distension, especially after a meal; heavy feeling all over, giving away at the knees; vertigo; dulness of head; aching with heat in brain and stupefaction (after Arn., often suitable, Cham. or Nux v.).

Arsenicum.—Gastric catarrh from **chilling the stomach with ice-cream or ice-water,** or other indigestible food, with nausea, which is frequent and often periodical (midnight), accompanied by great prostration; acrid, bitter eructations; dry tongue with violent thirst for small sips, but drinking causes irregular, convulsive vomiting of the water, of food or of bilious, brownish or greenish substances; colic or burning pains in stomach and abdomen, chilliness and anguish or violent burning pressure at a small spot in stomach; stomach sensitive to touch; debility and desire to lie down; no stool or watery, greenish, brownish or yellowish diarrhœa; vomiting and diarrhœa < after drinking and after every motion of body.

Asafœtida.—**Pains brought on by eating fat things**; burning pains and distension of stomach; nausea, watery vomiting or inclination to vomit without any vomiting, accompanied by crampy pains, burning and soreness in stomach and epigastrium, < by pressure on the part; **strong pulsations in abdomen**; taste rancid, greasy and bitter; watery stools and flatus of disgusting odor.

Belladonna.—Whitish, yellowish, or thickly-coated tongue; aversion to drink and food; sour taste of rye-bread; vomiting of food, or of sour, bitter or slimy substances; sometimes with constant nausea, dry mouth or thirst; headache in the sinciput, as if everything would fall out at the forehead, with throbbing of the temporal arteries; no stool or slimy diarrhœa.

Bellis peren.—Acute and chronic derangement of stomach from eating cold ices; ill **effects of cold drinks taken when heated**; effect from a sudden chilling from a cold drenching when one is hot (Burnett).

Bryonia.—Especially in summer and hot and damp weather; taste unpleasant, flat, even with good appetite; sometimes bitter or putrid, with offensive breath; appetite generally diminished or destroyed, with aversion to food; thirst day and night, with sensation of dryness on tongue, in mouth and throat; eructations after eating, sometimes tasting of the food, but generally **bitter or sour,** with accumulation of sour water or tasteless water in the mouth; aversion to solid food, with desire for wine, acids

or coffee; **hiccough**; nausea after a meal, frequent ineffectual attempts at vomiting, or bilious vomiting, especially after drinking; nausea after a meal, though the food tasted well and was eaten with a relish; food oppresses the stomach, is felt like a load at the epigastrium, and is often regurgitated; sensation of distension and sometimes actual swelling in the umbilical region; constipation; dullness of head with vertigo, or burning, oppressive or distensive pain in head, < after drinking; chilliness and shuddering.

Capsicum.—Accumulation of mucus and acids in the stomach; heartburn; waterbrash; **stomach icy-cold**, or burning in the stomach and at the anus during every stool; stools of tenacious mucus; suitable to phlegmatic persons or to such who take everything in bad part.

Carbo veg.—Malaise, no appetite; pyrosis, great flow of water; sour or rancid eructations; vomiting of food, of sour, bilious or bloody masses; pains in stomach on pressure; stomach feels heavy and hanging down; pain in stomach from nursing or other loss of fluids; heaviness and dulness of head, with debility; humming and buzzing in ears, < in warm room; burning distress in epigastrium, < from meat, fat or milk; stomach feels dragged down after eating; abdomen distended with flatus; eructations of a rancid or putrid taste; flatus offensive; constipation with piles.

Carbolic acid—Total loss of appetite, but desire for stimulants; **constant belching up of wind**; regurgitation from stomach; intense nausea and waterbrash, > after raising a sort of sweetish-sour liquid; sensation of warmth in epigastrium; heavy weight in epigastrium with constant inclination to relieve himself by fruitless efforts at eructations or by pressing the hand into the pit of the stomach; **incarceration of gas in abdomen**; rumbling and rolling in abdomen; insufficient, sluggish stool; muddled and confused feeling in head.

Chamomilla.—Red and cracked tongue, or coated yellow; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; fetid odor from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or eructations, and greenish, bitter or sour vomiting; great and oppressive anxiety, tension and pressure in the pit of the stomach, hypochondria and epigastrium; constipation, or greenish, diarrhœic stools; or sour diarrhœa, or discharge of fecal matter and mucus, resembling **stirred eggs** in appearance; restless sleep, with tossing about and frequent waking; pain and fulness in the head.

Chelidonium.—Total loss of appetite, desire for very hot or sour drinks; bitter, pappy taste, but not of food or drink: tongue covered with thick, yellow fur; **all complaints lessen after dinner**; persistent pain in scrobiculus, < by motion, > by eructations; diarrhœa and constipation alternately.

China.—Heartburn after milk; belching, sour rising; frequent eructations, or regurgitation and vomiting of the food; constant satiated feeling, yet can eat, but feels worse afterwards; fulness in stomach and abdomen; flatulence, belching does not relieve; slow digestion, food remains long in the stomach, especially if eaten too late in the day.

Cina.—Dryness of mouth; inability to swallow, drinks roll around in the mouth for a long time: on drinking wine she shudders as if it were vinegar; canine hunger shortly after a meal; qualmish distress at epigastrium; winding and sticking pains around navel, as if navel were forcibly pressed inward, increased by respiration and pressure; odious feeling of warmth in abdomen.

Cocculus.—Yellow-coated tongue; loathing of food and at the same time sensation of hunger in epigastrium; aversion to drink and yet great

thirst; fetid eructations, **nausea** and desire to vomit, especially when talking, after sleeping, when eating, or during motion, particularly riding in a carriage; painful fulness in the region of the stomach, with labored breathing; constipation, or soft stools, with burning at the anus; debility, with sweat during the least exercise; aching in the forehead with vertigo.

Coffea.—Hiccough, eructations; constant inclination to vomit felt in the throat; gastric symptoms, accompanied by great nervousness and sleeplessness.

Colchicum.—Enormous appetite, but as soon as he sees or smells food, he shudders from nausea and desire to eat is gone; eructations of tasteless gas; fulness of stomach, even when he ate nothing, < after eating even light food; nausea and vomiting after rich or fat food; offensive flatus and offensive stools.

Colocynthis.—Feeling of emptiness in the stomach; pit of stomach very sensitive to touch; nausea rising from the stomach, vomiting of bitter-tasting yellow fluid; diarrhœa after eating ever so little.

Digitalis.—Sinking at the stomach, feels as if she were dying, with constant persistent nausea and vomiting; nausea even after vomiting, with clear tongue covered with white slime; soreness and bloatedness of the pit of stomach; frequent desire to defecate, and very small soft stools, without relief.

Ferrum picr.—Flatulence and pressure in upper part of chest, accompanied by yawning and flatus; increased activity of the heart with headache, vertigo and nausea, > after bilious vomiting; dry tongue; dark rings around eyes (Cooper).

Graphites.—Hiccough after nearly every meal; rancid heartburn after dinner; vomiting sour or of food; constricting pain in gastric region; griping in stomach, with flatulency; disagreeable taste mornings, as if he had eaten eggs; wakes up gasping for breath, > by eating; hæmorrhoids and fissura ani.

Hepar sulph.—Frequent odorless and tasteless eructations; constant sensation of water rising in the œsophagus, as if he had eaten sour things; heartburn; nausea, with coldness and paleness; stomach frequently and easily disordered; pressure in stomach after moderate eating; colic and constipation, or diarrhœic slimy stools; desire for brandy from weakness of stomach.

Ipecacuanha.—Clean tongue, or thickly coated with yellowish mucus; dry mouth; loathing of food, especially fat food, with desire to vomit; violent ineffectual straining, or vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy substance, easy, but with great force; fetid smell from the mouth; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; violent pains, pressure and fulness in the region of the stomach; colic and diarrhœic stools of yellowish color, or fetid, putrid smell; chilliness or shuddering over the whole body; pale, yellowish complexion; aching in the forehead, or sensation as if all the bones of the skull were broken; sometimes nettlerash.

Kali bichrom.—Periodical headaches from gastric irritation preceded by blindness, and as sight returns headache gets worse; dislike to meat; longing for beer; feeling of coldness in stomach and bowels; no appetite but must eat, or he faints.

Lobelia infl.—Acidity in the stomach, with contractive feeling in the pit of the stomach; hiccough with profuse flow of saliva, followed by drowsiness in the evening; incessant violent nausea and vomiting; sensation of weight in the stomach as from undigested food; worse on pressure.

Lycopodium.—Derangement of stomach from pastry; sour eructations;

frequent belching, without relief; heartburn, waterbrash; nausea after cold, not after warm drinks; fulness and flatulency in stomach and bowels; gnawing, griping in gastric region.

Mercurius.—Moist tongue, or coated white or yellowish; dry burning lips; offensive, foul and bitter taste; nausea, desire to vomit, or bilious mucous vomiting; painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium and abdomen, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; drowsy in the daytime, sleeplessness at night; sometimes aversion to drink. (Is frequently suitable after Bell.)

Natrum phos.—Moist, thick, golden-yellow tongue, palate and tonsils, sour eructations; vomiting of sour fluid or of curdlike masses; greenish diarrhœa: pain and spasms in bowels, > by walking about; restlessness.

Nux vomica.—Dry and white tongue, or yellowish towards the root; no thirst, or burning thirst with heartburn; accumulation of albuminous mucus or of water in the mouth, bitter or foul taste in the mouth, or the food tastes flat; **bitter eructations,** constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of the ingesta; cardialgia; painful pressure and tension in the epigastrium and hypochondria; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool, or small diarrhœic, slimy or watery stools; dulness of the head, with vertigo; heaviness, especially in the occiput; ringing in the ears, rheumatic pains in the teeth and limbs; worn-out feeling, inability to think; restless, quarrelsome, vehement disposition; hot and red, or yellowish and sallow face. (After Nux v., Cham. is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla.—Tongue coated with whitish mucus; foul, pappy, or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; bitter taste of food, especially of bread; bitter, sour or putrid eructations, or tasting of the ingesta; aversion to food, especially warm (boiled food), also to fat and meat, with desire for acids or spirits; acidity of the stomach; excessive mucus in the stomach; **regurgitation of the ingesta;** excessive nausea, desire to vomit, especially after eating and drinking, or with evening exacerbations; vomiting of food or mucus, or bitter and sour vomiting (especially at night); hard, distended abdomen, with flatulence, rumbling; slow stool, or slimy and bilious diarrhœa; hemicrania, tearing or darting; chilliness, with languor and drawing through the whole body; ill-humor; taciturn, vehement without reason, especially when the patients are habitually of a bland and obliging disposition. (Compare Dyspepsia.)

INDOLENCE, INDISPOSITION TO MOVE, etc.

Principal remedies: 1, Acon., Ars., Caps., Chin., Guaiac., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep.; 2, Alum., Bar., Bell., Bry., Chel., Cocc., Dulc., Hell., Ign., Iod., Mez., Mur. ac., Op., Puls., Ruta, Tart., Thuj.

Indolence, with heaviness, requires: 1, Natr., Natr m., Phos., Stann.; 2, Asa., Calc., Chin , Dig., Ign., Kalm., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac , Rheum, Sec., Sep., Sil., Spong.

INDURATIONS.

Principal remedies: 1, Bell., Carb. an., Carb. v., Con., Lach., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Spong., Sulph.; 2, Agn., Alum., Bar., Bov., Bry., Can., Cham., Clem., Dulc., Iod , Kalm., Magn. mur., Phos., Plumb., Ran., Staph.; 3, Arn , Calc., Chin., Graph., Lyc., Petr., Phos. ac., Puls., Squil.

Inflammatory indurations (after inflammations): 1, Bell., Carb. v., Chin.,

Clem., Lach., Magn. mur., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Agn., Arn., Bar., Bov., Bry., Calc., Cham., Con., Dulc , Graph., Iod., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Sil., Staph.; Scirrhous indurations: Bell., Carb an., Carb. v., Cham., Clem., Con., Magn., Magn. mur., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

INDURATIONS OF THE SKIN, Callosities, etc.

Principal remedies: 1, Ars., Clem., Graph., Rhus, Sep.; 2, Ant., Chin., Dulc., Lach., Ran., Sil.

Hard **callosities** require: 1, Ant., Graph., Ran., Sep., Sil.; 2, Dulc., Lach., Rhus, Sulph., Thuj.; **horny** indurations: Ant., Graph., Ran., Sulph.; when the **hard pieces** of skin become **detached**: 1, Graph., Natr., Sep.; 2, Amm., Ant., Bor., Clem., Ran., Sil., Sulph.

INFLUENZA, Grippe.

Aconite.—Inflammatory symptoms, high fever, dry skin, restlessness; dry, violent, racking cough, with or without oppression; stitches in chest, after exposure to cold west winds.

Allium cepa.—Catarrh, with epiphora, smarting of eyes; violent sneezing; **profuse bland lachrymation**; **profuse acrid coryza**, excoriating upper lip, when coming into a warm room; must take a long breath and then sneeze accordingly; constant inclination to hack; immediately after rising from bed in the morning a violent sneezing fit; chest laden with mucus; stitches, with burning, in middle of left side of chest, when taking a deep breath; dull frontal headache; intense pain in occiput and cervical spine; dulness of eyes, with aversion to light.

Ammonium brom.—Throat during day filled with white sticky mucus; stinging in fauces with inclination to cough, but relieved by sneezing; **when walking keeps mouth wide open on account of heat in throat and lungs**; must move about for fear of suffocation.

Ammonium carb.—Burning water runs from nose in daytime, dry coryza at night; cough after midnight with tickling in larynx and headache; chronic weakness of chest; pain in all limbs at night, especially back and loins, < lying on abdomen; constant tingling in nose and disposition to sneeze; the least breath of cool air aggravates and brings on sneezing.

Ammonium mur.—Watery discharge from nose; loss of smell, with coryza and stoppage of nose, hoarseness and burning in larynx; frequent sneezing; tearing from nape of neck to shoulder; painful jerks, now here and there, through all the limbs; thirst at night.

Antimonium tart.—Oppression of breathing relieved by expectoration; much fatiguing cough, most nights, shaking the whole chest and causing headache, most in forehead; constant irritation to cough, with brown expectoration of sero-albuminous fluid; aphthæ around mouth; flat or bitter taste; thick, white or bilious fur on tongue, with retching of phlegm, nausea and vomiting; loss of appetite without much thirst; sensation of emptiness in stomach.

Arsenicum.—Sudden catarrh threatening suffocation at night; **influenza in children with sudden onset and much prostration**; child looks as if it had been sick a week; violent sneezing with blood-tinged discharge; profuse watery discharge from nose, corroding nostrils and making the upper lip sore, < at night and after a meal; great debility; **spasmodic** cough, with desire to vomit or with vomiting and expectoration of **watery**

mucus; running of eyes, excessive photophobia; inflamed eyes with ulcers on cornea.

Arsenicum hydr.—**Violent sneezing and such coldness of nose that it must be wrapped up in warm cloths;** tickling up in the nose causes sneezing; eyes yellow, deeply sunken, with broad-blue circles; face pale, lips discolored, can hardly walk; whispering, squeaking voice; oppression of chest during chill; sensation as if the whole thorax were laced tightly, with rapid breathing; weakness and coldness in limbs.

Arsenicum iod.—Frequent sneezing; severe coryza with catarrhal tendency; pungent irritation about nose and eyes and an irritating watery secretion; alternate chills and flushes of heat; short dry cough; tightness in chest, < in open air; puffiness of lower lids and face; thick, white tongue, with red tip and edges

Arum triph.—Acrid fluent coryza and much sneezing, < at night; nose moist and still feels stopped up, < left side, must breathe through the mouth; water in the eyes all day, edges of lids swollen; frequent coughing, with much spitting; tickling cough from mucus in trachea, < at night after lying down, with inability to sleep and hoarseness; lassitude and low spirits; discharge excoriating both nostrils and upper lip.

Belladonna.—Hot skin, with inclination to perspire; spasmodic coughing, aggravating the headache; sleepy, but cannot sleep; starting in sleep; frequent sneezing; dryness of nose, with dull frontal headache.

Bromium.—Fluent coryza, first the right nostril is stopped up and then the left; frontal headache, especially on right side, with pressure downward, as if the brain were forced down through the nose; short, dry, hacking cough, with difficulty of breathing, which is short and hurried.

Bryonia.—Headache always on coughing, on stooping as if all the contents of head would issue through forehead; aversion to light, particularly sunlight; frequent sneezing, often between coughs; fluent coryza, watery or greenish; mouth and lips very dry, with thirst; dry, hacking cough, < from smoking or talking, when coming from open air into a warm room; constriction in chest; rheumatic pains in extremities.

Camphora.—Influenza in the spring, more of an asthenic character, beginning with **more or less chilliness or chills,** with deathlike paleness of the face, often at the same time a desire to be uncovered.

Carbo veg.—Influenza, with hoarseness in the morning or at night, < in damp, cool weather, from damp evening air and from talking; irritation in larynx causes sneezing; soreness of chest and heat of body when coughing.

Causticum.—**From the start sensation of weakness and paresis in all extremities;** total loss of appetite; unilateral, nervous frontal headache; eyes sensitive to light and heat; lachrymation in room, worse in open air; frequent sneezing, < mornings; nose stopped up at night, running by day; facial neuralgia; cough, with sensation as if he could not cough deep enough to start mucus, waking him from sleep in evening and morning, < from draught of air: tired sensation, limbs as if beaten; rheumatic pains; intolerable uneasiness in limbs, in evening; chest feels raw and excoriated.

Chelidonium.—Shortness of breath and tightness of chest; loud mucous râles in bronchi; violent pains in forehead above eyes; anxiety and restlessness; **drawing in nape and occiput;** photophobia; lachrymation: nose, tongue and throat dry; great dry heat in face; thirst, with dry mouth or thirstlessness; no appetite; delirium, mostly at night, followed by lethargy which continues through the day.

Cimicifuga.—Rheumatic, catarrhal attacks, with pains in limbs, head,

face, eyeballs; chilliness; heat and fluent watery coryza; stuffed nostrils, with great sensitiveness to cold air, as if the base of the brain were laid bare and every inhalation brought the cold air in contact with the brain.

Eupatorium perf.—Flowing coryza; sneezing; hoarseness, with roughness of voice; hacking cough in the evening, with soreness in the chest; restlessness; pains and aching in the limbs; constant change of position, though the pains are not worse by repose; lassitude; surface pale and morbidly sensitive.

Gelsemium.—Soreness of throat, felt at upper part of left tonsil, extending thence across the soft palate, along the left nostril, attended by a sensation at every inspiration as if a stream of scalding water rushed along the nasal passage of that side, the other nostril at the same time being stopped up; continuous accumulation of irritating mucus about the throat, with hard, painful cough; shooting pain in the ear when swallowing; hard hearing; thirstlessness with the fever; worse at night.

Hepar sulph.—Cough tight or loose, or worse in the morning, and after exposure to cold west wind; coryza with **inflammatory swelling of the nose, painful as from a boil**; cough followed by sneezing; drawing pains in limbs, especially in the morning, when awaking; nightly chill in bed, all symptoms $<$ at that time; great chilliness in open air; rheumatic swelling, with heat, redness and sensation as if sprained.

Hydrastis.—Influenza in cold, weak, debilitated persons; dry, harsh cough from tickling in larynx; rawness, soreness and burning in chest; thick, yellow, tenacious, stringy sputa; sneezing, with fulness over eyes, dull, frontal headache, dropping down of mucus from the posterior nares into the throat, pain in right breast and down the arm; constipation from debility or inactivity of intestines.

Iodum.—Fluent and hot coryza, with general heat of skin; cross and sulky, hates to be touched.

Ipecacuanha.—Rattling of large bubbles; convulsive cough, with throwing up of phlegm; dyspnœa, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa; face pale, even bluish.

Iris vers.—Constant sneezing; sharp, boring pains in the centre of the temples; light, mushy, painless diarrhœa; dry, tickling cough, with smarting burning in throat.

Lachesis.—Frontal headache, trifling discharge from nostrils; throat sore, especially when touched; as soon as profuse discharge sets in head and throat feels relieved.

Lycopodium.—Expectoration of a lemon color; hepatic and gastric difficulties, with bilious urine and constipation; continual pain in right side under ribs and in gastric region; catarrh of the frontal sinuses, coryza, with deep yellow discharge and expectoration of the same color, rattling respiration and loose cough.

Mercurius.—Rheumatic pains in head, face, ears, teeth and extremities, with sore throat; pleuritic stitches, with dry, violent, racking, unceasing cough, not allowing the patient to utter a word; dry or fluent coryza; frequent epistaxis; constipation, or mucous, bilious diarrhœa; chill or heat, with profuse, not alleviating sweat.

Mercurius protiod.—Thick plugs of nasal secretion, with severe frontal headache, some fever and prostration, especially in old people and children.

Nux vomica.—Rough and hollow cough, with mucous râles and thick expectoration; violent headache as if the brain were bruised; heaviness of head, vertigo, pains in loins, constipation, loss of appetite, nausea and

desire to vomit; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious dreams; stitches and pain in chest as if raw; fluent coryza by day, but dry at night.

Phellandrium.—Hoarseness with roughness in throat; dry cough, with shortness of breath, stitches in chest and oppression; great thirst, loss of appetite, sleeplessness on account of cough; small black spots like petechiæ, disappearing without desquamation; urging to urinate, with scanty emission and violent burning after micturition; urine pale and watery, almost greenish,

Phosphorus.—Intense bronchial and laryngeal affection, affecting the voice and rendering speech almost impossible; dry, tickling cough, with tightness across the chest; worse evening and before midnight; coryza alternately fluent or dry, with frequent sneezing; goneness and faintness in region of stomach; painless diarrhœa.

Phytolacca.—Influenza, with derangement of the digestive organs; thin, watery discharge from the nose, which increased until the nose became stuffed; inability to breathe through the nostrils, difficulty of swallowing; dry, hacking cough, with hawking, excited by tickling in larynx and dryness of pharynx; heart's action weak.

Pulsatilla.—Fluid or dry coryza, loss of taste and smell; sore nostrils, wings raw; later yellow-green discharge; cough day and night, especially when lying, with distress in bowels and mucous diarrhœa.

Rhus tox.—Copious coryza with **redness and œdema of throat,** sneezing and coughing; œdema glottidis; puffed, translucent uvula; pharynx and larynx feel intolerably raw and rough, full of vesicles; dry cough, < from evening till midnight and from uncovering the body; severe aching of all bones; tearing pains down thighs during stool; general debility.

Sabadilla.—**Violent spasmodic sneezing and lachrymation on going into open air**; fluent coryza, dulness of head; gray, dingy color of skin; dull cough, with vomiting and spitting of blood, especially when lying down; swelling of tonsils going from left to right side, < on empty swallowing; throat feels as if constricted by a string; < in cold weather, towards noon and evening; red spots in face and on chest.

Sanguinaria.—Intense irritation of the nasal mucous membrane; smell in nose like roasted onion; fluid coryza, with frequent sneezing; raw throat; pain in chest; wheezing, whistling cough and finally **diarrhœa which relieves the cough.**

Senega.—Constant tickling and burning in larynx and throat with danger of suffocation when lying down; walls of chest sensitive or painful when touched or when he sneezes; copious expectoration of tough mucus; relief from out-door exercise, but < on walking fast.

Silphium lanc.—Scraping-tickling irritation of fances and throat, nausea, faint feeling, sense of soreness in epigastrium; constant hawking and scraping to throw off thin viscid mucus; constant sneezing, followed by discharge of limpid acrid mucus from the nose, with constriction and pressure in supraorbital region; rough cough, with expectoration of yellow mucus.

Spigelia. — Influenza accompanied by facial neuralgia: fluent coryza, with dry heat and no thirst; headache, with hoarseness and anxiety about the heart; dry hard cough at night, with dyspnœa, worse when bending forward.

Stannum.—Cough dry at first, then moist, with copious expectoration so that the influenza threatens to assume a consumptive character.

Sticta pulm.—Excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, pain-

ful, with inability to breathe through the nose, worse in the afternoon and better in the fresh air, the morning hours being nearly free from distress; dull heavy pressure in forehead and root of nose; soft palate feels like dried leather, with difficult deglutition; incessant cough the whole night, dry and hacking from tickling in larynx, with oppression of chest; incessant sneezing, with feeling of fulness in right side of forehead down to the root of the nose, with tingling in right nostril; constantly blowing nose, but no secretion takes place.

INSANITY, MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

Abrotanum.—**Dementia**; feebleness and dulness of mind; no capacity for thinking, as if all mental and bodily power were gone; good-humored, happy or gloomy and desponding; easily tired out by conversation or mental effort.

Aconite.—Great mental anxiety and physical tension; ailments from fright, anger, chagrin; gloomy, taciturn; afraid of a crowd or of crossing a busy street; fear of ghosts; apprehensive of the future and of approaching death; restless, agonizing tossing about; **mental and bodily oversensitiveness**; mood peevish, irritable, malicious; delirium, patient weeping and laughing alternately; music unbearable, makes her quite mad.

Æthusa cyn.—**Idiocy**, in some cases alternating with furor; cannot retain any idea; hallucinations; **good-natured forenoon, ill-humored and sad afternoon.**

Agaricus.—**Dementia** from mental palsy; cryptomania; fancy excited, makes verses, sings, talks, but does not answer questions; constant talking and laughing, considers himself immensely wealthy and happy (second stage of dementia paralytica); mischievous melancholy, trying to do injury or damage from inward restlessness and anxiety; confusion of head, cannot find the right words and wants to be let alone: frequently caused by mental overexcitement and worry; epilepsy.

Agnus castus.—**Puerperal insanity** with suicidal tendencies, aversion to husband, babe and to all sexual intercourse, dissatisfied with herself and incapable of any mental or bodily exertion; absent-minded, cannot recollect things; anxious, fear and weakness.

Alcohol.—**Dementia paralytica**; **insanity of drunkards**, weak and loitering gait, limp and uncertain movements of the whole body; tremulousness of lips and tongue, thickness and hesitancy of speech; uncertain expression of eyes; transcendent notions of wealth and power; tremors and muscular twitching; hemi-anæsthesia, paraplegia, amaurosis, epilepsy.

Alumina.—Consciousness of his personal identity confused, apprehensive of losing his reason; **evil ideas force themselves on him against his will**; low spirits, trifling things appear insurmountable, desire to cut his throat; but fears death; time passes too slowly; variable mood, at one time confident, at another timid; peevish and whining, with heat in the earlobes, cannot retain his urine; **mental symptoms** < **mornings** when awaking; **hypochondriasis.**

Ambra.—**Melancholy**; sits for days weeping, with great weakness, loss of muscular power, pain in small of back and constipation, < in presence of other people; slow comprehension of old people, feel stupid.

Ammonium carb.—**Great anguish as if he had committed a crime**; loathing of life; makes frequent mistakes in speaking and writing; ill-humored during wet stormy weather: **great aversion to water, cannot bear to touch it**; hearing others talk or talking himself affects him; gloomy, depressed, with sensation of coldness.

Ammonium mur.—Despondency; grief or irritable peevishness of fat, bloated and lax persons who are indolent and sluggish; **body often large and fat, while legs are too thin**; consequence of grief.

Anacardium occid.—**Paralysis with imbecility**; loss of will, cannot control the voluntary muscles; does not know his surroundings; weak memory; head falls forward, difficult to keep it up; utters only unintelligible words; drinks run out of his mouth; respiration free, pulse slow, moderately full; body cool.

Anacardium.—Fearfulness about the future with presentment of approaching misfortune and supposition that he is surrounded by enemies; despair, with a silly, helpless state of mind and extremely sluggish, awkward movements; inaptitude for work; tendency towards suicide by shooting (Ant. crud.), imagines he **hears voices of people who are far away**; irresistible desire to curse and swear; fixed ideas and hallucinations; **feels as if he had two wills**, one commanding to do what the other forbids: laughs at serious things and is serious in the presence of ludicrous things; **want of moral and religious sentiment**; cowardice and loss of will power, a slight offence makes him vehement, angry, malicious, wicked, cruel. Anthropophobia **Dementia of old people**, with rapid loss of memory and mental vigor; mental fatigue and brain-fag from overexertion; syphilitic mental debility.

Anantherum mur.—**Idiotic monomania for doing the same thing and frequenting the same places**; laughs and sings, and sheds tears just as easily; ungovernable jealousy (Hyosc., Lach.); blunted intellect and loss of memory.

Antimonium crud.—Loathing of life. suicide by shooting; great sadness and weeping; anxious reflection in relation to the present or future; **moonstruck and estatic love**, sentimental and distrustful; gastricismus.

Antimonium tart.—Gayety and fury ; senseless frenzy, with inclination to suicide ; mental lassitude and weakness of mind ; timid restlessness ; walks constantly about : contradiction between mind and will.

Apis mell.—Irresistible desire to run and jump, has delusion that he cannot walk (Helleb.); **full of jealousy, insanity from sexual causes** in women with great irritability of temper (*the widow's remedy*) ; nymphomania ; eccentric cheerfulness or despondency ; fickle and inconsistent behavior; great desire for milk, which relieves ; pain, tenderness and dropsy of the ovaries, especially right one ; scanty micturition ; fear of death.

Argentum nit.—(Sycosis); incompetent to undertake either mental or bodily exertion, feels himself utterly bereft of all power of will, believes that he is despised by his family and that all his labors will fail; hypochondriasis with fixed delusions and illusions, fixes day of his death, when walking fears he will have a fit and die; agoraphobia; awakens wife so that he can talk to somebody; **always hurried, must walk very fast, afraid of being too late**; suicidal sadness, but lacks courage; fear and excitement bring on diarrhœa (Gels.).

Arnica.—Traumatic insanity, as after concussions of the brain; forgetful, absent-minded, thoughts wander from their objects and dwell on images and fancies; does not speak a word, **spiteful and ill-tempered**; indifferent and hopeless; great heat in head, body cool; awakes from heat and fears to sleep again.

Arsenicum.—**Insanity due to physical disease and consequent exhaustion**; excessive anguish and irresoluteness; fear of ghosts, thieves, vermin and solitude, with desire to hide: hallucinations of smell of pitch and sulphur everywhere and anticipate consignment to sheol, and suicidal tendency,

especially by hanging; **religious melancholia, hopelessness and despair**; attacks of anxiety, driving him out of bed at night; restlessness, moves from place to place, wants to go from one bed to another; rage to mutilate himself or others.

Aurum.—**Suicidal ideas and insanity from depressing emotional troubles**; religious mania from hepatic disorders; syphilitic or syphilo-mercurial hypochondriasis; with quiet demeanor he is in a sly way persistent on suicide; hallucinations of sight; ailments from grief, disappointed love; from mortification and vexation, with dread, fear, reserved displeasure or vehemence; religious anguish and longing for death, being unfit for this and the other world, though he prays all the time; has no confidence in himself and thinks others have none, and still disposed to grumble and to be quarrelsome, cannot bear sympathy or contradiction; restless sleep, broken by frightful dreams; **often asks questions, jumping from one thing to another,** without waiting for a reply. Rush of blood to head, palpitations, pollutions, otherwise patient in fair physical health, and > in fresh air and outdoor exercise.

Baptisia.—**Melancholia attonita.** mental fag; stupor with profound and rapid physical degeneration, often delusion that their bodies are scattered and that they cannot hold them together; uneasy, gloomy, cast down, head feels very heavy; **perfect indifference, does not care to do anything,** inability to fix the mind to anything, weak mind, want of power to think.

Baryta carb.—**Senile dementia,** mental and physical debility; mental weakness and **timidity of dwarfish children with undeveloped brain,** who learn with difficulty because they cannot remember; forgetful, in the midst of a speech the most familiar words fail him; loss of memory, especially for recent events, groaning and murmuring, pusillanimous; peculiar dread of men, imagines she is laughed at, which frightens her; full of anxiety and evil forebodings about the most trivial affairs; no self-confidence, fears to undertake anything; full of delusions, thinks his legs are cut off, and that he walks on his knees; aversion to strangers, **fear of and in the presence of others.**

Baryta mur.—**Mania with increased sexual desire,** dejection and dread of men; nymphomania from uterine and ovarian disorders, even in idiotic women

Belladonna.—Patient wishes others to destroy him, will beg physicians and attendants to do so, hence **suicide by drowning**; he will sit quietly and break pins, paper, etc., between his fingers into very short pieces; disinclination to talk or very fast talking; mania, at one time merry, again would spit and bite at those around him; froth and foam at the mouth; burning thirst. but aversion to drink on account of difficult deglutition (Lyssa); sees ghosts, animals, insects and hideous faces; is afraid of imagining things and tries to hide himself; memory lively, remembers things long gone by; foolish gesticulations, wild eyes, with fixed furious look, starting and twitching; very excitable mood; drinks hastily, tears his breast to work off his overexcited nervous state; worse at midnight, and at 3 P.M.

Berberis.—**Everything looks twice its natural size** (Plat., everything looks small); melancholy and inclination to weep; mental labor very difficult, the least interruption breaks the chain of thoughts; hepatic and arthritic complaints, affections of urinary organs, menstrual derangements.

Bismuth.—**Desire for company, solitude is unbearable**; anguish, cannot remain long in one place; headache, < in winter season; gastric troubles with languor and prostration.

Bryonia.—Melancholy, with fear for the future in his domestic or busi-

ness affairs, even at night he dreams of business; great depression and morose mood, perhaps from some hepatic affection; irritable mood, wishes to be left alone, has no desire to move, although he feels better out-doors; great forgetfulness.

Cactus.—Great and unconquerable sadness; hypochondria and melancholy; irresistible desire to weep, does not like to talk; constant and great fear of death; irritable, wants people to keep their consolations for themselves; frequent palpitations of the heart, with a corresponding palpitation, so to speak, in the top of the head.

Calcarea carb.—**Insanity of drunkards**, from repulsion of skin diseases; great emaciation or obesity; anxious, timid, full of fear, cannot bear to be alone or in the dark, < at twilight and during night, delusions of murder, hallucinations of fire, rats and mice; fear of losing reason or that people would observe her confusion of mind; apprehensive mood of some impending misfortune, and every emotional excitement causes anxious perspiration, especially nocturnal sweat about the head and flying heat through body; ill-humor, obstinacy, restlessness, trembling of limbs; is fearfully affected by tales of cruelty, causing nightmare; < by close application of mind and in the evening, easily chilled and takes cold easily.

Calcarea fluor.—Great depression of spirit, avarice, feeling of anxiety about money, thinks he will come to want; sharp, lancinating pains in hepatic region, < when lying on painful side or sitting, > walking; bleeding piles.

Calcarea phos.—**Dementia in young persons or in masturbators**; total loss of memory, writes wrong words; wishes to be at home, and when there wants to go out, from place to place; does not want to do what he has to do; easily frightened and depressed.

Camphora.—Puerperal rage, uses indecent language, strikes and bites; always in haste, strips herself and wants to jump out of the window; dread of being alone in the dark; lochia suppressed with erethism of sexual system, followed by exhaustion and collapse; < at night, from motion and from cold.

Cannabis Ind.—Hallucinations and imaginations constantly changing; great exaltation of mind, at times with enthusiastic language; full of fun and mischief; incoherent talking, very absent-minded; laughs indiscriminately at every word; inability to recall any thought or event on account of different thoughts crowding his mind; exaggeration of the duration of time and extent of space; horror of darkness, great anguish and despair; moaning and crying; great fear of approaching death, or of becoming insane; voices, including her own, seem to come from a distance; forgets when speaking what she is going to say; feels at times as if she were somebody else; seems to be in a dream, as if things were not real; puerperal mania, with visions and phantoms which do not frighten her.

Cantharis.—Hallucinations, especially at night; deliria of people long dead; fits of rage, with crying, barking and striking, renewed by the sight of bright, dazzling objects; worse when touching the larynx, or when trying to drink water; **amorous frenzy**; intense erethism of sexual organs, impelling him to seek immediate physical gratification; masturbation; scanty urine or frequent micturition; strangury.

Capsicum.—**Homesickness**, with a disposition to suicide, with redness of cheeks, sleeplessness; he is taciturn, peevish and restless, easily offended, takes everything in bad part; obstinacy; cloudiness of intellect; **children become clumsy, awkward, even idiotic.**

Carbo veg.—Indigestion and dyspepsia of drunkards, leading to con-

fusion of the head; nightly fear of ghosts, stupor and finally dementia; indifference, hears everything without feeling pleasantly or unpleasantly about it; irritable and despondent, wants to blow his brains out; periodical want of memory with confusion of head; **frightful hallucinations in the dark.**

Causticum.—Frightful hallucinations as soon as he closes his eyes; melancholy from care, grief and sorrow, she looks upon the dark side of everything; full of timorous fancies at twilight, child fears to go to bed alone; **mental alienation after suppression of eruptions**; great anxiety of conscience and at the heart, as if he had committed a bad action, or as if some misfortune impended; irritable and provoked at trifles; absence of mind, indolence, lassitude, great heat of skin, dryness of mouth and fauces; constipation. Chorea, epilepsy, hysteria; sensation as if there were an empty space between the brain and skull.

Chamomilla.—A morbidly sensitive nervous system; melancholia, with constant moaning and muttering to herself; walks all the time, looking down; is disinclined to talk and angry if any one speaks to her, tries to get away from her friends if they seek to comfort her; sleepless at night and uneasy during the day.

Chelidonium.—Horrible anguish by day and by night as if she had killed somebody; anxiety takes away all pleasure for her labor; pit of stomach and left hypochondrium sore to touch; no appetite or thirst; bitter taste; stools hard, whitish-yellow; often vertigo as if she would fall forward; flushes of heat in face; palpitation, with oppression in chest.

China.—Fixed idea that he is unhappy, compelled to jump out of bed, wants to destroy himself but lacks courage; dislike to all mental or physical exertion; indifference, apathy, taciturnity, inclined to reproach and vex others; alternate condition of cheerfulness and gloominess; nervous irritation with slowness of ideas; hallucinations on closing eyes which disappear when eyes are opened.

Cicuta.—Attacks of inability to collect his senses, with thoughtless, staring fixed look and vanishing of sight; indifference to everything, confounds the present with the past; everything about him appears strange and frightful; childish humor, in which he finds everything lovely and attractive like a toy; insane dancing, laughing and clapping of hands at night, with violent heat and redness of face; quiet disposition, contented, happy; easily affected by sad stories.

Cimicifuga.—**Epileptic insanity**; remarkable heat in the back of the head, extending down the back; sensation as if a heavy black cloud had settled all over her and enveloped her head, so that all was darkness and confusion, while at the same time it weighed like lead on her head; desire for solitude or to wander from place to place, answers questions hurriedly and evasively; frequent sighing; indifferent, taciturn, takes no interest in anything; fear of death and still suicidal mood; suspicious of everything, will not take her medicine; hysteria and melancholia, with frequent changes of heat and cold in different parts of the body; sleeplessness on account of frightful dreams leading to sudden starting up in sleep; great anxiety about one's self without knowing why; alternate empty and full feeling in head; nervous tremors, like a chill, without actually feeling cold; prickling in the fingers; small, quick, irregular pulse, frequently icy-cold hands and feet; mental depression, amounting to even suicidal tendency; mania puerperalis; mania following disappearance of neuralgia; from business failure or disappointed love; after abortion or confinement, after drunken sprees; dizzy when rising in the morning with pain

over eyes; nausea and occasional vomiting; delirium tremens; insomnia, incessant talking with constant change of subject, must move about despite the intense prostration.

Cina.—Optical illusions in bright colors, sees imaginary things, screams and talks hurriedly; easily offended from slightest joke; anguish about heart as if he had committed some evil deed, when walking in open air, chorea, epilepsy; < at night.

Clematis erect.—Ailments from **homesickness** or contrition of spirit; low-spirited and fear of approaching misfortune; fear of being alone, but disinclined to meet even agreeable company; great debility; vibratory sensation through the whole body, after lying down; uneasy sleep, dreaming and tossing about.

Coca.—Mental and physical lack of will to do anything; excessively phlegmatic and apathetic; slow in finding the words to express himself; mood changeable, mostly very morose; unbridled passion for brandy.

Cocculus —Suits especially bookworms and sensitive romantic girls, with irregular menstruation, also onanists, rakes and other debilitated persons; melancholy and sadness, with weeping and constant profound absorption in sorrowful thoughts; great apprehensive anxiety of conscience and at the heart as after committing a wicked deed, with propensity to escape; joylessness and discouragement; tearful chagrin about the least trifle; changeable humor, frequent lively contentment, talkativeness, with witty joking; spasms and convulsions, extreme weakness, even to fainting, worse from sleeping (Lach.), from wine, smoking, riding in a carriage; great dread of the cold open air; time passes too quickly (Can. ind., time passes too slowly); ill **effects of disappointed ambition, of anger and grief**, indulges in sad reveries, is sensitive to slights, insults and disappointment.

Colchicum.—Gouty diathesis; alternately excited or depressed; loss of memory; great desire for mental and bodily rest; intense melancholia, peevish and dissatisfied.

Conium.—**Senile dementia, ailments of old maids and widows from ungratified sexual desire; folie circulaire.** alternate excitement and depression; cannot endure any kind of excitement, it brings on physical and mental depression, weakness; inability to sustain any mental effort, excessive difficulty to recollect things, especially dates; **desire for solitude and unsympathizing insensibility from indolence**; aversion to company and yet averse to being alone, is inclined to abuse company, scolds and will not bear contradiction; chilliness, frequent spasmodic motions; weak sexual power and frequent pollutions; anæmia of brain.

Crocus sat.—Extravagant ideas and great loquacity, jumping, dancing, laughing, whistling, **very affectionate, wants to kiss everybody**; witty, uncommon mirth and cheerfulness; alternation of excessive, happy, affectionate tenderness and great ill-humor and rage, quarrelsome mood with great repentance, great timidity, hæmorrhages; sleepiness, great prostration, with dilated pupils and obstruction of sight; obstinate constipation, caused by stagnation in portal system.

Crotalus.—**Incipient stage of senile dementia**; mental delusions, such as mistakes in keeping accounts or writing letters, forgetfulness in figures, names and places; awaking at night struggling with imaginary foes; thinks he is the prey of enemies or of hideous animals; dislike to members of his own family; marked indifference and apathy, seems only half alive; fits of drowsiness or coma: apoplexy in broken-down constitutions or inebriates.

Cuprum.—Mania, with biting and tearing things to pieces; insane

foolish gestures of imitation and mimicry; full of insane spiteful tricks, illusions of imagination, does not recognize his own family; unhappy, apprehensive anxiety and despair; absence of thought and weakness of memory; stupidity and insensible prostration in a corner; patient shrinks with fear, drawing himself away from every one who approaches him; præcordial anguish, pale, miserable look, general chilliness, not relieved by heat; decrease of brain functions.

Cyclamen.—**Mental derangement at climaxis**; vertigo with pain in head and nausea, < in right temple, but extending all over head; answers incoherently; disposition to weep; fear of death; feces and urine pass unconsciously and involuntarily; ailments from inward grief and terrors of conscience.

Digitalis.—Profound great melancholy, worse by music, with frequent sighing and **weeping, which bring relief**; gloomy, morose, ill-humor, great fear of the future; insane obstinacy and disobedience, with desire to escape; patient dull and lethargic, pupils widely dilated and all sensibility to light and touch seems lost; chronic heart disease; pulse full, regular or but slightly intermittent and **very slow**. When rallying from his stupor the patient moans greatly and his eyes are all afloat in tears, with relief from the lachrymation.

Dulcamara.—Imbecility more frequent than insanity; mental confusion, cannot concentrate his thoughts; inclination to scold without being angry; asks for one thing or another to reject it when proffered; hasty speech and hasty drinking.

Euphorbium.—**Temporary attacks of craziness**, insists upon saying his prayers at the tail of his horse; knows his freaks and wants to be by himself and in silence; imagines he sees the same man walking after him that he sees walking before him; vertigo when standing or walking in open air.

Ferrum phos.—Transitory mania depending upon hyperæmia of the brain; severe headache, soreness in vertex, general soreness of scalp, great nervousness at night; blinding headache, < on stooping.

Fluoric acid.—Aversion to his own family, bordering on insanity, but knows enough to behave well to strangers; discontent and excessive ill-humor followed by indifference and forgetfulness, and finally by perfect contentment and uncommonly gay disposition of mind.

Gelsemium.—**Melancholia stupida during its early stages**, after protracted work and anxiety, after night-watching with loss of sleep, after excesses in alcohol; after grief: depression of spirits, hates consolation, wants to be let alone and brood over real or imaginary loss; inability to attend to anything requiring mental effort; great lack of courage and fear of death; dull heavy pains in head and neck; intense prostration of muscular system.

Glonoinum.—**Acute dementia**, religious mania; well-known streets seem strange, forgets where she lives, attempts to run away; fear of death, of being poisoned; disinclined to speak, would hardly answer; bad effects from mental excitement, fright, fear, mechanical contusions; congestion alternately to head and heart; head hot, body and feet cold; head feels larger and throbs.

Graphites.—Herpetic constitution; tendency to obesity from faulty nutrition; timidity, fidgety while sitting at work; extreme hesitation, she is unable to make up her mind about anything; very fretful, everything angers and offends him; absent-minded and slow in thoughts, sad, de; spondent, music makes her weep; solicitude concerning spiritual welfare-full of fear in the morning, feels miserably unhappy; hates work; ailments from grief.

Helleborus.—**Acute idiocy as well as chronic idiocy and cretinismus;** diminished power of mind over body, cannot fix ideas, slow in answering, stares unintelligently; muscles fail to act properly if will is not strongly fixed upon their action; depression of sensory and obtuseness of intellectual faculties; **stubborn silence**; fixed delusions and hallucinations, especially towards morning; demoniac melancholy, sees spirits at night; woeful despairing mood, with tendency to drown himself; irritable, easily made angry, < from consolation; homesickness; anxiousness about heart, which prevents him from resting anywhere; want of bodily irritability; cold hands and feet, coldness of whole body, can bear neither heat nor cold; pale, sallow complexion.

Helonias.—Profound melancholy, restlessness, wants to be continually moving about, cannot endure the least contradiction, is fault-finding from a sensation of undefined soreness and weight in the uterus, **a consciousness of a womb**; she feels better when her mind is engaged and she is doing something; dragging weakness in small of back, prolapsus uteri, or dislocation (Murex).

Hepar sulph.—Hyperæsthesia, maniacal paroxysms, **with quick, hasty speech**; extreme discontent, indisposition to everything; wrathful irritability, even to the most extreme violence, threatening to end in murder and arson; terrific visions of dead persons; **dementia**, with complete stupidity, sits silent and speechless in a corner.

Hyoscyamus.—**Acute mania** with extreme excitation of sensorium and abnormal impulses; impatience, precipitate liveliness, talkativeness, tells everything; great inclination to laugh; **lascivious shamelessness and going about naked** (pruritus pudendi, pruritus of the skin, > by the cooling fresh air); insulting, shouting, brawling, ungovernable rage, with exhibition of unusual strength and great muscular activity; all objects appear larger, a straw looks like a beam, etc.; senseless apathy and indolence, refuses to speak, makes no complaints and has no wants; morose dejection, despair, fear of being poisoned and refuses food, or of being bitten by animals; epileptoid spasms, rush of blood to head with sparkling eyes and fixed look; spasms of pharynx and dread of drinks; face only slightly flushed, pupils dilated; restless sleep, he lies awake for hours, every little noise disturbs him; debility and great prostration on every attempt to move, < after eating, though bulimy might be present; **unfortunate disappointed love, with jealousy and excited sexual desires**

Hypericum—Mental depression following nerve injuries; convulsions, spinal affections, trismus and tetanus, following wounds of nerves or a blow on head; irritable and despondent; sees spirits and spectres; tympanitis; spasmodic jerking of lower limbs.

Ignatia.—Emotional instability, rapid alternation between hilarity and desire to weep; inward grief from disappointed love or mortification, loves solitude; senseless staring at one object with sighing and moaning; remorse about imaginary crimes. intolerance to noise, sensitive mood and delicate conscientiousness; great tendency to have fixed ideas, but she hides her grief and her delusions from others.

Iodum.—Great fear of people, restless moving about from place to place; gloomy mood, despondency, anguish, oppression of chest; excessive nervous irritability; violent orgasm of blood, with uneasy trembling, extending from stomach to all parts of periphery; spasmodic palpitation of heart; sleeplessness; emaciation with ravenous appetite.

Kali arsen.—**Melancholia**; scolding, morose, retired, jealous, discontented; indifferent to everything; eyes have a fixed look; face looks fright-

ened and anxious; a loud noise or unexpected motion throws her whole body in a tremor.

Kali bichrom.—Anthropophobia, anxiety arising from chest; ill-humor even to disgust of life, indifference with distress in stomach; fretfulness, weakness, aversion to business; frequent vanishing of thoughts with senseless staring at an object; great weakness of memory.

Kali brom.—Profound melancholia, often from anæmia, depressed, low-spirited, with weeping; extreme despondency; imagines he is singled out as an object of Divine wrath, that his honor is at stake, that he is to be murdered; constant worry, fears to see people or to be spoken to, always $<$ when trying to sit quietly; inability to concentrate the mind on any subject; failure of mental and bodily strength with consequent despondency; pricking sensation all over body; **constantly busy** tying his shoes, fumbling in his pockets, picking threads, etc.

Kali carb.—Tearful humor, with feeling of loneliness and desire for company; timid and apprehensive of the future, easily frightened, with shrieks about imaginary hallucinations; peevishness, with intolerance of the human voice; obstinacy; changeable humor; deficiency of expression; is at a loss to say what she wishes; dread of labor; paresis, trembling; horrid dreams, with frequent awaking and urinating.

Kali iod.—Melancholia; irritable and harsh; passionate and spiteful; torturing feeling of anguish preventing sleep; inclined to sadness and weeping, with constant apprehension of impending evil.

Kali mur.—Sad, apathetic, with chilliness in evening; habitual loss of appetite; **he absolutely refuses to take food or imagines he must starve**; intoxication from the smallest quantity of wine or beer, causing congestion, $>$ from nosebleed.

Kali phos.—Suspiciousness; mental depression, showing itself by vexation, irritability; fearfulness, weeping mood, timidity; **religious mania**; weariness of life and fear of death; from overstrain of mind or from exhausting drainings affecting nerve centres of spinal cord. **Homesickness** and morbid sensitiveness.

Kreosotum.—Stupid feeling in head, with vacant gaze, neither seeing nor hearing; sorrowful mood, inclined to weep, and longing for death; music and other emotional causes impel him to weep.

Lachesis.—**Hyperthymia**; thinks herself under superhuman control; great weakness of memory and forgetfulness· incapability of thinking; **mental laziness**; amentia; delirium from watching, fatigue after fevers of a low type, from loss of fluid, excessive study; loquacious, with mocking jealousy; frightful images, satirical; talks, sings, whistles, makes odd motions, jumps rapidly from one object to another; ecstasy unto crying; peevish, morose and quarrelsome: great inclination to grief, looks at everything in the blackest color; anxious timidity, as if some great evil were impending; doubts all truth and experience; dread of recovery and of death, fears to go to bed; suicidal mood, tired of life, with fear of death; thinks she is dead and that preparations are made for her funeral; great malice and spiteful tricks, all his thoughts tending to the injury of others, even murder, accompanied by cardiac affections, lassitude, chilliness, emaciation, sickly pale complexion; lasciviousness and sexual desire, with weakness of the parts; restless and uneasy, wants to be off somewhere all the time; climaxis.

Laurocerasus.--Extreme despondency or lively, joyous mood; forgets very easily from the constant confusion in his head; fear and anxiety about imaginary evils; nervous agitation; rotary vertigo; sensation of

coldness in forehead and vertex; want of energy of the vital powers and want of reaction.

Lilium tigr.—**Uterine dementia**; doubts her salvation, walks floor day and night, < by consolation, weeps much and is very timid; has to keep very busy to suppress sexual desire; curses and uses obscene language; head confused and heavy; vertigo < walking.

Lycopodium.—**Melancholy and hypochondriasis in mild characters**; loss of confidence in himself and in others; **miserly disposition, misanthropy,** flies even from his own children; oversensitive and irritable, even to the most violent rage; obstinate, defiant, arbitrary; extreme indifference and insensibility to external impressions; **torpor of mind**; laughing and weeping in alternation; difficult digestion, intestinal and hepatic torpor; absent-minded, supposed to be in two places at the same time; uses wrong words; great weakness; early and profuse menses; baldness; mental disturbances in the latter stages of phthisis pulmonalis, with emaciation from malassimilation and night-sweats.

Mancinella.—Melancholy homesickness; about midnight, attacks of fear and trembling; afraid of evil spirits, of being taken hold of by the devil; sleeplessness; pressing in cardiac region, hard beats of heart, followed by faintishness, with darkening before the eyes; pulse slow and soft; tetters.

Melilotus.—Hypochondriasis; full of hallucinations; is possessed by the evil spirit; bloatedness of abdomen, with a crawling sensation as of worms; horrible, oppressive headache; nausea and faintishness; muscular jactitation; **redness of face, with active melancholia,** even to fury; religious melancholia.

Mercurius.—Excessive restlessness and anguish, particularly at night, of impending misfortune; indifference to everything, even to taking his food; homesickness, with irresistible desire to travel; homesickness, with desire to escape and to run home; mania, with tearing everything to pieces, and aversion to fluid; amentia, with absurd talk and actions; tricks, foolishness and mischievous jokes of all kinds, with senseless, disgusting actions; buffoonish insanity; suspicious, disturbed mood; lassitude and prostration, great heaviness of head, cutting pains in abdomen, restless sleep, full of heavy dreams.

Mercurius auratus.—Syphilitic melancholia; apprehensive of some fearful accident; **filthy habits, eats manure**; imagines he is enduring the tortures of hell.

Mezereum.—Hypochondriacal sadness; great disgust for life and longing for death; sensitive peevishness, with pale, miserable, sunken look; indetermination; attacks of thoughtless staring, fixed look for hours together; apprehensiveness felt at the pit of the stomach, indifference to everybody and everything.

Moschus.—Suitable to spoiled, sensitive natures and hysteric women; tearful vexation and peevishness, with violent quarrelling, even to the most extreme malice and rage; great bustling, during which everything falls out of his hand from weakness; thoughtlessness, with foolish gestures and complaints of pain; sudden loss of memory, with complete inability to collect his senses; great tendency to get frightened, trembling, palpitation of heart and dread of death.

Naja tripudians.—Depression and forgetfulness; consciousness of some duty to be performed, but attended with an unaccountable inclination not to do it; sadness with intense frontal headache, fluttering of heart and spinal pains; grasping of throat with sensation of choking and livor of face; suicidal insanity.

Natrum carb.—Hypochondriasis, great weakness of the digestive organs, with very bad humor after a meal; troubles after drinking; aversion to mankind and society; phlegmatic flaccidity; dislike to talk and work, want of sympathy and disgust of life; trembling and feeling of faintness; great sadness, constant sighing; clumsy manner and awkwardness; restlessness, with attack of anxiety, < from music and during a thunderstorm; great timidity: avarice.

Natrum mur.—**Melancholy**; likes to dwell on past unpleasant occurrences: weeps on being merely looked at, and rejects consolation (Puls., patient seeks consolation), joyless indifference and indolent indisposition to talk; quarrelsome fretfulness, gets into a passion about trifles; attacks of great cheerfulness and merry disposition, with inclination to laugh, dance and sing; great distraction in all his actions and constant wandering in his thoughts; weakness of memory and forgetfulness; awkwardness; sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions; palpitation of heart, predominant chilliness, inclined to sweat; suits anæmic women with thin, worn face and general emaciation.

Natrum sulph.—**Great restraint necessary not to do himself bodily harm**; aversion to life; great sadness and despondency, with irritability and dread of music, which makes her weep and melancholic; mental troubles coming on from a **jar or knock on the head or a fall or injuries about the head**, causing concussion or other affections of the brain.

Nux moschata.—Dementia, irresistible inclination to laugh; insane intoxication; wandering talk, with extraordinary gestures and loud voice; foolish gestures, with absence of mind; indolent march of ideas and slow recollection, fatuity; sleepiness and fainty, weak digestion; cool, dry skin.

Nux vomica.—Insanity, with perverted talk and actions, frightful visions at night, murmuring delirium; disgust of life, with palpitation of heart; peevish and solicitous about his health; stubbornness and obstinate resistance; irascible and violent, with malice and spiteful tricks; dislike to mental work after mental overexertion; oversensitiveness to external impressions. Depression following overstimulation.

Œnanthe crocata.—Profound disturbance of intellectual faculties, mania, delirium tremens, most painful spasms; excessive excitement, she talked to herself, swore and blasphemed, while at the same time she was seized with convulsive laughter; extreme restlessness; confusion of intellect, even stupor and coma; convulsions of the mouth, face and extremities with unconsciousness, restlessness, exhaustion and debility after the fit; cold sweats.

Oleander. — Absentmindedness and slowness of perception; utter indolence and aversion to do anything; cannot bear the slightest handling and gets enraged if touched by any one; breathing oppressed and heavy; head hanging down constantly; itching of scalp, with constant desire to scratch it; rumbling and flatulency of bowels; hard, difficult stool; urine brown.

Opium.—Fantastical insanity, with frightful visions congregating around his bed and tormenting him; talks in a confused manner; commits indecent actions; cheerfulness and feeling of great strength; vivid hallucinations of sight; contempt of death; rioting hilarity, with buffoonery and subsequent angry savageness or tearful sorrowfulness; instability and imbecility of will; indifference to joy and suffering; complete dementia, does not recognize his own relatives; excessive debility, stupor, frequent sweats and eruptions on skin; diminished secretion of urine. Suitable to old bummers, to old people inclined to apoplexy and paralysis; heavy, unrefreshing sleep or sleepless but stupid (Gels.).

Palladium.—Mental exhaustion, everything is too much exertion; time seems long to him; great inclination to weep; **wounded pride**, easily out of humor and uses then strong expressions; fond of good opinion of others; < from any mental exertion or excitement, as on the day following an evening entertainment.

Petroleum.—Thinks that another person lies beside him or that one limb is double; sadness and despondency; excessive irresoluteness; weakness of memory; violent starting from trivial causes; head feels numb, as if made from wood and bruised; vertigo and nausea when stooping or when rising from a recumbent position; twitching of limbs; weak unto faintness.

Phosphorus.—**Softening of brain**, with persistent headache; slow in replies; irritable weakness and somnambulism; great fear and anxiety, especially towards evening, with frightful delusious and hallucinations, < especially hearing and smell, followed by prostration; disgust of life and repugnance to the world; great irritability of mind and tendency to be easily startled; changeable humor, spasmodic laughter and weeping; **satyriasis and nymphomania in old people, with insane shamelessness**, expose themselves and want to go naked; delirious fancies about his own person (**second and third stages of dementia paralytica**) with mania de grandeur; tuberculosis.

Picric acid.—**Neurasthenia with anæmia**; dementia; imbecility with total abolition of memory and reason; great indifference; lack of will-power to undertake anything; desire to sit still without taking any interest in anything; mental prostration after the least intellectual work; anæsthesia and weakness of lower extremities; > in recumbent position (Picrate of Ammonia).

Piper meth. (Kava Kava).—Nervous prostration, constant fear of something happening; hallucinations and dulness after headache; dizziness and black spots before eyes, ringing in ears; fantastic ideas and a strong desire to skip about.

Platina.—Nymphomania; puerperal melancholia and mania; indifference, does not care for anybody; low-spirited, reserved, fearful; inconsolable violent weeping; præcordial anguish, with palpitation and fear of death and of imaginary forms, ghosts; nervous excitement, **pride, arrogance**, considers everybody below her; vacillation; attacks of cheerfulness, increased feeling of strength; inclination to embrace everybody; slight vexation affects the patient for a long time; anxious when in company; dulness or absence of mind; ill-humor in the morning (Pallad., evening); everything seems too narrow and strange; the thought of death horrifies the patient, any serious thought is displeasing; mental symptoms associated with gastric symptoms, both originating in sexual sphere, worse afternoon and evening; alternate appearance of the symptoms of body and mind, as soon as one group predominates, the other ceases.

Plumbum.—Deep melancholy, with timidity, restlessness, anxiety at the heart, with sighing and trembling; imagines he hears voices and thinks he is to be shot or poisoned (Lach., Rhus, Veratr. vir., fear of being poisoned), sees frightful things which chase him out of bed; dislike to talk or to work; maniacal rage with cries, brawling and convulsions; absence of mind, stupidity; pale, miserable, cachectic appearance, colic, dry skin, dry short cough, sleeplessness or somnolency. **Cirrhosis renalis.**

Podophyllum.—Depression of spirits and disgust of life from abdominal affections.

Psorinum.—**Religious melancholia,** full of fears and evil forebodings; every moral emotion causes trembling; walks up and down the room wringing his hands and moaning continually, except at his meals which he relishes; irritable; peevish, noisy, passionate, easily startled, restless and then again cheerful, takes pleasure at his work: frightful dreams which follow him up after awaking.

Pulsatilla.—Religious melancholy, she prays constantly for the salvation of herself and of others; great solicitude about her affairs, is full of sorrows, folds her hands and sits like a statue; dread of darkness; irresolution, desires for different things, without knowing what; hastiness and inability to collect her senses; chilliness, flushes of heat, with inclination to vomit, cold hands and pale face; sleep full of fantastic dreams; palpitations; great excitement in sexual organs.

Ranunculus bulb.—Dread of labor; ill-humor and disposition to quarrel and scold; fear of being alone, afraid she will be haunted by ghosts.

Rhododendron.—Great indifference, aversion to all kinds of exertion, while talking he easily forgets what he is talking about; in writing omits words and sentences.

Rhus tox.—Anxiety and timidity, < at twilight, restless, change of place, wants to go from bed to bed; fear of being poisoned; suicidal mood, wants to drown himself; stupefaction, cannot recollect the most recent events.

Sabadilla.—Melancholy from deep-seated abdominal irritation, suffers from **imaginary diseases,** considers herself pregnant when she is merely bloated up by flatus; he fears the shrinking of all his sexual parts, is easily frightened; hysteria following maniacal rage, only quieted down by washing head in cold water.

Secale.—Paralytic mental state; insanity with inclination to bite, with inclination to drown himself; impaired power of thinking; apathy and indifference; treats his family with contempt and sarcasm; wandering talk and hallucinations; great anguish, wild with anxiety; **senile dementia, senile gangrene.**

Sepia.—Loathing of life from prostration of mind and body; fears to starve, is peevish and feels mortified, easily frightened and full of evil forebodings; inability for mental labor and aversion to the usual duties; indifference to persons formerly loved, and especially to household matters (Citric ac., indifference to household affairs from weakness); restless and fidgety in company and still afraid of being alone; greedy and miserly (Lyc.); violent bursts of anger, with furious gestures; constant contradiction of himself; frequent alternation of gayety and sorrowfulness; portal stagnation, humid tetters; arthritic affections of joints.

Silicea.—Longing for his relations and home; pensiveness; confused restlessness in doing anything; obstinacy, disposition to take things ill; irascible; imagines to be in two places at the same time; monomania about pins, which she sees everywhere and dreads; great prostration and nervous weakness; aggravation of all symptoms about full moon and in change of weather, especially during a storm; restless, with heavy dreams. Mental aberration nearer to imbecility.

Spigelia.—Irritable nervousness; full of fear, anxiety, forebodings; great fear of pointed things, patient is afraid of pins.

Spongia.—Irresistible desire to sing; mania with constant gayety of spirits, especially in women and children who have a strong tendency to phthisis pulmonalis.

Stannum.—Monomania, cannot get rid of an idea once fixed in her

mind; visions by day of fancied things; feels like crying, which makes her only worse; silence; vexatious sensitiveness, with inclination to stormy anger, weak memory; fails to notice any desire to urinate.

Staphisagria.—Hypochondriacal indifference, phlegmatic humor, intellectual languor; obtuseness of intellect and vanishing of thought; weakness of memory and forgetfulness, or very sensitive to least impression; is very indignant, wants to throw away everything he holds in his hands; quarrelsome, and nevertheless he is merry; great concern for the future; **suffering from pride, envy or chagrin**; never knows when he has eaten enough, with complete loss of taste.

Stramonium.—The first sight of objects, persons, etc., alarms the patient, and he stares at it with a frightened look, till he discovers there is no need of fear; whilst sleeping quietly, the head is seen to be lifted from the pillow, or the patient will start up on his elbows and gaze about the room with a frightened look; on being asked what is wanted, an evasive answer is given and the patient lies down again; the **good-natured, loquacious patient** is fully occupied with his phantoms, by which he fancies himself surrounded; mania, with absolute rage, with disposition to strike and bite, alternating with convulsions; illusions as to shape, feels that he is very large in size, or that part of him is very large or double, or one-half of body cut off; converses with spirits, preaches, prays fervently; talks incessantly and absurdly, laughs, claps her hands, great sexual excitement; mania for light and company, fear when alone or in the dark; fears death and weeps all the time; alternate exaltation and depression; great bodily indolence and aversion to movement or to being touched; frequent ebullition of blood; mental and nervous troubles especially in children or in plethoric young persons.

Sulphur.—Melancholy, dwells on religious and philosophical speculations; anxiety about his soul's salvation, indifference about the lot of others; foolish happiness and pride, everything, even rags seem beautiful; **fantastic mania,** patient is inclined to deck himself with gaudy colors or puts on old rags of bright hues and considers them most elegant decorations; destroys her clothing, as she imagines she has everything in abundance, with emaciation even to a skeleton; wandering talk night and day; peevish, irritable, obstinate; disgust, even to nausea, of any effluvia, especially as if coming from his own body, although he has not soiled himself, the smell of the stool follows him about; $<$ during new moon (Sil., full moon).

Tarentula hisp.—**Mental chorea**; moral relaxation with complete loss of memory; hysteria with bitter belching and repeated yawning, $>$ by lying down and by music; restlessness of hands and legs, constant movement, cannot remain long in one position, she pulls her hair, strikes her head with her hands, sings, dances, jokes, laughs, plays tricks or is sad and disgusted with everything; hysterical sexual excitement; **sudden insane paroxysms with fox-like and destructive efforts,** requiring the utmost vigilance to prevent damages, followed by laughter and apologies.

Thuja.—**Fixed delusions**, as if a living child were in her abdomen, as if a strange person were at his side, as if soul and body were separated, as if the whole body were very thin and delicate and could not resist the least attack, as if the continuity of the body would be dissolved, and the patient continually harping on this one fixed delusion; hurried, with ill-humor, talks hastily; angry at trifles; disgust for life; deficiency of words and slow speech; insane women will not be touched or approached; ebullition of blood, with pulsation in all the veins, palpitation, pain in head as from a

nail driven in it; dreams of dead persons, perils of death, false accusation, etc.; **music causes weeping and trembling of feet**; she does not want anybody to come near her or to touch her, talks about being under the influence of a superior power.

Valeriana.—Hysteria; exaltation and rapid change of ideas; immoderate mental excitement; thinks she is some one else, moves to the edge of bed to make room; imagines animals lying near her, which she fears she may hurt; feeling of great lassitude, with extreme sensitiveness of all the senses.

Veratrum alb.—Constant laughter, alternately with lamentations and howling, or with heat and redness of face; extreme liveliness and extravagance of ideas; singing and clapping of hands; mania, with desire to cut and tear, especially clothes, with lewdness and lascivious talk; kisses everybody, **before menses**; **imprudent behavior in childbed**; curses all night, and complains of stupid feeling; talks much about religious things and prays; talks rapidly; **sclerosis of the hemisphere, with mania de grandeur.** Dislike to talk, to be left alone; anxious, restless, easily frightened, weeping; despair of her position in society, **with suppressed catamenia**; of his salvation; constant feeling of coldness, **paralytic weakness**, pain as if bruised in the brain, restless wild look, distorted face; **great voracity**; cough, with tenacious mucus in chest, palpitations. Patient combines the wildest vagaries of the religious enthusiast, the amorous frenzies of the nymphomaniac, and the execrative passions of the infuriated demon, each of these manifestations struggling for the ascendency, and causing him to writhe and struggle with his mental and physical agonies; after short anguish the patient passes from this frenzy into one of deepest melancholy, abject despair of salvation, imbecile taciturnity and complete prostration of mind and body; utter collapse.

Veratrum vir.—**Mental indifference, with physical restlessness** (Acon., intense mental excitement); insanity from cerebral congestion; puerperal mania, silent, suspicious, will not see her physician; fears of being poisoned, sleepless, can hardly be kept in her bedroom; careless about the future; dry, hot mouth, and still very little thirst.

Zincum met.—Melancholy, with thoughts of death; timidity and anxiousness, **repeats all questions before answering them** (Aur., continually asks questions, without waiting for an answer); repugnance to the human voice and to noise; aversion to all labor; changeable humor; constant variation between angry irritability and great lively excitement; weakness of memory; difficult comprehension, with inability to all exertion; **paralytic pressure on the brain**, great lassitude and depression; **fidgety feet**.

Mania: Agar., Anac., Ars., Atrop., Bell., Bry., Camph., Cann. ind., Canth., Chin., Cic., Cupr., Dig., Kali br., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Spig., Spong., Sulph., Tarent., Thuj.: **transitory mania**; Fer. phos.

Melancholia: Alum., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Arn., Ars., Aur., Cact., Calc. ars., Calc. fluor., Calc. carb., Caust., Cham., Cic., Cocc., Croc., Crot., Dig., Ign., Lac can., Lil., Lyc., Melilot., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil., Stann., Tab.; **melancholia cum stupore**: Apis, Bapt., Bell., Gels., Op.; **religious**: Graph., Psor., Puls., Sulph.

Dementia: Anac., Apis, Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Crot., Helleb., Kali iod., Merc. methyl., Pod.; **dementia paralytica**: Agar., Alcohol, Ars., Bell., Cupr., Merc., Nux v., Op., Phos., Veratr. vir.

Mental irritability: Bry., Cham., Coloc., Graph., Hep., Kali carb., Lyc., Melilot., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux v., Sanicula; **exaltation**: Acon., Bapt.,

Bell., Bry., Cann. ind., Cham., Cimicif., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Rhus, Stram., Val., Zinc.

Mental depression: Acon., Anac., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bapt., Brom., Calc. carb., Camph., Chin., Chin. ars., Cimicif., Con., Gels., Dig., Ign., Kali carb., Kali phos., Lach., Lil., Lyc., Mancin., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Phos., Picr. ac., Plat., Pod., Puls., Sep., Staph., Sulph., Veratr. vir., Zinc. phos.

Suicidal tendency: Alum., Agn., Ars., Aur., Ant. crud., Carb. v., Chin., Ign., Merc., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Puls., Psor., Sulph.; by **drowning:** Ant. crud., Bell., Dros., Helleb., Hyosc., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Veratr.; **hanging:** Ars., Bell.; **poison:** Lil. t.; **shooting:** Ant. crud., Aur., Carb. v., Hep., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Puls.; **throwing himself from a height:** Aur., Bell., Crotal., Nux v., Stram.

Wants to die: Apis, Arg.met., Aur., Hydrast., Lac can., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Sep.; **predicts death:** Acon., Ars., Nux v., Pod., Rhus; **resigned to die:** Agn.cas., Zinc.; **fear of death:** Acon., Alum., Apis, Ars., Bell., Calc., Lach., Lyc., Lob., Mosch., Mygale, Plat., Pod., Sec., Sil., Stram., Tarent., Veratr. alb.; **threatens to die:** Ars., Aur., Hep., Nux v., Puls., Rhus.

Desire to be alone: Ant. tart., Ars., Aur., Bar., Cact., Chin., Lach., Mang., Natr. carb., Nux v., Plat., Rhus; **dreads to be alone:** Ars., Bism., Kali carb., Lach., Lil., Lyc., Mez., Phos., Stram., Veratr., Zinc.

Dislike to work: Agar., Aloe, Arg. nit., Con., Graph., Kali bi., Mancin., Naja, Nux j., Nux v., Phos., Rhod., Sep.; **to mental labor:** Aloe, Carbol.ac., Chin., Cinnab., Nitr., ac., Phos., Rhus, Sil.

Weakness of bladder: Alum., Equiset., Magn. mur., Mur. ac., Rheum; **dribbling of urine:** Arn., Caust., Cic., Cop., Dulc., Equiset., Hyosc., Laur., Natr. m., Petr., Stann., Stram., Veratr. alb., Zinc.

Fear to become insane: Acon., Agar., Alum., Amb., Bov., Bry., Calc., Cann. ind., Carb. an., Chlorof., Graph., Ham., Lil., Magn. carb., Magn. sulph., Mancin., Merc. per., Merc., Mosch., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Tarent., Thea, Thuj.

Insanity from and with masturbation: Agn., Damiana, Canth., Con., Merc. iod. rub., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Picr. ac., Sel., Staph.

Mental derangement, with anxiety, **fear, frightful visions** and thoughts: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Lac can., Op., Stram.; 2, Ars., Calc., Cupr., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Sulph., Veratr.; 3, Cact., Tell., Xanth.

Restlessness, obliging one to leave the house or bed and **wander** about: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Lil., Nux v., Op., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bry., Canth., Coloc., Cupr.

Praying, begging, moaning, weeping: 1, Ars., Bell., Merc., Puls., Stram.; 2, Acon., Ign., Mosch., Natr. m., Sulph.; religious **praying,** kneeling and other religious acts: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Melilot., Puls., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Ars., Aur., Croc., Lyc., Sel.

Disposition to **curse,** swear, quarrel, etc.: 1, Anac., Bell., Hyosc., Lyc., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Ars., Cupr., Lil., Natr. m., Nux v.

Rage, acts of violence, biting, spitting, tearing, beating: 1, Bell., Canth., Hyosc., Lyc., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Agar., Ars., Camph., Cann., Cocc., Croc., Cupr., Lach., Melilot., Merc., Plumb., Sec.

Mania as if **possessed of the devil:** Anac., Hyosc.

Illusions of fancy, visions, seeing of ghosts, etc.: 1, Bell., Calc. fluor., Cupr., Stram.; 2, Anac., Lach., Natr. m., Op., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Erroneous fancies, **fixed ideas,** etc., 1, Bell., Cocc., Ign., Phos. ac., Sabad., Stram., Sulph.: 2, Acon., Amb., Cic., Hell., Hyosc., Lac can., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Op., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Val., Veratr.

False representations, such as that one is sick, etc.: Bell., Veratr.

Crazy mirthfulness, singing, whistling, dancing, warbling, etc.: 1, Bell., Coff., Croc., Natr., Op.,Stram., Veratr.; 2, Aur., Cann., Cic., Hyosc., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat.

Ludicrous gestures and acts: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Merc., Stram.; 2, Cic., Euphr., Nux m.

Gesticulating all the time: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Mosch., Stram.; 2, Ars., Cic., Nux m., Puls., Sep., Veratr.

Performing all sorts of crazy actions, as if one were **very busy**: 1, Bell., Merc., Stram.; 2, Camph., Cupr., Op., Sec., Sulph., Veratr.

Loquacity: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Stram.; 2, Acon., Ars., Camph., Nux v., Nux m., Lach., Lachn.

Lascivious speeches and acts: 1, Hyosc., Lil., Phos., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Bell., Nux m.; **amorous** craziness: 1, Ant., Hyosc., Veratr.; 1, Aur., Ign., Phos. ac.

Anguish, anxiety: 1, Ars., Puls., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Samb., Spig., Spong., Sulph.; **fear** and apprehensions: Acon., Anac., Ars , Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Crotal., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Op., Sulph. ac., Veratr.; **uneasiness**, as if from a bad conscience: Alum., Amm., Ars., Aur., Carb. v., Caust., Cina, Cocc., Con., Cycl., Dig., Fer., Graph., Hyosc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.; **anxiety**, driving one from one place to another: Acon., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Canth., Carb. v., Coloc., Cupr., Dros., Hyosc., Lil., Merc., Nux v., Op., Plat., Puls., Sep., Spig., Staph., Stram., Veratr.

Vexed mood: 1, Ars., Calc., Caust., Cham., Ign., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Alum., Aur., Bell., Bry., Chin., Con., Graph., Hep., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Sil., Staph., Zinc.; **irritable** vexed mood: 1, Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Aur., Bell., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Hep., Ign., Lac can., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Petr., Phos. ac., Plat., Sep., Spig.; disposition to be **angry**: 1, Aur., Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Caust., Hep., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Ars., Caps., Chin., Croc., Graph., Lyc., Magn. aust., Natr. m., Petr., Sep., Sil.

Suspicion and distrust: 1, Bar., Caust., Cic., Hyosc., Lyc., Puls.; 2, Anac., Ant., Aur., Bell., Cham., Dros., Helleb., Lach., Merc., Op., Ruta, Sulph.ac.; **anthrophobia**: 1, Amb., Bar., Hyosc., Natr., Puls., Rhus; 2, Bell., Cic., Con., Cupr., Lyc., Sel.

Nervous excitement: 1, Acon., Arn., Aur., Bell., Calc., Cham., Coff., Magn. arct., Merc., Phos., Val.; 2, Asar., Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Fer., Hep., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr.m., Sep., Sulph., Teucr., Veratr.; great **tendency** to **start**: Acon., Bell., Bor., Calc., Carb.v., Caust.,Cham., Cocc.,Con.,Natr.m., Petr., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

Malice: 1, Anac., Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Stram., Veratr., 2, Ars., Caps., Cupr., Natr., Natr.m., Petr., Phos., Plat., Sec.; disposition to **swear**: Anac., Lil., Veratr.; to **kill** somebody: Ars., Chin., Hep., Lach., Stram.; to commit **acts of violence**: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Anac., Ars., Bar., Chin., Cocc., Cupr., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Mosch., Natr., Nux v., Plat.; **vindictive** mood: Agar., Anac., Aur., Lach.; **artful** disposition: Cupr., Lach., Nux v.

Bold, **audacious** disposition: 1, Ign., Magn. arct., Op.; 2, Acon., Agar., Merc., Sulph.

Obstinacy, headstrongness: Bell., Calc., Ign., Kalm., Lyc , Nitr ac., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.; **quarrelsome** mood: 1, Ars., Caps., Chin., Ign., Lach., Merc.,

Natr. m., Veratr.; 2, Arn., Aur., Bell., Caust., Cham., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Mosch., Nux v., Petr., Sep., Staph.

Abundance of **fancies** and **fixed ideas**: 1, Bell., Cocc., Ign., Phos. ac., Sabad., Stram., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Amb., Cic., Helleb., Hyosc., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Op., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Val., Veratr.; **hypochondriac** ideas and apprehensions; 1, Calc., Chin., Lac can., Natr., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Anac., Aur., Con., Grat., Lach., Mosch., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Staph.; 3, Ars., Caust., Chin., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Val.

Serious mood: Alum., Aur., Bell., Caust., Cham., Euphorb., Helleb., Hyosc., Ign., Led., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Spig., Stann.; **silent**, taciturn mood: Aur., Bell., Caps., Caust., Cham., Euphorb., Helleb., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Stann.; want of disposition to **talk**: 1, Amb., Bell., Bry., Ign., Lach., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Stann.; 2, Alum., Calc., Chin., Coloc., Cycl., Helleb., Natr. m., Plat., Sulph.

Indifference, apathy, listlessness: 1, Ars., Bell., Calc., Ign., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil., Staph.; 2, Arn., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Con., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr ac., Plat.

Vehement, angry mood: 1, Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Hep., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep.; 2, Anac., Aur., Dros., Kalm., Lach., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Plat., Sulph.

Greedy desire to possess a thing: 1, Ars., Calc. fluor., Bry., Puls.; 2, Calc., Lyc., Sep.

Moaning, weeping, lamenting: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Cina, Coff., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Lil.,Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Plat.,Puls., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

Merry mood, singing, whistling, dancing, etc.: 1, Bell., Coff.,Croc.,Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Op., Plat., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Aur., Cann., Carb. an., Cic., Hyosc., Natr., Spong., Zinc.

Despondency and despair: Acon., Aur., Calc., Caust., Con., Graph., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Veratr.; being **tired of life**: Amb., Amm., Ars., Aur., Bell., Chin., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plat.,Rhus,Sep.,Sil.,Staph.,Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj.; desire of **suicide**: 1, Ars., Aur., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Alum., Ant., Bell., Carb. v., Chin., Dros., Hep., Hyosc., Mez., Rhus, Sec., Sep., Spig., Stram., Tart.

Illusions of fancy: 1, Bell., Stram.; 2, Anac., Lach., Natr. m., Op., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; 3, Acon., Ars., Bry., Calc., Canth., Carb. v., Cham., Dulc., Helleb., Hep., Kalm., Magn. mur.,Merc.,Natr.,Nitr. ac.,Nux v.,Phos.,Plat.

Religious mania: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Lil., Puls., Stram., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Aur., Croc., Lyc., Plat., Selen.

Bland, tender turn of mind: Cocc., Croc., Ign., Lyc., Magn. arct., Mosch., Puls., Sil.

Pride, vanity, etc.: 1, Lyc., Plat., Stram.,Veratr.; 2, Alum., Arn.,Caust., Chin., Cupr., Hyosc., Ipec., Lach., Paris, Phos.

Sadness. melancholy, etc.: 1, Ars., Aur., Bell., Ign., Lach., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Bry.,Calc.,Caust.,Cham.,Cocc.,Con.,Graph.,Helleb.,Hyosc.,Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Petr., Plat., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

Amorous disposition: 1, Ant., Hyosc., Veratr.; 2, Graph., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Sil., Stram.; **lasciviousness**: 1, Canth., Hyosc., Phos., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Chin., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Plat., Puls.

Mania, craziness, etc.: 1, Acon., Bell., Calc., Hyosc., Lach., Nux v., Op., Plat., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Agar., Anac., Ant., Arn., Ars., Cann., Canth., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Coloc., Con., Croc., Cupr., Dig., Dulc., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Nux m., Oleand., Par. q., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; **rage**: 1, Bell., Canth., Hyosc., Lyc., Melilot., Stram., Veratr.; 2, Agar., Ars., Camph., Cann., Cocc., Croc., Cupr., Lach., Merc., Plumb., Sec.

Fitful mood: 1, Acon., Alum., Bell., Croc., Fer., Ign., Plat., Stram., Sulph. ac., Zinc.; 2, Aur., Cann., Caps., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Cycl., Fer., Graph., Hyosc., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. arct., Natr. m., Sep., Val.

INSECTS, STINGS OF.

Acon., Arn., Bell., Led. or Merc. generally procures prompt relief.

If the sting should happen on a very sensitive place, causing fever and inflammation, let the patient smell camphor, and give Acon., should Camph. be found ineffectual.

If the **tongue** be stung by a bee, give Acon. and then Arn., and if no relief should be obtained, give Bell. in water, and afterwards Merc. if the Bell. should cease to act.

For stings in the **eye**, give Acon. and Arn. alternately; Acon. for one hour, and let the Arn. act from three to four hours.

INSENSIBILITY TO EXTERNAL PHYSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

If this condition should exist during illness to such an extent that no remedy seems to affect the patient, give: 1, Carb. v., Laur., Oleand., Op., Phos. ac.; 2, Anac., Bell., Camph., Carb. an., Hyosc., Lach., Stram., Sulph.

INTERTRIGO.

Calc. carb., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Graph., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Petr., Puls., Sep., Sulph. (moistening the affected parts with Hydrastis and Glycerine, 1:9, is highly recommended).

INVAGINATION, INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Coloc., Cupr., Kali bi., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Rhus, Sulph., Tabac., Veratr. alb.—See Hernia, Enteritis, etc.

IODUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.

For poisoning with large doses, give: 1, *starch*, mixed with water; 2, *wheat flour*; 3, *mucilaginous drinks*.

For **secondary affections**, or drug symptoms, give: Bell., Grat., then Phos., or Ars., Chin., Coff., Hep., Spong., Sulph.

IRIS, AFFECTIONS OF.—Iritis, Neuralgia Ciliaris.

Aconite.—In very first stage and in sudden reappearance, especially in young, plethoric people from exposure to a cold draught of air. **Traumatic iritis**; ciliary injection marked, pupils contracted, severe beating and throbbing pains, < at night; sensation of great heat, burning and dryness in eyes; general febrile excitement.

Arnica.—Traumatic and rheumatic iritis.

Arsenicum.—Serous iritis, with periodic burning pains, worse at night, after midnight, better by warm applications.

Asafœtida.—More applicable to females; syphilitic iritis, or after abuse of mercury; pains severe in eye, **above it**, in temples, of a throbbing, pulsating, pressing, burning or sticking character, and tend to become periodic; soreness of the bones around the eye; pains from **within outward**, relieved by rest and pressure (reverse of Aur.); worse at night.

Aurum.—Syphilitic iritis, and after overdosing with mercury or potash; **pain deep in the bones** surrounding the eyes; tearing pressing, often extending into the eyeballs, with burning heat, especially when opening eyes; pain from **above downward** and from **without inward**, aggravated on touch; vision clouded as by a dark veil; mental depression, bone-pains in other parts of body.

Belladonna.—Early stages, caused from a cold, with much redness and throbbing pain in eye and head; congestion of conjunctiva, ciliary neuralgia, photophobia; sensitiveness of eyeball to touch; congested face.

Bryonia.—Rheumatic iritis, with sharp shooting pains in eyes, extending through into the head and down into the face; soreness and aching in and around the ball, especially behind it, extending through to occiput; pain as if the eye were being forced out of the socket; aggravated by moving or exerting the eyes and at night.

Calendula.—Traumatic iritis.

Cedron.—Severe ciliary neuralgia during iritis, if supraorbital, with **marked periodicity**, removing the nervous irritation.

Chamomilla.—Severe ciliary neuralgia in scrofulous children; mental symptoms.

China.—Iritis from loss of vital fluids or malaria; pains variable, but with marked periodicity (Chinin. mur. in low potency).

Cimicifuga.—Rheumatic iritis, with intraocular tension and much pain; ciliary neuralgia, aching pains in eyeballs or in temples extending to eyes; < at night, it seemed as if he would get crazy; **sharp shooting pains from occiput through to eyes**, or darting from eyes to top of head, with redness of eyes and photophobia, < right side, afternoon and night, > on lying down.

Cinnabaris.—Syphilitic iritis; **condylomata on iris and lids**; pain commences on inner canthus, extends across brow, or passes around eye and shooting pains through eye into head, especially at inner canthus. Sharp pain over eye, or soreness along course of supraorbital nerve or corresponding side of face, < at night and intermitting in severity.

Clematis.—Chronic syphilitic iritis with very little pain: heat and dryness in eye and great sensitiveness to cold air, to light and bathing. (It is said to have marked action on the adhesions between iris and lens.)

Colchicum.—Gouty or rheumatic iritis, with great soreness of eyeballs; violent, short, sharp, tearing pain in and around eyeball; excoriating lachrymation, < in open air.

Colocynthis.—Iritis with severe, burning, sticking and cutting pains, extending from eye up into head and around eye, or else aching pain going back into head, < on rest at night and on stooping, > by firm pressure and walking in a warm room; acrid and profuse lachrymation.

Conium.—Descemetitis with excessive photophobia and but little redness or apparent inflammation; strumous ophthalmia of a sluggish nature.

Euphrasia.—Rheumatic iritis; iris reacts tardily to light, being discolored and bound down by adhesions, and aqueous humor cloudy from the admixture of the products of inflammation; pains burning, shooting, sting-

ing, < at night, attended with acrid lachrymation; photophobia; ciliary injection; coryza perfectly bland.

Gelsemium.—Serous iritis alone or complicated with choroidal exudations; hypersecretion, cloudiness of the aqueous, with moderate ciliary injection and pain.

Hamamelis.—Iritis traumatica or other forms, in which hæmorrhage took place into the iris or anterior chamber.

Hepar.—Inflammation extends to neighboring tissues, cornea (kerato-iritis) and ciliary body (irido-cyclitis), or after gummata have ruptured and if there be pus in the anterior chamber (hypopion, as found in parenchymatous or suppurative iritis); also in purulent irido-capsulitis after cataract extraction; pressing, boring, throbbing pains in the eye, > by warmth, < by motion, eye tender to touch; photophobia; great tenderness of conjunctiva; lids red, swollen, closed spasmodically; patient feels chilly and wants to be warmly covered.

Kali bichrom.—Descemetitis characterized by fine punctate spots on posterior surface of cornea, especially over pupil, with moderate redness and very little photophobia; during late stage of syphilitic iritis. **Indolence of ulceration,** deficiency of inflammatory redness and hardly any photophobia are the guiding symptoms of this drug.

Kali iod.—Syphilitic iritis, especially after mercurialization and if secondary symptoms are present; inflammation involving choroid and iris, of great severity and painfulness; pustular keratitis with chemosis.

Lac fel.—Shooting from inflamed eye to temple and eyebrow, < at early morn; hazy sight; dull iris.

Mercurius cor.—**Intensity of symptoms more marked** than under any other mercurial preparation; burning, agonizing pains, excessive photophobia, profuse, excoriating lachrymation; tearing pains in the bones around eye; especially iritis syphilitica.

Mercurius sol.—All forms of iritis; pains severe, tearing, boring, cutting, < nights and in damp weather; much heat around eye and soreness of corresponding side of head; great sensitiveness to heat and cold, to light; acrid lachrymation; pupil contracted and overspread by a thin, bluish film, with great tendency to form adhesions to the lens; iris discolored, ciliary injection, lids red, swollen, spasmodically closed; nightly pains in different parts of body, perspiration at night, eruptions on skin, etc.

Mercurius dulc.—Same symptoms in scrofulous children, with pale, flabby skin, and swelling of cervical and other glands; flabby bloatedness; corneal ulceration.

Mercurius iod. flav.—**Corneal ulcers, as if they had been chipped out with the finger-nail;** thick, yellow coating at the base of tongue, anterior portion clean and red.

Natrum salicyl.—Iritis, with intense ciliary neuralgia, especially resulting **from operations on the eye.**

Nitric acid.—**Chronic syphilitic iritis of a low degree,** with very little or no nightly pain; pain < during day, of a pressing, stinging character; posterior synechiæ.

Petroleum.—Syphilitic iritis with occipital headache; pressing and stitching pains in eyes, skin around eyes dry and scurfy.

Rhus tox.—Idiopathic and rheumatic iritis, from exposure to wet; suppurative iritis, particularly of a traumatic origin, as after cataract extraction; kerato-iritis; lids œdematous, spasmodically closed and upon opening them tears gush out profusely; chemosis; marked photophobia; various pains around eye, < at night, especially after midnight (Ars.) and

in damp weather; vesicular eruption on corresponding side of face; pains shoot through the eye to the back of the head and the iritis may go on to suppuration.

Spigelia.—Rheumatic neuralgic iritis, pains sharp and shooting both in and around the eye, especially if they seem to radiate from one point, < at night.

Sulphur.—Chronic iritis in scrofulous persons, especially after suppression of eruptions; hypopion; sharp, sticking pains, < at night and towards morning.

Terebinthina.—Rheumatic iritis with intense pains in eye and head, especially if the result of **suppressed foot-sweat**; pain in back; dark urine.

Thuja. — Sycotic iritis or syphilitic, with gummata on iris; eyelids inflamed and have a watery look; **large watery excrescences on iris**, with severe sharp sticking pains in eyes, < at night, > by warmth; much heat above and around eye and affected side of head; tearing, dull, aching pains in brow, or pain above eye (left), as if a nail were being driven in; ciliary injection.

IRIDO-CYCLITIS, IRIDO-CHOROIDITIS.

Apis, Ars., Asa., Aur., Bell., Bry., Gels., Hep., Kali iod., Merc. cor., Merc. iod., Prun. spin., Rhus, Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

IRON, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Arn., Ars., Bell., Chin., Hep., Ipec., Merc., Puls., Veratr.

ISCHIAS, SCIATICA, COXALGIA.

With inflammatory character: Ant. tart., Bell., Bry., Bufo, Calc., Caust., Colch., Coloc., Fer., Lach., Led., Merc., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Visc. alb.

Ischias nervosa: Amm. m., Arn., Ars., Bell., Coloc., Lyc., Rhus, Spig., Visc. alb.; with intermittent character: Ars., Cedr., China.

Coxarthrocace: Calc., Hep., Coloc., Phos. ac., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; **claudicatio spontanea:** Bell., Calc., Coloc., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Stram., Sulph., Zinc.

Aconite.—Inflammatory irritation of the nerve-sheath; darting, burning, benumbing pain, as if the part were going to sleep, < during night and movement, especially in recent affections.

Ammonium mur.—Severe and long-continued sciatica, pain in left side as if the tendons of the hip were too short, he limps on walking and while sitting complains of gnawing pains in bones, slightly > while walking and **entirely relieved when lying down**; sense of contraction or actual contraction of the legs; tearing, stitching, ulcerative pain in heels, > by rubbing, < at night in bed.

Anantherum mur.—Sciatic, gouty and rheumatic pains in legs and feet, especially in heels; stiffness, lancinating and crampy pains in sacrum and iliac bones; offensive foot-sweat.

Angustura.—Boring, laming pain along the sciatic nerve on posterior part of thigh; muscles of thigh as if lame, when moving, a painful tension; when stretching, a pressing tension in anterior muscles of thigh.

Argentum nit.—Ischias antica; periodical drawing, cramplike pains from hip down to knee; paralytic weakness of limbs, with emaciation;

during paroxysms sensation of expansion of the limb; < mornings, but especially after dinner.

Arnica.—From overexertion, burning, stinging, tearing pains; numb and bruised feeling in the affected limb; changes position constantly, as everything on which limb lies feels too hard, especially useful in women during confinement.

Arsenicum.—Typical regularity of the pains, worse at night, and unbearable towards midnight; burning-tearing pains, with great restlessness, obliging the patient to move the limb often, in order to obtain relief, but pains are increased by vigorous motion; cannot lie on painful side; great weakness and inclination to lie down; worse from cold applications, temporarily relieved by warmth; from staying in cold, damp houses, or from sudden suppression of eruptions.

Belladonna.—Ischias, with pain in hip-joint, especially at night, so that he has to change position often; sensitive to the touch, even to the clothing, to the least concussion, and even to stepping of other persons in the room; worse by the least draught of air; paroxysms in the afternoon, and last till midnight; wants to sleep, but cannot; better from letting the limb hang down, from warmth, after perspiring, and when in an erect posture.

Bryonia. — Pain in lumbar region, extending to the thigh, worse by sitting up, by moving and late in the evening; lies best on painful side; often relieved by cold water; atrophy and emaciation of the affected limbs.

Calcarea carb.—**Sciatic pains caused by working in water**, pain < from limb hanging down and > from elevating knees; pain extends down into limbs and keeps them in constant uneasiness; coxalgia with drawing stitches, tearing, cutting pains.

Causticum.—Stitching, shooting pain, with sensation of lameness in affected leg; drawing and tearing in thighs and legs, knees and feet, < in open air, > by warmth of bed; tendons of knees seem too short; intolerable uneasiness in limbs, < evenings.

Chamomilla.—**Left side**; drawing pain from the hip to knee, and from tuber ischii to soles of feet; numb feeling in affected parts after motion; drawing, tearing, excruciating pains, which become intolerable at night; worse at night in bed and from the least motion; excessive sensibility and irritability of fibre; the patient acts as if out of his mind.

Cimicifuga.—Pain in lumbar region, sacrum, in the whole left leg; the left shoulder and groin pain also, or the pain changes from extremities to abdomen, producing diarrhœa and sometimes retention of urine; hysterical tendency; complication with ovarian or uterine troubles.

Coffea.—Neuralgia of the crural nerve, worse by walking, better by pressure (except at the point of exit of the nerve); pains in paroxysms, tearing, stitching, worse afternoon and at night; great restlessness and sleeplessness; all senses very acute, easily affected, even to tears, by the pain.

Colocynthis.—**Ischias on right side**; sharp, shooting pains in sacral region, so that he must keep perfectly quiet, as every motion aggravates; stitching-cutting pains from hip to knee, or like lightning from os sacrum to heel, worse evening and at night, with thirst for cold water; pain sets in suddenly, is constant in character, becoming intolerable in paroxyms; severe pains causing him to limp, and a paretic, numb feeling after the pain; worse from touch, cold, motion, anger and indignation, better while at perfect rest and from warm external applications; tendency to shortening of the tendons.

Dioscorea.—Pain in right leg, < by walking, moving the limb or sitting up, > by rest; dull tearing pain in right hip, inhibiting walking; cramping pains in posterior parts of legs, < above knees, at buttocks and at heels; entire relief when lying still; frequent, sharp, darting pains, especially from abdomen to lower parts.

Elaterium.—Tearing and gnawing pains in hips and thighs, deeply seated, extending down the instep and ends of toes; great pains in limbs, darting down into fingers and toes.

Eupatorium purp.—**Ischias sinistra.** Severe shooting pains in the course of the left sciatic nerve, producing a palsied sensation, especially after motion; neuralgia of the right shoulder, or of the right knee, passing over to the left side; neuralgic pains from below upward, mostly on left side of back and hip; gnawing in hip-bone, legs feel weak, tired, left leg more.

Euphorbium.—Tearing, stinging, pressing pains, **better by motion**, worse during rest; paralytic sensation, with difficulty of rising from his seat; weariness and faintness; whole body relaxed and tired; burning pains in hip and thigh at night.

Ferrum.—Violent pains in hip-joint, < evening till midnight, has to get out of bed and walk about; can hardly put his feet on the ground, but **while walking the pain lessens**; remitting pains; pain in left shoulder; painful drawing in legs, with stiffness and heaviness; swelling of feet, attended with drawing pains when commencing to walk; face pale, emaciated, but flushed easily.

Gelsemium.—Obstinate sciatica, pains < at rest and particularly when beginning to walk; burning pains, < at night, compelling her to lie awake; shooting pains in paroxysms; > when in a sweat; pains in sole of foot when walking.

Gnaphalium.—Intense dull, darting, cutting or burning pain along the posterior sciatic (no action in crural neuralgia) nerve, following its larger ramifications; feeling of numbness may take the place of the sciatic pains, rendering exercise very fatiguing; < lying down, from motion, stepping; > sitting in chair; affects right side more.

Hepar.—Pains < on motion, touch and exposure to air, > from rest and heat.

Hypericum.—Violent pains and inability to walk or to stoop after a fall on the coccyx; the feet feel pithy, as if pricked with needles.

Ignatia —**Chronic intermittent ischias,** better in summer, worse in winter; hammering pain, as if the hip-joint would break to pieces; chilliness with thirst, followed by heat, especially in the face, without thirst; intermittent pains of an incisive or throbbing character, at first tertian, later quotidian; patients of a mild, melancholic temperament.

Indigo.—Pains < right side, running from right hip down leg; stiffness and dull aching all over, < after every meal and when beginning to move after resting; > rising and walking about, though motion is also painful.

Iris vers.—Shooting, burning, laming pains, affecting the posterior femoral muscles, shooting along left sciatic nerve to foot, < by even moderate motion; shooting, burning pain in right shoulder; complicated at times with gastralgia or colic.

Kali bichrom.—Males (Puls., females); sciatica of left leg, > by walking and flexing the leg, < from standing, sitting, or lying in bed; pain running from hip to knee; pressure on nerve causes a shooting pain along the whole leg; wandering pains of great variety, pains come on quickly and subside soon; jerking, aching pain in hip, < in hot weather (Ign., >).

Kali carb.—Pain in hip-joint as if bruised; drawing pain in left thigh; numbness of limb; in cases where quinine has been used to excess.

Kali iod.—Gnawing pain in hip-bones; severe lacerating pain in thigh and legs; nightly lacerating in both knees; twitching in right knee, tearing and darting in posterior surface of right thigh; tearing above the bend of the knee, and immediately after, also below. worse at night, from lying on affected side, or in the evening, especially when getting into bed, **better by motion**; spasmodic contraction of muscles; frequently caused by mercury.

Kali phos—Sciatica; dragging pain down back of thigh to knee, torpor, stiffness; great restlessness and exhaustion; **paralyzing drawing pain in sole of foot.**

Lac can.—Rheumatic pains in left hip and along sciatic nerve; unbearable pains across suprasacral region, extending down sciatic nerve; preventing sleep and rest; wandering rheumatism.

Lachesis.—**Pain is constantly changing locality**, now in head, now in teeth, now in sciatic nerve, attended with nervousness, palpitation of heart; flushes of heat, constipation. Intolerable itching and burning pains running from hip to foot; pain in (right) sciatic nerve increased by increasing motion; suppressed tetters on legs return profusely; > when lying quietly in bed

Ledum. — The **pain runs from the foot upward**; pinching-drawing pain in either hip-joint, descending along the posterior surface of thigh; pressure in posterior region of the thigh, with sensation of contraction of muscles; **the affected limb is cooler than the remainder of the body**; pains worse when getting warm in bed, when touching the parts; **left side** more affected with weakness and heaviness of the parts; pains followed by swelling of feet and limbs; extreme tenderness of the soles of the feet; itching of dorsal surface of feet and of the ankles at night; **deficiency of vital heat.**

Lycopodium.—**Chronic cases**; burning and stinging pains, with complete intermissions; stiffness and weakness in the affected limb; worse by rest and slightly alleviated by motion, but > by keeping moving; painful muscular twitchings; constipation; abdomen bloated, with incarcerated flatulence; urine high-colored, turbid, red sandy sediment; pain < by pressure upon affected part, by sitting or lying upon it, and intolerable when standing, cannot straighten out limb, pains returning every fourth day periodically.

Magnesia phos.—Inability to lie in bed at night, must stand all the time, paroxysm in violent lightning-like shocks, < on right side.

Menyanthes.—Stitching contractive pain in the region of the hip-joint; cramplike drawing in the anterior portion of thigh when sitting; when sitting, **the thighs and legs are spasmodically jerked upward** (Sticta); pain relieved by motion and pressure, worse evening, during rest and when lying down; after abuse of quinine.

Mercurius.—Lancinations in hip-joint and in knee, particularly at night and during motion; drawing and heaviness in lower limbs; chilliness and dread of cold air.

Mezereum.—Darting in hip-joints down to knee; drawing pain along the whole thigh, leaving a painful weakness, hindering walking, feels as if the flesh were torn from the bones; sensation of internal heat, surface being cold; worse from touch, motion, evening and night; better in open air and after daybreak.

Natrum mur.—Tensive pain in right hip-joint and knee, of a remit-

tent character; **painful contraction** of hamstrings; limb emaciated; limb painful to touch; pains renewed or increased in a recumbent posture, even in daytime, worse towards noon, relieved by heat.

Natrum sulph.—Ischiatic pains in some motions, always when getting up from sitting or when turning in bed; can hardly find a position in which the pain in the hips and loins is tolerable; relief from changing position does not last long.

Nitric acid.—Pain across the buttocks below spine; hip as if sprained, with limping; restlessness, heaviness and trembling of limbs, especially mornings.

Nux vomica.—Drawing-tearing pains from below upward, relieved by hot water, with stiffness and contraction of the limb; great pain along the affected limb down into the foot; sensation of paralysis, with coldness of parts affected; can lie best on painless side (Bry., reverse); worse early in the morning and during stool; constipation.

Palladium.—Ischias right side, pain from toes to hip or from trochanter to hollow of knee; dull aching pains, < evenings, towards night, from cold or motion, > by warmth and rest.

Phytolacca.—Neuralgic pains on the outer side of thigh; pressing, shooting, drawing aching, worse from motion, pressure, at night and after sleeping; great lassitude and desire to lie down; chronic cases of syphilitic origin.

Plumbum.—**Chronic sciatica with muscular atrophy**; continuous, constrictive or lacerating pains, < at night, by heat, motion or light pressure; > by massage; hectic fever, dry cough, great exhaustion.

Podophyllum.—Pain descends **anterior crural nerve**, increasing in intensity as it goes down; < by straightening limbs.

Pulsatilla.—Drawing pain, worse towards evening and at night, compelling patient to move the limb constantly; **left-sided ischias**, cannot rest, although motion aggravates; no thirst, weeps constantly; the worse the pain, the more severe the chills; anorexia.

Ranunculus.—Sciatica, **especially in women**, pains worse by moving about, yet not relieved by lying down; pains worse in rainy, stormy weather; stitching-burning pains, radiating from the dorsal region of the spine.

Rhus tox.—During advanced course of the affection, especially when caused by exposure to wet, or straining in lifting; stinging, burning, tearing pain, with a sensation of coldness and numbness, formication and paralytic stiffness of the limb, increasing during rest and when beginning to move, relieved only for a short time by motion; frequent paroxysms of cramps in calves; worse in open air, better from dry heat.

Ruta.—The pain is deeply seated as if in the **marrow of the bone** itself, or as if the bone were broken; the patient is obliged to walk about constantly during the paroxysms, as the pain increases as soon as he sits or lies down; constant complaining about his sufferings, which are of a burning or corrosive character, worse in damp or cold weather, or from cold applications; ischias arising from **injuries and contusions.**

Salicylic acid.—Drawing-shooting pains from behind forward and downward to the knees and toes; burning at the toes as if the feet were in an ant-hill; trouble in ascending, worse at night.

Silicea.—Pains shoot through extremity at the moment when the foot is raised as when ascending; twitching of limbs day and night; limbs go to sleep easily.

Staphisagria.—Aching pain around hip-joint when walking or sitting;

pulsating in hip-joint as from beginning suppuration; legs painfully weak, especially the knees; crural neuralgia, stinging-stitching pains during movement.

Stillingia.—**Left-sided syphilitic sciatica**; aching pains in the feet, on the insteps, in the hips, legs, left lumbar region; pains in toes and external malleoli; aching pains in back, shooting down the thighs and legs; periostitis and nodes of the tibia.

Stramonium.—**Morbus coxarius**; left side more affected; spasmodic rigidity of lower limbs.

Sulphur.—**Neuralgia cruralis**; subacute sciatica from some dyscrasia in organism; pain in small of back, stitching-drawing on rising from a seat; tensive pain in hip-joint, especially left one; drawing down the limb, accompanied by a bruised sensation; heavy feeling of affected limb and numbness as if paralyzed, < when walking; increase of pain at night from the warmth of bed; more or less rigidity of the knees; swelling of feet in chronic cases.

Tellurium.—Sciatica, left, with sensitiveness of the spinal column, pains radiating from sacrum to the right sciatic nerve, after going to bed, from pressing at stool, coughing, laughing, by lying on affected side.

Veratrum alb.—Extremely violent pain with nervous irritability; pains like **electric flashes** and tingling pains, especially at night or towards 3 A.M., must sit up and let legs hang out of bed, must walk about.

Viscum alb.—**Severe cases**; metastasis of pain from nape of neck to buttock and outside of the thigh; fearful tearing, shooting, throbbing pains in left side of sacrum, extending to thigh; sensation as if the flesh of the thigh were torn away with hot pincers; great sensitiveness of thigh, slightest touch causing pain; pains periodic from sacrum into the pelvis, worse in bed, with tearing-shooting pains from above downward in both thighs, as well as in the upper extremities, with sleeplessness and general prostration.

Xanthoxylum.—Severe pains follow the course of the crural nerve (Gnaph., posterior sciatica); gentle electric shocks pass through body; numbness all through left side of body.

Zincum.—Violent, long-lasting pain about the last lumbar vertebræ; burning along the whole spine; patient cannot sit at all, must walk about, feet are fidgety; sensation of stagnation in the blood of the legs; rheumatic sciatica, worse from being overheated and from exertion; hysterical hyperæsthesia (Zinc. val.).

ISCHURIA.

Spasmodic ischuria requires: 1, Nux v., Op., Puls.; or, 2, Aur., Canth., Con., Dig., Hyosc., Lach., Rhus, Veratr. **Paralytic** ischuria: Ars., Dulc., Hyosc.

Compare urinary difficulties.

ITCH, PRAIRIE.

Apis.—Vesicles between fingers, itching after much scratching, inclined to ulcerate: skin covered with a dry, red, raised eruption, uncomfortably itching; worse from warmth of bed and in cold or changing weather, better in the fresh air.

Ledum.—Itching eruption scattered thickly over scalp; flush on face and forehead; enlargement of cervical glands; burning and smarting in

lower extremities; bone-pains; itching of feet on dorsal surface and ankles, especially nights; day, intensely itching spots on the body, with anxiety; itching rash on wrists and inside of knees.

Rumex.—Pimples on the limbs, about the knees, on the calves of the legs, violently itching, especially when undressing, irritated by scratching, when the skin turns red, and mornings immediately on rising; burning itching in various parts of the body, limbs, face and neck.

ITCHING OF THE ANUS.

Acon. is an excellent remedy, especially if the skin be inflamed; we may likewise try: Merc., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph., Thuj ; and, Bar., Calc., Zinc., at long intervals. See Herpes, Itching of the Skin, Hæmorrhoids, Worm Affections.

KELOID.

A fibroid neoplasma in the skin: Ars., Caust., Graph., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Sil.

KERATITIS, Inflammation of the Cornea.

Acon., Apis, Arg.nit., Arn., Ars., Asa., Aur., Calc., Canth.,Cham., Chin., Cimicif., Cinnab., Con., Crotal. hor., Crot. tigl., Euphr., Graph., Ham., Hep., Kali bi., Kali iod., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Compare Ophthalmia, and Cornea, Diseases of.

KNEE, CYST OF.

Cann. sat., Caust., Graph., Iod., Kali br., Sil., Sulph.

LABOR.

The best remedies to facilitate labor or to remove dynamic difficulties are: Acon., Calc., Caul., Caust., Cham., Coff., Cimicif., Nux v., Puls., Sec., or Arn., Bell., Bor., Gels., Gossyp , Hyosc., Sep., Sulph., Veratr., Vibur.

Pains ceasing: Bell., Cham., Caul., Cimicif ; Gels., Kali carb., Natr. m. Nux v., Op., Plat., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **distressing:** Cham. Gels., Kali carb., Sep., or Acon., Arn., Aur., Bell., Caul., Caust., Cimicif. Coff., Con., Lyc., Nux v., Plat., Sec.; **spasmodic:** Amb., Cham., Gels. Hyosc., Puls., or Bell., Caul.,Caust.,Cimicif., Cocc., Coff., Cupr., Ign., Ipec. Kali carb., Lyc., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Sec., Sep., Vibur.; **too weak:** Bell. Cann. ind , Caul., Cimicif., Gels., Kali carb., Op., Puls., Sec., or Arn., Bor. Camph., Carb., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Plat., Ruta, Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **too strong:** Bell. Cham., Coff., Con., Nux v., Puls., Sec.

Aconite.—Great distress, moaning and restlessness; vulva, vagina and os dry, tender and undilatable; patient full of anxiety and fear, will never pass through the ordeal of labor, is sure to die; pains unnaturally violent and frequent, complains that she cannot breathe or bear the pains; hot sweat all over.

Arnica.—**Fatigue of uterus**, great flushing of face and heat of head during each pain, the rest of body being cool; violent pains to very little purpose; feeble pains, with constant desire to change position; great soreness of back during labor, with too great sensitiveness to pain; fœtus lies cross-

wise, which makes the mother sore and restless, so that she feels bruised all over.

Arsenicum.—Rigidity of vagina and soft parts, so that they will hardly admit the index finger; excessive restlessness and fear.

Aurum met.—The pains make her desperate, so that she would like to jump out of window and kill herself; congestion to head and chest, palpitation of heart.

Belladonna.—Pains come on suddenly, with too quick bearing down, as if everything in the pelvis would be ejected, and pains disappear suddenly; **spasmodic contraction of os,** which is hot, tender, red and inclined to be moist (Acon., dry); os uteri thin and rigid (Gels., thick and rigid os); labor slow and tedious, feels off and on only a pressure on sacrum; drawing pains from small of back to thigh; hot face, throbbing headache; sensitive to noise, light, jarring of bed. **Old maids in first delivery, muscles rigid.**

Borax.—**Labor pains dart upward,** head of child goes back; spasmodic, more violent in stomach than in uterus, accompanied by violent and frequent eructations; false labor-pains; oversensitive to noise.

Caulophyllum.—Extraordinary rigidity of os; pains like pricking of needles in cervix; **severe spasmodic intermittent pains, without progress, from inharmonious action** between fundus and cervix; drawing in uterine ligaments; spasmodic pains, flying from one place to another, but not going in the normal direction; nausea and spasmodic pains in stomach; patient so weak that she cannot develop normal pains, or **pains flag from long continuance and exhaustion**; profuse secretion of mucus from vagina; thirst and fever; false pains.

Causticum.—Spasmodic labor-pains with sore, distressing aching in the back; **inertia uteri with great relaxation of the tissues** and prostration, caused by debility from night-watching, grief, or other depressing influence; paralytic condition of the fundus of the bladder, with inability to micturate; numb feeling.

Chamomilla.—Spasmodic pains, which she can hardly bear, rendering her frantic; the pains force the child upward, or **tearing pains beginning in back** and radiating down the legs, passes quantities of colorless urine with every pain; she is spiteful and shrieks out; wishes to get away from herself, desires fresh air, says she must and will get up; hour-glass contraction, irritable, thirsty; violent labor-pains and tearing in veins of legs, with discharge of dark coagulated blood; convulsions after anger, or has one cheek red, the other pale; rigid os uteri.

China.—Labor-pains cease from hæmorrhage, cannot even have the hands touched during pain; atony of uterus, digging, tearing pains in uterus; desires to be fanned and to have fresh air; fainting and convulsions from loss of blood.

Chininum sulph.—Labor-pains appear like tonic spasms, accompanied by convulsive twitches; unconsciousness after parturition; **tetanic convulsions,** during intervals convulsive action of muscles of face, eyes, etc.; oppressed respiration; distended veins in head and neck, rapid and intermitting pulse and albuminuria.

Chloroformum.—**No freedom from suffering between the pains**; she complains much of her back or of extreme pain and tenderness over whole abdomen; very restless; cannot find rest in any position, tosses about and is very restless; protracted and severe labor from rigidity of os uteri; women subject to convulsions during labor, complete paralysis of sphincter vesicæ after labor.

Cimicifuga (Macrotin).—False labor-pains a few days or even weeks before labor sets in; **nervous chills in the first stage of labor**; spasmodic rigidity of os uteri; continuous tearing, distressing pains, during which the uterus seems to ascend; pains fly from side to side (Lyc., from right to left) in abdomen and double her up; nervous excitement in rheumatic women; labor-pains severe, tedious; spasmodic, with fainting fits or cramps, but fail to hasten expulsion, < from least noise; limbs heavy and torpid; entire cessation of labor-pains. Uterine rheumatism.

Cinnamomum.—Weak, ineffectual or false labor-pains; spasms, twitchings or fainting during labor; complete cessation of labor-pains; **severe metrorrhagia in primipara after the first few pains,** when the os has dilated about an inch, placenta descended with the head; it mitigates the severity of labor and of the after pains.

Cocculus.—Spasmodic and irregular labor-pains, she will have one hard one, and then after a longer interval several lighter ones; much headache; numb and paralyzed feeling in lower extremities.

Coffea.—Ineffectual labor pains, contractions of uterus and pressure upon os uteri, causing only pain in small of back; she feels every pain intensely, weeps and laments with constant and extreme fear of death (but nothing of the spiteful crossness of Cham.); pains, though severe, are not efficacious.

Conium.—During parturition complete sleeplessness and exhaustion; extreme sensitiveness to light; stinging, stitching pains in the rigid os; vertigo, particularly on turning in bed.

Cuprum.—Violent spasmodic pains at irregular intervals, with violent cramps in lower limbs; great restlessness between the pains.

Ferrum.—With each pain face flushes up fiery-red.

Gelsemium.—False labor-pains, running directly upward or backward and upward; feeling as if muscular power were weakened from weakness of will-power, cramping pains in various parts of abdomen; **os rounded and hard** (Bell., thin and rigid) and feels as if it would not dilate; **pains in uterus going through to and up back**; sensation of wave from uterus to throat, which seems to impede labor; with every pain child seems to ascend instead of descending; nervous chills in first stage of labor; **insufficient labor-pains from uterine inertia,** labor-pains gone, os widely dilated, face flushed, she is drowsy and dull; albuminuria; convulsions, pulse large and soft, face deep red, puffed and expression heavy. She dreads beforehand the approaching confinement; nervous trembling during or just after labor, chatters during first stage.

Gossypium.—Lingering, almost painless labor, uterine contractions feeble and inefficient.

Graphites.—Large and corpulent women of venous constitution, subject to tettery eruptions; labor-pains weak or have ceased entirely.

Hyoscyamus.—Cold sweat, pale face, suffocating spells and convulsions during labor; facial muscles greatly agitated; spasms with much nervous irritability.

Ignatia. —Labor-pains with sadness; trembling and languor of limbs.

Ipecacuanha.—Pains go from left to right (Lyc., from right to left), with constant nausea and faintness; **sharp, cutting pains about navel, which dart off towards uterus,** interfering with true pains.

Jaborandi.—**Tedious labor, normal secretion from vagina has dried up,** passage hot and dry, os unyielding and pains decrease in force.

Kali carb.—Labor-pains insufficient, violent backache, **wants the back pressed**; bearing down from back to pelvis; sharp, cutting pain across

lumbar region, or passing off down the buttocks, thus hindering labor, pulse weak, belching with relief; **complaints after parturition**; suits fat women of a sluggish habit.

Kali phos.—False labor-pains; feeble, ineffectual pains, **tedious labor from constitutional weakness**; labor-pains weak and irregular.

Lachesis.—**Fainting during labor**, lies as if dead from cardiac syncope, especially when she had been previously sad and gloomy (Ign.).

Lobelia infl.—**Violent dyspnœa** with every uterine contraction, which seems to neutralize all expulsive effort; rigid os uteri and rigid perineum.

Lycopodium.—**Labor-pains go upward or from right to left**, she must keep in constant motion, often with weeping; relief by placing the foot against a support and pressing and relaxing alternately, so as to agitate her whole body; retention of urine due to severe pressure during labor; undilated os uteri.

Magnesia mur.—Hysterical spasms interrupt labor; total insomnia (Con.); constipation; fainting fits with nausea, > by eructations.

Magnesia phos.—Spasmodic labor-pains with cramps in legs; excessive expulsive efforts; puerperal convulsions.

Natrum carb.—Anguish, tremor and perspiration with every pain, during which she desires to be gently rubbed, which affords relief; aids in expelling moles.

Natrum mur.—Labor progresses slowly, pains feeble, seemingly from sad feelings and forebodings.

Nux moschata.—Pains false, weak; or **spasmodic and irregular**; drowsy, faint spells; pains slow, feeble or suppressed; chilly, pale face; restless; > when moving about.

Nux vomica.—Irregular pains, and labor does not advance; drawing in back and thighs; **downward pressure with constant desire to defecate and to urinate**; every pain nearly causes fainting and thus retards labor.

Opium.—Suppression of pains from fear or fright; twitching and jerking of muscles; **the bed feels too hot**; bloated, red face with drowsiness; pains cease suddenly and coma sets in between convulsive paroxysms.

Phosphorus.—Tall and slender women of phthisical habit, pains distressing and of very little use; very weak and empty feeling in abdomen, sometimes with cutting pains.

Platina.—Contractions interrupted by painful sensitiveness of os uteri, of vagina and of external genitals; **labor-pains all on left side**, painful, spasmodic, ineffectual; her thoughts horrify her.

Pulsatilla.—Inertia of uterus (Arn., fatigue of uterus); pains slow, weak, ineffectual or spasmodic and irregular, exciting fainting, wants doors and windows open, fears to suffocate; chilliness and pale face; soreness of uterus and of abdominal walls (Ham.); **it corrects malposition of the fœtus by stimulating the action of the muscular walls of the womb.**

Secale.—Thin and scrawny women with sallow complexion; labor weak and uterus flabby; strength of uterus weakened by too early or perverted efforts, sometimes a few weeks before regular labor sets in; during labor prolonged bearing down and forcing pains in uterus; pains irregular, too weak; feeble, distant or ceasing; **everything seems loose and open, without action**; fainting fits.

Sepia.—Shuddering during pains, she wants to be covered; rigid os from induration (Natr. carb.) on neck of uterus; shooting pains in cervix, extending upward; dyspnœa; weak feeling in abdomen.

Ustilago.—Labor-pains deficient, os soft, pliable, dilatable.

Viburnum op.—Ante-partum or post-partum pains of a severe crampy

or spasmodic nature, with cramping of the limbs and neighboring organs, precede and follow the real labor-pains; acts well on blondes.

2. RETAINED PLACENTA.

Arsenicum.—Metritis in childbed, with signs of dissolution of blood and reabsorption of the septic matter.

Artemisia vulgaris.—Retained placenta; nervous chlorosis, dry skin.

Belladonna.—Red face and injected eyes, great distress and moaning; heat and dryness of vagina; profuse flow of hot blood which speedily coagulates; slightest jar causes suffering; hour-glass contractions.

Caulophyllum.—Retained placenta from exhaustion and weakness; no contractions; flooding.

Cantharis.—Retained placenta or membranes, usually with painful urination; burning pain in pelvic portion of abdomen and back, abdomen sensitive; feverishness, vomiting; swelling of the lips of os.

Cimicifuga.—Rheumatic, distressing, tearing pains in uterine region; no uterine action; feels sore, headache, brain feels too large for the skull; eyeballs pain.

Crocus.—Shortly after delivery, placenta still remaining, hæmorrhage in large clots; womb dilated, soft; fainting, pulseless, extremities icy-cold; anxious palpitations, with desire to draw a long breath.

Gelsemium.—Cutting pains in lower part of abdomen, running upward and backward, which retard the expulsion of placenta.

Gossypium.—Retained placenta, adheres firmly to walls of uterus; no amount of force will hardly dislodge it.

Ipecacuanha.—Deficient labor-pains and with the pains there is much suffering, but nothing is accomplished on account of the sharp, pinching pain about the navel, running downward to the womb; constant nausea; hæmorrhage of bright-red blood, with retained placenta.

Pulsatilla.—Inertia uteri, want of expulsive power or spasmodic retention; intermittent flow of blood, restless, wants cool, fresh air.

Sabina.—**Intense after-pains, notwithstanding the retention,** with discharge of fluid blood and clots, with every pain running from sacrum to pubes.

Secale.—Constant bearing down; passive hæmorrhage; parts feel relaxed and there is no uterine contraction (Cimicif.) or irregular hour-glass contraction.

Sepia.—Little sharp, shooting pains in cervix uteri, sometimes burning.

Viscum alb.—Retained, incarcerated placenta; metrorrhagia.

3. VIOLENT AND LONG-LASTING AFTER-PAINS.

Arnica.—Indicated **during last stage of labor and another dose after placenta is removed** (200th), on account of bruised condition of genital organs and the strain on the general muscular system; **pain excited by nursing babe.**

Belladonna.—Sudden appearance and sudden cessation of a pain; forcing pains, as if the contents of the pelvis would be forced through vulva; every jar hurts; **lochial discharge feels hot,** flow increased with every pain.

Bryonia.—After-pains excited by least motion, even by taking a deep breath; headache as if head would split; parched lips and dry mouth.

Carbo veg.—**Pains turn up in distant parts from pelvic region,** exacerbations and remissions occurring as regularly as if they were in the uterus.

Caulophyllum.—After protracted and exhausting labor reflex pains in back and chest; spasmodic pains across lower abdomen; she is nervous, sleepless, weak.

Chamomilla.—Distressing after-pains, rendering her frantic and ill-natured; lochia profuse and dark, clotted: wants fresh air.

Cimicifuga.—**After-pains < in groins**; oversensitiveness, nausea and vomiting; great tenderness on pressure, womb does not contract properly; pains cause flushing of face and in right side of head, back of orbit; she is low-spirited, restless, sleepless, predisposition to neuralgia.

Coffea.—Painfulness out of all proportion to the contraction of uterus; distressed, she cannot bear them, extreme fear of death; is very sleepy, but cannot go to sleep.

Conium.—**After-pains excited by putting babe to breast,** pains extending from left to right (Arn.).

Cuprum.—Most distressing after-pains, particularly in multiparæ; cramping pains extending to extremities; severe headache.

Cyclamen.—After labor, colicky bearing-down pains, accompanied with a gush of blood, which relieves the pain temporarily.

Ferrum.—Violent pains in loins and abdomen, like those of labor, with discharge of partly fluid and partly clotted blood; full, hard pulse; frequent short shuddering, headache and vertigo; especially suitable for feeble women with fiery-red face.

Gelsemium.—After-pains too severe and lasting too long; sensitive women who cannot compose themselves to sleep; sleep, with half-waking and murmuring

Hyoscyamus.—Jerking and twitching; spasmodic pains, she is delirious.

Hypericum.—Violent after-pains in sacrum and hips, with severe headache, after instrumental delivery; burning soreness and sensitiveness of urethra; retention of urine.

Ignatia.—Much sighing, sadness and despondency with the after-pains.

Kali carb.—Stitching and shooting pains, especially in the back, shooting down into the gluteal region or hips.

Lac caninum.—Severe after-pains shooting down the thighs.

Lilium tigr.—Neuralgia in and around the uterus; bloating of abdomen with the pains a few days after the confinement; smarting in urethra after urination; cannot bear even the weight of covering, as painful parts are very sensitive to touch.

Nux vomica.—Aching pains, with a desire to go to stool with every pain; sore feeling in uterine region, so that she dreads to be disturbed; likes to have the room warm and be well covered; lochia scanty and offensive.

Paris quad.—Intense after-pains, but very imperfect contractions; entire suppression of lochia, with ineffectual urging to stool; agonizing headaches, with sensation as if the face were drawn towards the root of the nose, then backward towards occiput, as if by a string; eyeballs painful and sore to the slightest attempt at motion.

Podophyllum.—After-pains, with strong bearing-down pains.

Pulsatilla.—Restless and changeable in her feelings, now better, now worse; wants fresh air.

Rhus tox.—Pains worse at night, hardly any during day; relief from changing position and from being well covered; cramps in calves.

Sabina.—Pains run from sacrum to pubes; discharge of fluid and clotted blood with the severe pains, extending from pubes to thighs; abdomen very sensitive to touch.

Secale.—Prolonged pains; brown thin lochia; though feeling cold does not wish covering; lochia offensive; post-partum conditions of primiparæ; tonic severe contractions.

Sepia.—Constant sensation of weight in anus; pains shooting upward in vagina and are felt mostly in back; severe bearing down or forcing in the back, occurring in regular paroxysms.

Sulphur.—After-pains from sacrum around pubes and down the thighs; scanty lochia; feels badly in abdomen; flushes of heat; weak and faint spells; feet very cold or very hot, especially soles.

Sulphuric acid.—Great sense of general weakness or sense of trembling all over, without actual trembling.

Ustilago.—Prolonged bearing-down pains, uterus feels as if drawn into a knot; lochial discharge too profuse, partly fluid and partly clotted.

Viburnum.—Severe cramping spasmodic after-pains, spasmodic contractions of os uteri, pains radiating down the legs.

Viscum alb.—Intermittent after-pains of multiparæ.

Xanthoxylum.—After-pains excruciatingly severe, continuous, extend down along the genito-crural nerves; lochia not so offensive as in Secale.

4. CONVULSIONS OR SPASMS DURING AND AFTER LABOR.

Aconite.—Puerperal convulsions, cerebral congestion; hot, dry skin, thirst, fear of death, restlessness; numbness and tingling of limbs.

Apis mell.—Drowsiness; scanty urine, high-colored and albuminous.

Argentum nit.—**Spasms preceded by a sensation of general expansion,** mostly of face and head; just after an attack she lies quiet and before another one sets in she becomes very restless; has a presentiment of an approaching attack, stomach feels as if it would burst with wind and marked relief of all symptoms after **belching wind, which comes up in torrents.**

Arnica.—Pulse full and strong and during every pain blood rushes violently to face and head; symptoms of paralysis on left side; tympanitis of abdomen after labor (peritonitis); unconsciousness; involuntary defecation and urination.

Arsenicum.—General œdema; waxy, puffy look of face; chilliness, extremities cold and clammy; albuminuria, urine dark and scanty; vomiting, diarrhœa, great thirst; respiration short, difficult, anxious; great prostration; trembling of hands; neuralgic pains in chest, head and extremities; each spasm is followed by great exhaustion and restlessness.

Artemisia vulgaris.—Spasms in childbed from fright, lochial discharge interrupted.

Atropinum.—After normal birth violent convulsions, unconsciousness; deep-red, distorted face; rolling eyes; gnashing of teeth; bloody foam before mouth; bending in of thumbs; throwing about the limbs; on remission stretching of body and deep sopor.

Belladonna.—Convulsive movements in the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of **right side** of tongue; loss of speech and difficult deglutition; dilated pupils; red or livid face; renewal of fits at every pain; more or less tossing between the spasms, or deep sleep, with grimaces or starts and cries, with fearful visions; jerking and twitching of muscles between the spasms; sound sleep or unconsciousness after a spasm.

Cantharis.—Convulsions, with dysuria and hydrophobic symptoms; bright light, drink, sound of falling water, or the mere touch causes a renewal of the spasms; face swollen and puffy; urine scalding, dark and scanty, with frequent desire; albuminuria, cylindrical casts, mucus and shreds in urine; vulva swollen and sensitive; convulsions with retained placenta or membranes, eyes bright, pupils widely dilated; face pale and yellowish, bearing an expression of deep-seated suffering.

Carbo veg.—Collapse and heart failure; labor-pains weak or ceasing,

with great debility; breath cold and short, with cold hands and feet; desire to be fanned, must have more air.

Caulophyllum.—Convulsions with very weak and irregular labor-pains; she feels very weak, is feverish and thirsty.

Causticum.—Convulsions, with screams, gnashing of teeth and violent movements of limbs; dyspnœa with frequent sighing.

Chamomilla.—Convulsions from anger; excessive sensitiveness of rigid os; labor-pains spasmodic and distressing, tearing down the limbs; irritability and petulance.

Chininum sulph.—Albuminuric spasms and unconsciousness after parturition; tetanic convulsions, in the intervals convulsive action of muscles of face, eyes, etc.; oppressed respiration; distended veins; weak, rapid, intermittent pulse.

Chloroformum.—Women subject to convulsions during labor, from anæmia, uræmia or reflex irritation.

Cicuta.—Strange contortions of upper part of body and limbs during the paroxysms, with blue face and frequent but short interruption of breathing, followed by weakness and insensibility, as if dead; cold, pale face; half-closed eyes with blue margins; opisthotonos, jerks as from electric shocks, borborygmus; hiccough and belching; **convulsions, especially after delivery, of excessive violence.**

Cimicifuga.—False labor-pains, sharp pains across abdomen, insomnia; labor-pains severe, tedious, spasmodic, with fainting fits or cramps; cardiac neuralgia during parturition; convulsions in labor from nervous excitement; feels strange, talks incoherently, screams, tries to injure herself; shivers during first stage of labor.

Cocculus.—Spasms following difficult labor and then brought on by changing position of patient, passing off with a sigh; **exalted susceptibility to impressions,** everything causes starting and trembling all over body; shuddering; mental terror during spasmodic, irregular pains; terrible pain in small of back, with hour-glass contraction; rapid oscillation of the eye-balls beneath the closed lids; weak and nervous women.

Coffea.—Puerperal convulsions from extreme excitability; head hot, red; face puffed, eyes glistening, after sudden emotions, especially pleasing ones; constant loquacity and sleeplessness.

Crotalus.—Convulsions in connection with albuminuria, topor, coma; bloated countenance; sensation of tight constriction in throat; tremulous weakness all over, as if some evil were apprehended; hysteric convulsions, followed by paralysis; septic or zymotic influence, or in hæmorrhage and in broken-down constitutions.

Cuprum.—Spasms, complicated with violent vomiting; opisthotonos with every paroxysm, with spreading out of the limbs and opening the mouth; clonic spasms during pregnancy, when the attack begins at the periphery and spreads centrally; post-partum convulsions with rash; sour-smelling sweat; soreness of abdomen to pressure; burning in small of back; shrill, piercing shrieks before fit; frequent attacks of blind rage, biting at persons (Cupr. ars).

Gelsemium.—Premonitory symptoms; **head feels very large,** spasms appear early, because os uteri remains hard and thick; distressing pains from before backward and upward in abdomen, though the os may be relaxed and the pulse soft and full; convulsions with unconsciousness, labor-pains gone, os widely dilated, great lassitude; dull feeling in forehead; fulness in region of medulla oblongata; **albuminuria with drowsiness** and twitching of different parts of the body, dim vision.

Glonoinum. — Congestive form; unconsciousness; face bright-red, puffed; violent throbbing of heart and carotids; pulse full and hard, eclampsia from protracted labor or after instrumental delivery; albuminuria.

Helleborus.—Shock passes through brain as if from electricity, followed by spasms; cannot fix ideas, stares, slow to answer, muscles fail to act properly.

Hydrocyanic acid.—**Uræmic convulsions,** with drawing at the nape of the neck from irritation at the base of the brain; respiration irregular and gasping; great distress about heart with weak spells; surface of body cold and blue; excessive prostration.

Hyoscyamus.—**Hysterical or epileptic convulsions**; shrieks, anguish; chest oppressed; unconsciousness; bluish color of face; twitching and jactitation of every muscle of body; during convulsion limbs forcibly curved and body thrown up from the bed; delirium; **deep sleep with convulsions**; spasms followed by paralysis; retention of urine.

Ignatia. — Convulsions commence and terminate with groaning and stretching of limbs, accompanied with vomiting, face usually deathly pale, especially after fright or grief, night-watching.

Kali brom.—**Eclampsia from pressure of child on some of the pelvic nerves** or against an undilating os; pupils dilated, face bright-red, expressive of anguish and fear; she is nervous, cannot sleep, must walk about for relief.

Kali carb.—Eclampsia, she does not lose consciousness during the spasms, and they pass off with eructations of wind (Arg. nit.).

Kali phos.—Convulsions in weak and exhausted women, oversensitive to all internal and external impressions, with sunken countenance, coldness and palpitation after the attack; afraid to be alone and > by gentle motion.

Lachesis.—Convulsions commence on left side and are worse about throat and neck, with trismus and blue face, body bent backward and cold extremities; after the fit trembling all over, faint and exhausted; jealousy (Hyosc.).

Laurocerasus.—She is conscious of a shock passing through her whole body before spasm (Helleb.); much gasping for breath, with livor of skin; clonic spasms of all the limbs with exhaustion and paralytic weakness; deep, snoring sleep.

Mercurius cor.—Albuminuria, excess of saliva; trembling or convulsive twitching of the muscles of face, arms, legs; sleepy daytime, wakeful nights; dull and slow of comprehension.

Magnesia phos.—Convulsion with stiffness of limbs or of body, fingers clenched, thumbs drawn in; insomnia from exhaustion, convulsions < right side, > by warmth.

Moschus.—**Convulsions from uræmic poisoning**; stupefying pressure upon brain; eyes staring, glistening, pupils dilated, distension and rumbling in abdomen, with horribly offensive flatus; urine clear as water and very copious or scanty and thick as yeast; sexual orgasm.

Nux moschata.—Convulsive motion of head from behind forward; hysterical **eclampsia in women who easily faint,** spasms commence with a scream and foaming at mouth; drowsy before and after spasms; labor-pains spasmodic and irregular, or false and weak.

Œnanthe.—**Uræmic convulsions**; extreme restlessness and anxiety before and followed by deep coma after the fit; rapid, convulsive twitching of facial muscles; face livid and turgid; hurried, labored breathing.

Opium.—Sopor with stertorous respiration, incoherent wandering and

convulsive rigidity of body, with redness, swelling and heat of face; often hot sweat over body; **stupor between spasms.**

Platina.—Spasms during labor from nervous excitement, preceded or followed by constriction of œsophagus and respiratory embarrassment, sometimes sudden arrest of breathing; spasms alternating between convulsive actions and opisthotonos.

Pulsatilla.—Convulsions following sluggish or irregular labor; countenance cold, clammy and pale; unconsciousness and loss of motion; stertorous breathing and full pulse; constant desire for fresh air when conscious.

Secale.—Convulsions with opisthotonos, hands stretched out, cramps in calves of legs; pains irregular, weak; fainting fits, labor ceases; retained placenta.

Stramonium.—Frightened appearance before and after the convulsions commence; sardonic grin; stammering or loss of speech; loss of consciousness and sensibility; frightful visions; laughter, singing; attempts to escape; the fits are renewed by the sight of brilliant objects and sometimes by contact.

Veratrum alb.—Labor-pains exhaust her, fainting on least motion; cold sweat on forehead, pallor, collapse; anæmia or the reverse; violent cerebral congestion, bluish-bloated face, shrieks, tearing the clothes, puerperal mania.

Veratrum vir.—Eclampsia from emotional causes or albuminuria; profound cerebral congestion, between convulsions she remains unconscious and lies in a deep sleep, face red, eyes injected; pulse full, hard, bounding, cannot be obliterated by pressure of finger; constant burning distress in cardiac region; heart's action powerful; convulsions and mania, the latter keeping on after convulsions ceased.

Zincum.—After disappearance of old eruptions; convulsions from cerebral exhaustion; loss of sensation over the whole body; mania from mental excitement; somnabulism (Zinc. val.).

LAGOPHTHALMUS.

Paralysis of the eyelids: Bell., Calc., Cham , Cocc., Hyosc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Puls., Plumb., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Stram., Veratr., Zinc.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

Asthma thymicum or spasmus glottidis: Acon., Ars., Bell., Brom., *Chlorine*, Corall., Crotal., *Cupr.*, Iod., Ipec., Lach., Meph., Mosch., Op., Samb., Spong., Sulph.

LARYNGITIS AND LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS.

Acute laryngitis: Acon., Bell., Brom., Cham., Carb. v., Caust., Dros., Hep., Iod , Ipec., Kali bi., Kali phos., Lach., Merc., Phos., Sel., Seneg., Spong., Tart. emet.; **chronic laryngitis:** Arg. met., Arg. nit., Carb. v., Caust., Kali bi., Kali iod., Hep., Lach., Mang., Phos., Tart. emet.

Œdema glottidis: Apis, Ars., Bell., Crotal., Lach., Merc., Sang.

Phthisis laryngea: Arg., Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cist., Dros., Dulc., Hep., Iod., Kali bi., Kali iod., Kreos., Lach., Led., Mang., Nitr. ac., Natr., Phos., Sel., Seneg., Sil., Spong., Sulph.

Cancer of larynx, polypi, vegetations: Lapis albus, Ars., Hydrast., Nitr. ac., Thuj., Sang

Ulceration of larynx: Arg. nitr., Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Crotal., Dros., Hep., Iod., Kali bi., Kali iod., Kreos., Mang., Merc. cor., Merc. biniod., Nitr. ac., Phos., Spong., Sulph.

Aconite.—Laryngitis with inflammatory fever; larynx sensitive to touch and to inspired air, as if denuded; voice husky, can scarcely speak, wants to cough, but cannot; inhalation difficult and noisy.

Æsculus hip.—Catarrhal laryngitis; larynx feels dry and sore; dry, short cough, < by swallowing and deep breathing; hoarseness; probably from hepatic troubles.

Agaricus.—Laryngo-phthisis; frequent tickling irritation in windpipe; short breath in walking, has to stand still to get his breath; frequent hemming and bringing up small, firm lumps of phlegm, without cough.

Antimonium crud.—**Laryngitis of singers**, voice gone, scarcely able to utter a single word, < from getting overheated, in a warm room, > after rest; violent spasms in larynx and pharynx, as if throat were filled with a plug, which gets alternately thicker or thinner, accompanied by a feeling of soreness; phthisis laryngea with dry cough.

Antimonium tart.—Painfulness of larynx to touch; great rattling in larynx, extending down to trachea, neither cough nor vomiting brings up the phlegm; catarrhal croup of adults.

Apis mell.—Œdematous swelling of the submucous cellular tissue of larynx; with painful, suffocative cough and great dyspnœa; salivation; laryngeal symptoms accompanying erysipelas, œdema of throat, glottis or larynx or suppression of eruptions; rapid, painful and spasmodic respiration, < by lying down and by warmth, > after loosening a small portion of mucus or when a small quantity of transparent, frothy or bloody mucus is expectorated. Often indicated where Bell. fails.

Argentum met.—Phthisis laryngea, with hectic fever, sweats easily on chest and abdomen; cough with easy expectoration of white, thick, starchlike mucus, without taste or smell; **cough excited by laughing** (Stann.).

Argentum nit.—**Chronic laryngitis of singers**; raising the voice causes cough; inflammation and swelling of the posterior wall and lining of the larynx, attended by a sensation of a clog in the vocal organs, with hoarseness and loss of voice; continual and vain efforts to swallow, with pain and soreness in deglutition; much hawking; considerable muco-purulent expectoration or titillation in larynx, with dry, spasmodic cough.

Arsenicum.—Burning pain in larynx, increased by deglutition, which is difficult, as if impeded by a lump at the root of the tongue; short, dry, hoarse cough in rapid paroxysms, mostly in daytime, less at night in warm bed; prostration from nausea and difficult swallowing; laryngeal membrane presents an anæmia stained with dirty-looking spots and marked by velvety projections; predicting ulceration; **cough absent or out of proportion to the progressive emaciation**; after extensive ulceration has taken place an acrid, sero-purulent discharge comes from the ulcers.

Arum triph.—Inflammation of larynx and pharynx; constant pain and internal swelling of throat; accumulation of mucus in trachea; voice hoarse, deep and weak or aphonia.

Aurum met.—Syphilitic ulcerations of nasal bones and of the laryngeal cartilages; voice nasal, husky, as if he had a cold; phlegm deep in larynx, not easily hawked up; cough for want of breath at night.

Belladonna.—(Atrop.); **acute laryngitis, vocal cords bright-red**; feeling of fulness and soreness in **dry larynx**, rendering deglutition painful and difficult; feeble, low voice or perfect aphonia, sometimes appearing sud-

denly; swollen tonsils; dry cough, often with spells of suffocation; aversion to all drinks; pain in larynx when talking; spasmodic constriction of throat.

Bromium.—Inflammatory cough, affecting larynx and trachea, with danger of **suffocation from accumulation of mucus in larynx** and no expectoration; husky, hoarse voice, cannot speak clearly; voice weak and soft, with raw, scraped feeling in throat; constriction in larynx which is painful to touch; scraping and rawness in larynx, provoking cough.

Calcarea carb.—**Chronic laryngitis**; great irritation of the air-tubes; dry, tormenting cough, chiefly at night, raising only after long and great efforts scanty, white, frothy, gluey, or dirty-looking putrid sputa; cold and chilliness; emaciation; gastro-intestinal catarrhs; rachitis; ulceration of larynx and lungs, especially in stone-cutters; necrosis of cartilages of the larynx.

Carbo an.—Cough, with greenish expectoration and pneumonia of right lung, degenerating into suppuration, while at the same time larynx is chronically inflamed.

Carbo veg.—Long-standing catarrhs of elderly people or in persons whose vitality is reduced to the lowest ebb by insufficient nourishment rather than by disease, with venous capillary dilatation of the pharyngo-laryngeal parts and prevailing torpor of all the functions (Phos.); ulcerative pain in larynx, with scraping and titillation; putrid sputa.

Causticum.—Laryngeal catarrh of singers; the laryngeal muscles refuse to act, cannot speak a loud word; worse morning and evening, with scraping in throat.

Cepa.—**Violent catarrhal laryngitis**; hoarse cough seems to split and tear the larynx, causing watering of the eyes; constant inclination to hack in order to relieve the tickling of larynx; oppressed feeling in middle of chest with sensation of weakness; spasmodic croupy cough, < on inspiring cool air and in the evening.

Chelidonium.—Pressure on larynx as if air could not pass through, as if swollen, more right side; sensation as if **larynx were pressed back upon œsophagus**, impeding deglutition.

Conium.—Dry spot in larynx, with crawling and almost constant irritation to cough; larynx sensitive to touch; dry, teasing cough; lisping voice; < at night, when lying down, greatly fatiguing.

Crotalus.—Laryngitis acuta from scalds, stings of insects, irritating vapors, < from contact, dry cold air; aphonia; nervous cough < on awaking from sleep

Drosera.—Constriction in larynx when talking; sensation as from a feather in larynx, causing cough; faulty approximation of the inferior vocal cords, with atony of constrictors; local congestion of these parts; often precursors of tuberculosis pulmonum.

Ferrum picric.—Chronic catarrhal laryngeal affections, much phlegm in throat in the morning when awaking, throat relaxed; hoarseness; voice failing after exerting it; hearing deficient, cracking in ears; constipation.

Guaiacum.—Violent and constant stitches in throat from larynx to left clavicle; violent spasmodic inflammation of air-passages, especially larynx, with violent palpitation of heart and fear of suffocation.

Gum benzoin.—Acute laryngitis from violent cold, much infiltration; loss of voice, cough with no sound; great soreness and rawness of larynx and trachea on attempting to talk or to cough, but not farther down.

Hepar.—Sensation as of a clot of mucus or of internal swelling, when swallowing; **stitches and pains extending from ear to ear** when swallowing,

or turning head; great hoarseness with rough barking cough; scanty, tenacious muco-purulent secretion, difficult to expectorate; aphonia with slight suffocative spasms, < mornings and within doors; hoarseness remains for some time; clergyman's sore throat; laryngeal catarrh grafted on a tubercular constitution.

Iodum.—**Laryngeal and tracheal ulceration**, with plastic exudation; chronic thickening of the ary-epiglottidean and inter-aritenoidal folds from proliferation of the connective tissue elements; voice altered, husky; dry, irritating cough, with dyspnœa; hemming and hawking; tightness and constriction about larynx and trachea, with soreness and hoarseness; < mornings.

Kali bichrom.—**Chronic laryngitis** (not scrofulous; Iod., scrofulous), with congestion, swelling of the tissues and increased secretion of a glutinous fluid, < mornings, when the tough mucus nearly strangles him; follicular laryngitis, with ropy and stringy discharge.

Kali iod.—Follicular inflammation; laryngeal irritation, dry cough; burning, tickling in throat; secondary or tertiary syphilis, with deposits in throat; green sputa, like soapsuds, laryngo-phthisis; œdema of larynx.

Kali mur.—Very fetid breath; loss of voice, hoarseness, with white and viscid expectoration.

Kali phos.—Cases coming too late under treatment, great weakness, pale, bluish face; speech slow, becoming inarticulate, nasal speech; creeping paralysis of any part; palsy of vocal cords.

Lachesis.—Œdematous form of laryngitis (Apis); hoarseness, rawness and dryness of larynx, which is sensitive to touch; feeling of lump in throat, with sensation of suffocation.

Manganum.—Laryngeal catarrh in weak, anæmic persons or in such as exhibit tubercular deposits in lungs; hoarse voice mornings, which gradually clears up after expulsion of lumps of hard and tenacious mucus; Eustachian deafness.

Mercurius.—Syphilitic laryngitis; parts much swollen, dark-colored, with much hawking and coughing up of a viscid, muco-purulent sputum, < mornings; larynx and epiglottis pain on swallowing food, < when depressing tongue; cutting in throat as from a knife.

Mercurius iod.—($\frac{1}{10}$ or material doses in syphilitic cases); laryngeal catarrh, parts much swollen; patches of inflammation livid and purple; thin, offensive discharge; hoarseness or aphonia; swelling of bronchial glands; profuse, yellow sputa.

Naja tripudians.—Aching in throat; intense rawness between larynx and top of sternum, < after coughing.

Nitric acid.—Chronic laryngeal cough, without expectoration; stinging, smarting sensation as if a small ulcer were there, generally felt on one side; long standing. short, dry cough, continuing all day, very troublesome when first lying down at night, but not waking the patient from sleep

Nux vomica.—Frequent cough, with burning and tickling in larynx; slight hoarseness. fever and chilliness, with frontal headache, especially mornings.

Paris quad. — Periodical, painless hoarseness; continuous hawking of mucus, and burning in the larynx, morning expectoration green and tenacious.

Phosphorus.—**Irritable weakness of vocal organs**; violent tickling in larynx when speaking; dry, spasmodic cough, with constriction of throat; night cough from titillation or stitches in larynx; chilliness with cough.

Rumex.—Hawking of mucus from larynx, with burning soreness;

voice hoarse, < evenings; tickling in throat; cough increased by pressure on larynx; frequent feeling as if she could not get another breath.

Sambucus.—Spasm of larynx frequently occurring during acute laryngitis, springing up in bed and struggling for breath.

Sanguinaria.—Acute œdematous laryngitis; dryness in throat, with soreness, swelling and redness; chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in larynx and expectoration of thick mucus; polypi of larynx and nasal fossæ; inspiration more difficult than expiration.

Selenium.—Tubercular laryngitis; raising of small lumps of blood and mucus; tendency to hoarseness; cervical glands swollen, hard, but not sore.

Senega.—Copious accumulation of mucus in the air-tubes.

Spongia.—Dry, irritating cough from burning tickling in larynx; swelling of submaxillary glands; swollen larynx almost protruding above the chin; difficult respiration as from a plug in throat; pains in larynx when touching it or turning neck, whistling or rattling in windpipe; great dryness of larynx, with short or barking cough and obstructed respiration, < at night, and especially after dry, cold wind, when Acon. fails; cough caused by eating sugar; **laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis**, especially during early stages.

Stannum.—**Laryngeal phthisis** with constant, short, irritating, hacking cough; dirty-looking walls and cords ulcerated or completely destroyed.

Stillingia.—Tickling in larynx with loose cough; sensation of lameness in cartilages of larynx and trachea, with sense of constriction; bruised, sore feeling in laryngeal cartilages; < from overexertion of voice.

Sulphur.—Arterial and venous vascular irritability; great impressionability of the skin and for diverse dyscrasiæ as an interpolating remedy; hoarseness, voice very deep or aphonia, < mornings.

LASSITUDE, or Debility from Bodily or Mental Exertions.

Asthenia. Principal remedies: 1, Ars., Carb. v., *Chin.*, Ipec., *Nux v.*, Phos., *Phos. ac.*, Staph., *Sulph.*, *Veratr.;* 2, Acon., Amm., Arn., Bar., Calc., Camph., Caust., Cocc., Fer., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Rhus, Sec., Sep., Sil.; 3, Anac., Arg. nit., Bar m., Cann., Canth., Cham., Con., Cupr., Dig., Dulc., Fluor ac., Hyosc., Kreos., Magn. mur., Mosch., Mur. ac., Petr., Plat., Stann., Zinc.

For **debility from great loss of fluids**, the chief remedy is: 1, *Chin.;* 2, Calc., *Carb. v.*, Cin., Lach., Nux v., *Phos. ac.*, Sulph., Veratr.; 3, Nitr. ac., Sulph. ac.

For **debility from sexual excesses**, but without onanism: 1, *Chin.;* 2, Calc., *Nux v.*, *Phos. ac.*, Sil., Staph., Sulph.; 3, Anac., Arn., Carb. v., Con., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Sep.

Calcarea.—Great debility, tremor of the legs, lassitude and headache after every coitus.

Staphisagria.—Asthmatic paroxysm, with hypochondria after coitus.

The consequences of **onanism** require: Nux v., followed by Sulph. and Calc.; should Phos. ac. and Staph. not suffice, *Carb v.*, Cin., Cocc., Con., *Natr. m.*, Nux m., *Phos.*, are also recommended. China is not indicated, as the disease is not caused by loss of fluids, but by nervous derangement. To eradicate **the tendency to this vice**, give: 1, Sulph., Calc.; 2, Chin., Cocc., Merc., Phos.; 3, Ant., Carb. v., Picric ac., Plat., Puls.

If worn out by **bodily exertions**: Acon., *Arn.*, *Ars.*, Bry., *Calc.*, Chin., Cocc., Coff., Merc., Rhus, Sil., *Veratr.;* by **frequent watching**: Carb. v.,

Cocc., Nux v., Puls.; excessive study: Bell., Calc., *Lach.*, *Nux v.*, Puls., Sulph.; sedentary habits: Nux v., Sulph.

For debility after **severe acute diseases**, give: 1, Chin., Hep., Sil., Psor., *Veratr.;* 2, Calc., Kalm., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Sulph. If the patient lost much blood by venesections: Chin., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac. For young people who grow too fast: Phos. ac. For debility of old people: Aur., *Bar.*, Chin., Con., Op.

For **hysterical and nervous debility**, see Hysteria.

LAUGHTER.

Spasmodic, hysteric. Principal remedies: 1, Aur., Calc., Con., *Ign.;* 2, Alum., Bell., Caust., Croc., Cupr., Phos., Zinc.; 3, Anac., Asa., Cic., Hyosc., Natr. m., Nux m., Plat., Stram., Veratr.

For **risus sardonicus**, frequently a dangerous symptom in severe cerebral affections, are proposed: Ran. scel., Zinc. ox.

LEAD, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Poisoning with large doses requires: 1, *sulphate of magnesia*, dissolved in water, as a drink; 2, sulphate of potash; 3, soap-water; 4, albumen; 5, milk; 6, mucilaginous drinks or injections.

The subsequent dynamic ailments require: Alumen, Alum., Bell., Nux v., Op., Plat. These remedies likewise remove the drug symptoms occasioned by lead.

Relief of the terrible colic may be given by applying first a towel wetted with almost ice-cold water over the whole surface of the abdomen, retain it there for three or four seconds, then replace it rapidly by a nearly burning dry napkin, sometimes such alternation relieves.

LEPROSY, ELEPHANTIASIS GRÆCORUM.

Anacard. orient., Calc., Carb., Comoclad., Helleb., Iod., Kali carb., Kali iod., Magn. m., Natr. m. **Ozanam** (Bibliothèque Francaise, Mars, 1877) recommends: Guano, Hura brasil., Hydroc. asiat., Ginoo cardia odorata, Indrajab, Calotropis gigantea.

Anacardium orient.—Numbness and feeling of pins and needles in affected parts, which are cold; patches of raised and hardened skin on face and arms; perfect anæsthesia of affected parts; weakness and prostration.

Alumina.—Copper-colored tubercles in face; leprous spots on lips; lips swollen, nose heavy; husky voice; hyperæsthesia; ulcers on planta pedis.

Arsenicum.—Yellow or white spots; tubercular swelling in the nose; burning ulcers at the ends of the fingers, at the toes, soles of feet, navel, cheek; raised-up tubercles; hyperæsthesia and anæsthesia alternating.

Calotropis gig.—Tubercular leprosy; lassitude, indisposition to move; loss of energy; apathy and obstruction of the capillaries; intolerable itching over whole body.

Carica papaya.—Tubercular leprosy.

Colocynthis.—Desquamation of the whole epidermis; abscess of axilla.

Comocladia.—Skin white and covered with shiny scales, cracked and discharging sanious fluid.

Graphites.—Leprous spots, coppery, annular, raised on the face, ears, buttocks, legs and feet; ulcers on toes, obduration of nose, crusts in nostrils.

Hydrocotyle Asiat.—Audouin proved its value in leprosy.

Lachesis.—Spots yellow, red, green, lead- and copper-colored, pale, livid; hard and pale swelling; ulcers surrounded by nodes and vesicles; the muscles fall off in shreds from the bone.

Madaru alb. (Indigo orient.)—The whole surface of the skin becomes leprous; livid and gangrenous tubercles; thickening of the whole skin. (Nunez).

Natrum carb.—Spots and tubercles all over the face, arms, thighs, legs, which ulcerate; ulcers in nostrils and on the heels.

Petroleum.—Tubercles in face; herpetic and tuberculous spots on the body; ulcers of fingers, tibia; hoarseness, suffocating cough, numbness of extremities.

Piper meth.—Skin covered with large scales, which fall off and leave lasting white spots which ulcerate, especially on hands and feet; lumps on forehead and face, threatening to turn into abscesses.

Phosphorus.—Later stages of the disease; brown spots on an even base; tubercles on the trunk, buttocks; thick patches on face and arms; discolored borders around the white spots; tension in the fingers, and dulness towards the end.

Sepia.—Swelling of forehead, around temples; face thick, covered with tubercles; leonine face, pendant ears; eyes red, dull, weeping; purulent discharge from nose; tubercles and spots all over the body; gnawing ulcers on fingers and toes; excoriation at the tip of tongue; discharge from the swollen ears; nose and lower lip swollen; red herpetic spots at the elbow and hip; herpetic sores; white spots and ulcers on the articulations of the fingers. Coppery tubercular spots all over the body, especially on the buttocks, armpits; tubercles on the face, trunk, buttocks, prepuce; unhealthy nails.

Silicea.—Induration of nose, with ulceration and discharge; palsied hands: white spots on cheeks; coppery spots and hard tubercles on testicles and buttocks; ulcers at tips of fingers; shortening of hamstrings.

Sulphur.—The usual antipsoric indications.

Compare also: Bar. carb., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Kali carb., Magn. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Veronica quinquefolia, Moogra odorata, Zinc.

LEUCÆMIA.

Leucocythæmia (the ancient cycosis): Ars., *Picric ac.*, when there is no organic change: *Thuj.*, when there is a gonorrhœal anamnesis, leucæmia medullaris: *Natr. m.* and *sulph.*, *Aranea diad.*, *Nux*, Kali phos., *Ipec.*, for the splenic and lymphatic form; *Natr. phos.*, scrofulosis, glandular swellings, helminthiasis.

Cigliano recommends for infantile leucæmia:

Aconite—Initial stage, high fever, continued or remittent, slight bronchitis; digestive troubles; pale face.

Arsenicum.—Deathly pallor of face, petechiæ scanty or abundant; voracious appetite; obstinate diarrhœa, even melæna; bronchitis, with dyspnœa; excessive irritability; insomnia (Rhus), prostration; œdema of extremities, ascites (Calc.); tensive, pressive pain in spleen, with induration and enlargement.

Calcarea ars.—**Albuminuria**; pale and suffering face, which is swollen, especially about eyes; dry tongue; no appetite; great thirst, but drinking causes bellyache and diarrhœa: **torpid condition of mind and body**, food lies undigested in stomach; sensation of fulness between short ribs; feels weary

and drowsy; stool, with ascarides and itching at anus; faintness and cold hands, followed by a stool, without relief; feeling as if he would suffocate, with palpitations, causing restless sleep. Scrofulous, tuberculous diseases, with albuminuria.

Calcarea carb.—Remittent fever, with sweat on head only (Sil.); tardy ossification of fontanelles; difficult dentition; anorexia or appetite for earth; laborious digestion, often with vomiting; lienteria, with or without mucosities; swelling of cervical and inguinal glands; hard tumors in spleen with leucæmic blood and appearance of petechiæ.

Calcarea phos.—**Peevish and fretful children,** < from change of weather; headache of school-children, especially girls; head feels and is cold to touch; fontanelles remain open too long, or close and reopen; excoriating discharge from ears; ears and tip of nose cold; earthy complexion, full of pimples; slow dentition; too rapid decay of teeth; unusual hunger; infants want to nurse all the time; stitches in hepatic region or in spleen, < when taking a deep breath, > from passing flatus up or down; offensive diarrhœa; enuresis, with general debility; incipient phthisis in anæmic persons; rheumatism, getting well in warm weather and returning in fall.

Sulphur.—Slow but moderate fever; matutinal apyrexia with or without sweat; anorexia; greenish or yellowish diarrhœa; insomnia; marked tumefaction of spleen; leucæmic blood.

In **adults**, we may think of:

Acetic acid.—Low-spirited; weak and weary limbs: great thirst in dropsy; diarrhœa, with œdema of legs and feet; skin pale, waxen; sour belching; hurried and laborious breathing; hectic fever, with cough; dyspnœa, night-sweats; œdema and emaciation; hæmorrhage from nose, lungs, stomach, bowels, uterus; general anasarca and dropsy of abdomen and legs, with great thirst.

Carbo veg.—Face pale, waxy, or face marbled with a fine network of capillaries; **acne in face of young people**; foul taste and offensive odor from mouth; inordinate appetite and thirst, with aversion to meat and fat, milk causes flatulence or even the plainest food disagrees; constant dull, heavy feeling in liver; pressing, pinching in region of spleen, flatulency, feces escape with flatus: anuria, threatening cardiac paralysis; bronchial catarrhs; lassitude, heaviness and numbness in extremities.

China.—Dislike to mental and physical exertion; nervous irritability, with fainting, loss of vision, ringing in ears; intense throbbing headache; periodical neuralgia: loss of appetite in foggy weather, at other times voracious hunger; slow digestion, food remains long in stomach; pain in hepatic region, as from ulceration; swollen, hard liver; enlarged spleen; aching, stitching pain in spleen when walking slowly, pain extends in direction of long axis of spleen; asthma, < fall and wet weather; oppression of chest from fulness of stomach: pain in limbs < from slightest touch and gradually increasing; pain in every joint, bones and periosteum as if strained, with lameness and weakness of affected parts; muscular relaxation; dropsy from liver and spleen diseases.

Chininum sulph.—Tenderness and pain in vertebræ, especially in dorsal region; pain and tension at stomach; highly lateritious state of urine which on cooling deposits urates and purpurate of ammonia.

Crotalus.—Sudden and great prostration of vital forces; general excessive adynamia; **idiopathic pernicious anæmia** from mental shock or in constitutions broken down by gonorrhœa, syphilis, alcohol, etc.; petechiæ; hæmorrhagic tendency.

Diadema aranea.—**Leucæmia medullaris**; violent, dull, burrowing

pains, especially in humerus and forearm, tibia and os calcis, < in the morning in bed and periodically returning during the day; general malaise, tired sensation; papular eruption on skin, here and there; restless sleep, with frequent waking and sensation of swelling and heaviness in upper extremities; **chills prevail during febrile attacks**; headache, with burning in eyes and heat in face; abdominal ailments; menses too early, too copious and too long (Calc. carb.); nervous palpitations; hæmoptoë.

Ipecacuanha.—(Grauvogl gives Nux v. night and morning and Ipec. during the day); vertigo when walking or turning; pale face, eyes sunken, with blue borders; aversion to food and drink; empty belching, nausea and vomiting; pain in left hypochondrium; yellow, painless, fermented stools; pulse large, soft, accelerated, but weak; cold hands and feet; oversensitive to heat and cold, < in warm, moist wind; catarrh; asthma; pains as if all the bones were being torn to pieces, with vomiting and pain in bowels.

Kali mur.—Dyspepsia with a whitish-gray tongue, sick feeling after taking fat, pain and heavy feeling on right side under shoulder; indigestion, with vomiting of white opaque mucus; pain in stomach, with constipation, vomiting of thick, white phlegm or dark, clotted, viscid blood; torpor of liver, pale-yellow stools, constipation, and furred tongue; pin-worms; menses late or suppressed; bronchial asthma; chronic rheumatism and swelling, pains felt only during motion or increased by it; sycosis.

Kali phos.—**Brain-fag from overwork**; **crossness and ill-temper in children**; vertigo from nervous exhaustion and weakness; asthenia; pale, sickly and sallow features; gone sensations in pit of stomach; splenic troubles; flatulence with distress about heart or left side of stomach; foul, putrid diarrhœa; enuresis in larger children; amenorrhœa with depression of spirits, lassitude and general debility; asthma from least food; faint spells from weakness of heart; rachitis; **leucæmia lienalis, typhus** (more than typhoid); putrid states.

Natrum mur.—**Splenic and lymphatic leucæmia**; hypochondriasis and weariness; bursting headache, caused by getting wet; liability to take cold in the head, < in open air; loss of smell and taste; secretion of clear mucus from nose in catarrh; yellow, pale, livid, swollen face; skin of face shining, as if greasy; alopecia; teeth sensitive to air and touch; gums sensitive to warm and cold things; excessive hunger with weak body and depressed mind; bad effects from acid food, bread, fat and wine; stitches and pressure in the region of the swollen spleen; stitches in liver; abdomen bloated; alternate constipation and papascent diarrhœa; fluttering of heart with a weak, faint feeling, < lying down (Psor. > lying down); sensation of lameness and of a sprain in shoulder-joint and hip; limbs feel weak and bruised; periodicity.

Natrum sulph.—**Splenic and lymphatic leucæmia**; **sycosis**; depression of mind and irritability; vertigo after dinner (from the swollen spleen); pressure in forehead, < after meals; hot feeling on the top of head; scalp sensitive, hair is painful on combing it; weak eyes; large blisterlike granulations; ozæna sycotica; pale, wan face; slimy-coated tongue with an unpleasant taste; burning in gums, mouth, palate; inappetency and great desire for ice or ice-cold water; pain in left hypochondrium or above false ribs; pain as of a weight going through from abdomen to back; diarrhœa, < in wet weather, in cold evening air; knotty, wartlike eruptions on anus and between thighs; fluor albus with hoarseness; great dyspnœa, desire to take deep breath during damp, cloudy weather; swelling of ribs near the sternum; sycotic pneumonia, inexpressible agony, slowly coagulating

blood; piercing pains in extremities, < from uncovering, wet weather, damp place, cold open air; prostration and exhaustion.

Nux vomica.—Hypochondriasis, stupefaction; congestion to head, and red, bloated face; scalp sensitive to touch and to wind, > from being warmly covered; gastrosis.

Picric acid.—**Perversion of nutrition**; great chilliness, followed by cold, clammy sweat; **lack of will-power to undertake anything** (Sil., the reverse); dull, heavy pains in head and neck, very hungry or no appetite, but thirst for very cold water, oppressive feeling in epigastrium; can get the breath only half way down; weakness and heaviness in limbs, especially left, legs feel as if made of lead; the least exertion exhausts; cold, clammy sweat on hands and feet, in daytime.

Thuja.—**Leucæmia medullaris.** Headache < from sexual excesses; scalp sensitive to touch or pressure of pillow, > when rubbed; watery, purulent otorrhœa, smelling like putrid meat; ozæna sycotica (Kali bi.); face red and hot, netted with veins; roots of teeth decay; craving alternates with anorexia; rancid eructations; indurations of stomach; stitches in hypochondria; short-breathed from fulness and constriction in hypochondria and upper abdomen; bone diseases; sensation of numbness in intestinal parts; œdema around joints; emaciation or swelling of diseased parts (hyperplasia, atrophy, fatty degeneration).

LEUCORRHŒA, FLUOR ALBUS.

Aconite.—Leucorrhœa, with sensation of heat, fulness and tension in internal parts; continual tingling, not disagreeable, but forcing her to scratch; burning on urinating; discharge copious, tenacious, yellow; abdomen exceedingly sensitive.

Æsculus hip.—Leucorrhœa, with lameness in back, across the sacro-iliac articulations, and great fatigue from walking; discharge thick, dark-yellow, corroding, < after menses.

Agnus cast.—Transparent leucorrhœal discharge passes imperceptibly from the very relaxed parts, not copious, but spotting her linen yellow; suppressed menses.

Aletris far.—Leucorrhœa from loss of fluids or defective nutrition; debility from protracted illness; **uterine atony, with heavy, dragging pains about hips**; great disposition to miscarriage or early abortion; prolapsus from weakness.

Aloe.—Leucorrhœa of bloody mucus, preceded by colic; prolapsus uteri with laborlike pains extending down legs.

Alumina. — Profuse, yellow, corroding discharge, before and after menses; acrid, excoriating, transparent, midway between the menstrual periods; burning in pudenda, soreness in vulva and rectum, rendering walking difficult; abundant discharge of transparent mucus **flowing only in daytime**, with great weakness and sensation as if everything would fall through vagina, and **running down in large quantities to the feet**; leucorrhœa > by cold washes; pain in back as if a hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ; vertigo, constipation from loss of power in lower abdomen, flat taste and dry throat; adapted to chlorotic women with morbid appetites and excessive sexual excitement.

Ambra.—**Leucorrhœa only at night**, of bluish-white mucus, stitches in vagina before the discharge, or mucous leucorrhœa, increasing from day to day, with soreness, itching and swelling of labia.

Ammonium carb.—Acrid leucorrhœa, with sensation of excoriation

and ulceration in vulva; profuse, watery, burning, from uterus with violent tearing in abdomen and acrid, profuse from the vagina; irritation of clitoris; menses premature, abundant, blackish, often in clots, preceded by pale face, pain in abdomen and small of back; want of appetite, poor, unrefreshing sleep; headache after walking in fresh air; sleepy by day, sleepless at night; adapted to sickly, delicate, weak women.

Ammonium mur.—Albuminous discharge like the white of an egg, preceded by pinching pains around the umbilicus; brown slimy discharge after menses, painless or preceded by pinching pains about navel; violent pain in small of back, especially at night; coldness between shoulders; abdomen distended, with flatulency; constipation, stools hard, crumbling; **leucorrhœa follows every urination.**

Antimonium crud.—Discharge of acrid water from vagina, which causes smarting down thighs; gastro-intestinal and hæmorrhoidal affections.

Antimonium tart.—**Chronic cervicitis, cervix much enlarged,** with superficial erosion about os; discharge of watery blood, < when sitting, comes in paroxysms; sensation as if a heavy weight were tugging at coccyx; itching of pudenda.

Apis.—Acrid, profuse, green or yellowish discharge; large and painful swelling of labia with heat and stinging pains; frequent and painful micturition; dull heavy pain in left renal region; diseases of womb, ovaries and vagina, irregular menses.

Aralia rac.—Acrid, foul-smelling discharge and pressing-down pains in uterus; feeble state of nervous system; great debility; chronic uterine catarrhs.

Argentum nit.—Discharge mucous, bloody, corroding, yellow, profuse; prolapsus with ulceration of os or cervix; menses irregular; **coition painful, followed by bleeding from vagina.**

Arsenicum.—**Chronic endometritis with menorrhagia or endocervicitis** in weak women with thin discharge and burning pains; profuse, yellow, thick discharge, corroding; pressive, burning, lancinating pains in ovary, extending into thighs, < from motion and stooping.

Arsenicum iod.—Very acrid and corrosive discharge, mostly watery, not always fetid; the mucous membrane, from or over which it flows, red, painful and sometimes swollen; ulcers on os uteri, menses too frequent and too copious.

Aurum.—Syphilitic or scrofulous leucorrhœa, discharge profuse, yellow, corroding or thick, white with prolapsus uteri, greatly aggravated by walking; turbid urine, with deep mucous sediment; nervous weakness and despair.

Asafœtida.—Discharge profuse, greenish, thin and offensive; labor-like pains in uterine region, with cutting and bearing down, < riding in carriage, uterine ulcer, sensitive and painful, with offensive discharge.

Badiaga.—Leucorrhœa < at night, with sense of enlargement and fulness of head.

Baryta carb.—**Leucorrhœa immediately before menses**; bloody, mucous discharge, with anxious palpitation of heart, pains in back, uneasiness and weakness even unto fainting; chlorosis and amenia of scrofulous girls.

Belladonna.—Acute endometritis, cervix sensitive, swollen, reddened; bearing-down pains and colicky sensations with leucorrhœa, as if everything would be forced through vulva; **leucorrhœa most copious in the morning**; pressing and urging towards genitals, < sitting bent and walking, > by standing and sitting erect, can bear neither touch nor least jar.

Berberis.—Menses too early; chilliness; violent pains in sacrum and

loins, down thighs and calves of legs; pains all over body, emanating from lumbar region; vagina sensitive, hot and dry; albuminous leucorrhœa before menses (Bad., Calc. carb.), with **intense burning after urination** and soreness along the whole urethra; acrid leucorrhœa producing great prostration and faintness; melancholy.

Borax.—Leucorrhœa just **midway between the menstrual terms**; albuminous white discharge, like the white of eggs, or starch, with sensation as if warm water were escaping, perfectly bland and painless; great general nervousness; stinging and distended feeling in clitoris; menses too early and too profuse, with pain extending from stomach to small of back; sterility.

Bovista.—**Leucorrhœa a few days before or a few days after monthly**; thick, viscid, albuminous discharge, especially when walking, dropping out in a coagulated mass or clot; leucorrhœa yellowish-green, acrid, corrosive, leaving green stains upon linen; soreness of pudenda and thighs from the excoriating discharge; sensation as if the head were swelling up to a great size; **tettery persons.**

Calcarea carb.—Leucorrhœa of **infants and before puberty**; before and after menses; milky, with burning and itching of vulva; cervical leucorrhœa, discharge albuminous, attended with great lassitude and debility; sinking and trembling at the stomach; sharp stitches and burning in cervix; increased discharge after excitement; aching in vagina and itching in pudendum; much mucus between labia and thighs, with biting pains; voluptuous sensation in genital organs of women with too copious and oft-recurring menstruation; worse by day, when urinating, after exercise; chlorosis.

Calcarea phos.—Leucorrhœa **after menses**, as the flow diminishes the leucorrhœa increases, looking like white of eggs, < mornings and after rising, of a sweetish odor; great feeling of weakness in sexual organs, < after stool and urination; great general lassitude and debility; emaciation, especially in school-girls; acne, full of yellow pus; useful for young women who were crossed in love; nymphomania.

Cannabis sat.—**Infantile leucorrhœa**, orifice of urethra closed by mucus; gonorrhœal leucorrhœa, cutting between labia during micturition, swelling of vagina, urine voided in a spray.

Cantharis.—Bloody discharge after urinating; frequent urging to urinate, with cutting and burning; severe headache, deeply seated in the brain, so depressing that it causes her to frown; pernicious consequences of masturbation; pruritus vaginæ; leucorrhœa acrid and burning during micturition, and when it is not occasioned by some more deep-seated disturbance of the organism, particularly in females with intense sexual desire; pressing towards the genital organs; gonorrhœa.

Carbo an.—Scrofulous leucorrhœa; burning and acrid leucorrhœa; **induration of the neck of the uterus**; watery leucorrhœa when walking or standing, stains linen yellow, offensive, causes weak feeling in stomach.

Carbo veg.—Great foulness of all secretions; morning leucorrhœa, discharges very acrid, excoriating the parts, with itching at the perineum; pruritus of genitals and anus; flatulency; aphthæ of the vulva, with much itching, heat and redness; leucorrhœa thin and profuse in the **morning when rising**; leucorrhœa after micturition; milky leucorrhœa, excoriating the parts; bloody mucus from the vagina; soreness and rawness in the pudenda during the leucorrhœa.

Carbolic acid.—Copious discharge of fetid, greenish, acrid matter from the vagina, with uterine catarrh; dragging sensation across the loins and

through the pelvis; frequent desire to urinate, with burning pain in the urethra; excoriating discharge, worse after the profuse menses.

Caulophyllum.—Menses suppressed from nervous causes in young girls or in nervous, debilitated women with relaxed, flabby uterus or displaced and passively congested uterus, especially after miscarriage; profuse **leucorrhœa of little girls,** weakening them greatly, mucous or albuminous, from atony of vagina, with heaviness of upper eyelids, has to lift them up with the fingers; moth spots on forehead.

Causticum.—Profuse leucorrhœa, flows like menses and has same odor; only at night or < then; with scanty menses; ropy, clear discharge; weakening; acrid, causing itching and biting, with soreness in vulva and between legs; acridity during and after urinating, which bites like salt in pudenda; menses too early and too abundant, after its cessation a little blood is passed from time to time for many days, which smells badly.

Ceanothus.—Yellow leucorrhœa with pain under short ribs on left side; too copious menses; spleen affections.

Cedron.—Leucorrhœa regularly every month, five or six days previous to menses, with pain in uterus and swelling of vulva; **leucorrhœa instead of menses.**

Chamomilla.—Burning in the vagina, as if excoriated; yellow, corrosive leucorrhœa; acrid, watery leucorrhœa after dinner; pressure towards the uterus, like labor-pains, with frequent desire to urinate; nervous irritability and hysterical spasms.

China or Cinchona.—Great debility, attended with a certain amount of irritability; leucorrhœa instead of or preceding the menses, with pressing pains in the groin; discharge of clots, or of bloody, foul-smelling, purulent matter, with contractions in the inner parts; a melancholy feeling about the heart and a desire to take a deep breath. Painless indurations in the neck of the uterus.

Cimicifuga.—**Endocervicitis in nervous, neurasthenic and hyperæsthetic** women; marked sensitiveness of pelvic organs, cervical and vaginal leucorrhœa with sensation of weight in uterus; uterine inertia; prolapsus uteri from deficient innervation; ovarian neuralgia; pain on vertex, over and in eyes.

Cocculus.—Leucorrhœa like serum, mixed with a purulent, ichorous fluid; **discharge like the washings of meat,** bloody, gushing out on bending or squatting down, with frequent urging during urination; constant leucorrhœa, though menses become more and more scanty, till they finally disappear; tearing pains in limbs, especially after eating or drinking anything cold; general sense of prostration, as if it were impossible to make any exertion; feels too weak to talk aloud; pains in back, as if menses would come on.

Coffea.—Profuse discharge of mucus and sometimes of blood from genital organs, **with itching and excitement of the parts;** hyperæsthesia of parts, she cannot bear to have them touched; < while urinating.

Conium.—One of our best remedies in indurations, especially of scrofulous nature or from injuries; leucorrhœa of white, acrid mucus, causing a burning or smarting sensation; violent itching of vulva, followed by pressing down of the uterus; prolapsus uteri, complicated with induration, ulceration and profuse leucorrhœa; rigidity of the os uteri; stinging pains in the neck of the uterus, with indurations and scirrhosities; acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; intermitting urination, constipation; brownish blood instead of menses; bloody mucus instead of the leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa, with weakness and lameness in the small of the

back previous to the discharge, with subsequent lassitude. **Leucorrhœa during pregnancy.**

Crocus.—Leucorrhœa with paroxysms of acute stitches from pudenda to right thigh, as if a knife were suddenly thrust into those parts every now and then, gradually penetrating the parts and increasing the pain.

Copaiva balsam.—Leucorrhœa arising from gonorrhœa; yellow purulent gonorrhœa; hæmaturia.

Cubeba.—Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow, greenish, very acrid, and of a very offensive odor; erythema at the inner surface of the thighs and pruritus of the vulva, with an intense desire for coition; small burning pimples, ulcers like aphthæ and condylomata upon the vulva; fissured and bleeding excrescences upon the os tincæ; womb swollen and painful, as if from a tumor; menses too soon, often preceded and followed by leucorrhœa, or in small quantity, and consisting mostly of leucorrhœa.

Curare.—Scanty, thick, purulent, foul-smelling leucorrhœa in clots; ulcerations in the os uteri, smarting in the vulva and thighs, shooting and digging pains in the womb.

Cyclamen.—Leucorrhœa in blonde, leucophlegmatic subjects, with retarded or scanty menstruation; chlorosis and anæmia, fits of fainting and constant chilliness of the whole body.

Daphne mezereum.—Leucorrhœa resembling albumen, malignant, chronic; discharge of mucus from the vagina; menses too early and protracted; prolapsus ani; constipation.

Dulcamara.—As this remedy is especially adapted to all catarrhal ailments in damp, cold weather, it may also find a place in acute catarrh of the sexual organs from such a cause.

Erigeron Canad.—Profuse uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa, with spasmodic pains and irritation of bladder and rectum, usually scanty menses; chronic uterine leucorrhœa; urination painful or suppressed.

Eucalyptus. — Profuse, catarrhal, yellow discharge from enlarged, swollen, cervical papillæ; corroding, irritating leucorrhœa, urethral irritation and sensitiveness, urethral carunculæ; acute catarrh of all mucous surfaces.

Eupatorium purp.—Uterine leucorrhœa caused by exhaustion of uterus and chronic metritis, quite abundant, leaving no stain upon linen; **external genital organs feel as if they were wet,** only a delusion; urinary complications.

Ferrum.—Leucorrhœa like watery milk, smarting and corroding when first appearing, not afterwards; dragging pains in loins, pelvis and thighs. Leucorrhœa mild and milky, or acrid and sharp, with soreness; mucous discharge in place of menses; **watery menses in women who flush easily,** with dyspnœa and beating of heart, weary and tired with desire to lie down; pruritus vulvæ; painful or insensible during coitus. Hysteria and chlorosis.

Ferrum iod.—Leucorrhœa like boiled starch; discharge stringy during defecation; itching and soreness of vulva and vagina; parts much swollen; retroversion of uterus.

Gelsemium.—Sensation of heaviness in the uterine region, with increase of the white leucorrhœal discharge; nervousness, especially adapted to nervous, excitable, hysterical females, to ailments from masturbation, with great depression of spirits and excessive languor; feeling of fulness in the hyposgastrium, and aching across the sacrum.

Graphites. —**Induration and congestion of cervix**; wart-shaped excrescences on cervix; great weight and lancinating pains in lower part of

abdomen and uterus; very profuse leucorrhœa, often excoriating, of very thin, white mucus, with weakness of back, occurring in gushes day and night; abdomen distended; menses delayed, scanty and pale; watery leucorrhœa, with soreness of labia or with rash on labia, < early in the morning when rising from bed.

Guaco.—(Dr. Fornias.) Copious, corrosive, putrid leucorrhœa, very debilitating, sensation as if **fire were running out of her parts** and that the insides of thighs were tanned and her linen stained yellow; terrible itching and smarting, < at night.

Hamamelis.—Leucorrhœa with much relaxation of the vaginal walls, profuse fluor albus, constituting a drain on the system as severe as a bleeding; passive hæmorrhages. Suits blondes with leucophlegmatic temperament, who sleep late in the morning, are depressed in mind, irritable and languid after waking, and who at each menstrual period pass into a state resembling stupor.

Helonias.—Feeble women with prolapsus or other displacements; abundant watery leucorrhœa, cervix ulcerated or raw from erosion; **old chronic cases without congestion**; leucorrhœa of bad odor, every little exertion tends to produce a flow of blood; sensation of soreness and weight in the womb; feels heavy, drowsy and sluggish, deep, undefined mental and physical depression from atony and anæmia; melancholia; glands affected; amenia with albuminuria; intense pruritus, heat and swelling, with exfoliation of epidermis.

Hepar.—Leucorrhœa, with smarting of genital organs; **pruritus during menses**; uterine ulcers, with bloody suppuration, smelling like old cheese; edge of ulcer sensitive, often a pulsating sensation in ulcer, much itching or little pimples around ulcer.

Hydrastis.—Tenacious, viscid, thick, yellow leucorrhœa, either vaginal or uterine, the **discharge hanging from os in long, viscid strings**; profuse debilitating albuminous leucorrhœa, accompanied with great sexual nisus and severe pruritus, immediately after menstruation; leucorrhœa complicated with hepatic derangement and constipation; tenacious discharge, with prostration at the epigastrium and violent, continued palpitation of heart; engorgement and superficial ulceration of cervix and vagina with tenacious discharge; pruritus vulvæ, hæmorrhoids.

Iodum.—Corroding leucorrhœa; she is easily exhausted and put out of breath, especially on ascending; corrosive discharge in thin, delicate women, between menses, who suffer from chronic congestion or inflammation of uterus and ovaries (right side); induration of womb; carcinoma of cervix.

Kali ars.—Copious, thin, brown, horribly offensive, acrid leucorrhœa; flying pains in uterus; great weakness; walking causes perspiration; melancholy and jealousy.

Kali bichrom.—Yellow, tough, ropy discharge, can be drawn out in long strings (Hydrast.); yellow, stiff leucorrhœa with severe pains and weakness across small of back, and dull, heavy pain in epigastrium; accumulation of thick, tenacious mucus about sexual organs; soreness and rawness in vagina; prolapsus uteri during hot weather; itching at vulva; weakness of digestion; habitual constipation; subinvolution of uterus; especially adapted to fat, light-haired women.

Kali carb.—Yellowish discharge with itching and burning in vulva; acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; mucous leucorrhœa; pain in small of back as if it would break; sharp, cutting pains across lumbar region, extending into extremities; **menses have a pungent odor and are very acrid,** excoriat-

ing thighs, with great backache and sticking pains in abdomen; feels better when warmly covered up; dry, hacking cough; obstinate sweating, with fever and chilliness; chronic metritis. Anæmia in fat, flabby old women.

Kali ferrocyanat.—Leucorrhœa-like pus, yellowish, creamlike, profuse, not irritating; sensitiveness of lower part of abdomen to pressure; uterus very tender to touch of finger; retarded menses.

Kali iod.—Leucorrhœa thin, acrid, corrosive, with itching of vulva and biting in pudendum; discharge milky-white or like the washings of meat; yellow or green leucorrhœa of a putrid smell; discharge of mucus from vagina; from least cold, violent, acrid coryza; diarrhœa with pain in sacrum; scrofula; secondary syphilis; chronic rheumatism; all symptoms < by rest, > by motion.

Kreosotum.—Leucorrhœa, like menses, inclined to be intermittent, **discharge nearly ceases, when, without cause, it reappears as bad as ever**; discharge bland or acrid; before and after menses, especially when standing, hardly any when sitting or lying down; discharge of blood and mucus in the morning when getting up; acrid, yellowish-white leucorrhœa, with great itching at vulva; milky leucorrhœa, acrid leucorrhœa, leaving yellow spots on linen and stiffening it like starch, flesh-colored discharge, having a foul smell; **yellow, offensive and acrid discharge** with itching, biting, smarting and burning in pudendum, between labia and thighs; stitches in vagina from above downward, causing her to start; frequent urging to urinate, preceded by a white discharge from vagina, which colors her clothes yellow; ineffectual urging to urinate, and when accomplished is accompanied by chilliness and milky leucorrhœa; great debility, every little exertion throws her into a profuse sweat; white, **painless leucorrhœa, smelling like fresh green corn,** flowing like the menses, with pain in back and flushes of heat in face; especially adapted to a cachectic state during and after climaxis or to blonde, overgrown girls of a sad, irritable disposition.

Lac caninum.—Leucorrhœa **all day, but none at night,** < standing or walking; discharge whitish and watery; < about menstrual period; pains in small of back; yellow and not excoriating discharge lasting many days in succession.

Lachesis.—Copious, smarting, slimy, **stiffening leucorrhœa, staining the linen greenish,** with tendency to faint or to an hysterical attack **just before menses set in**; leucorrhœa with redness and swelling of external parts; smarting at vulva; leucorrhœa with irregular and insufficient menses, during climaxis; cannot bear any pressure, not even her clothing, upon uterine region; great prostration, especially after lifting or exercising; chilliness at night, flushes of heat in daytime; feels unhappy on awaking in the morning; uterine congestion with prolapsus uteri; abrasion of the os, cervix very sensitive to touch, bleeds easily; soreness of whole abdomen.

Lilium tigr.—Abundant, excoriating leucorrhœa, thin, brownish, bright-yellow, staining linen brown, excoriating the whole perineum; leucorrhœa with severe bearing down in uterine region, < **afternoon till midnight, then** > **till next afternoon,** when same symptoms return, > by sitting or lying down or by pressing with hands upon vulva; tenderness in hypogastric region; profuse, acrid leucorrhœa after cessation of menstrual flow. Displacements of all kinds, especially flexions and prolapsus from the lax, weak condition of all tissues; **scanty, thick, dark and offensive menses flow only when she is moving about**; cardiac complications; great depression of spirits; sensation of hurry, with inability to do anything.

Lycopodium.—Profuse leucorrhœa in starts and at intervals, preceded by sharp cutting pains in hypogastrium; milky, blood-red or rose-colored

discharge, < just before the full of the moon; corroding leucorrhœa with cutting pain across abdomen from right to left and jerking of lower extremities; discharge of flatus from vagina; fermentation in abdomen.

Magnesia carb.—Leucorrhœa after menses, thin and scanty, with pinching around umbilicus; acrid mucous discharge, preceded by colic, in the morning, walking or sitting; itching of pudendum; delaying menses; < at night, while at rest, compelling her to get up and walk about.

Magnesia mur.—Hysterical, abdominal and uterine cramps, extending into thighs and followed by leucorrhœa; sleeplessness; frequent fainting fits, starting from stomach; **after every constipated stool profuse discharge of thick mucus**; leucorrhœa in the morning, after urinating, from severe exercise; leucorrhœa, two weeks after menses, lasting a few days; mucous discharge at intervals, followed by escape of blood; profuse discharge of a watery thick mucus from vagina; pain as from a bruise in the small of back and both hips; whole body feels painful, as if bruised.

Magnesia sulph.—Burning leucorrhœa, especially during motion; profuse, thick leucorrhœa, like the menses, with bruised pain in small of back and thighs.

Mercurius sol.—Leucorrhœa most troublesome at night, with itching, burning, smarting and soreness; strong odor of urine, scorbutic gums, enlarged tonsils; leucorrhœa of a purulent character, with superficial ulceration of the external and internal parts, with heat, tenderness and pain; thick, white sediment in the urine, as if flour had been stirred in the urine and allowed to settle; pimples or tubercles on the labia; prolapsus vaginæ; purulent, corrosive, green leucorrhœa; discharge of flocks, pus and mucus from the vagina, of the size of hazelnuts. (Merc. iod., yellow, especially with children.)

Mercurius cor.—Primary phagedenic syphilitic ulcers, with profuse and bad suppuration; pale-yellow leucorrhœa of a disgustingly sweetish smell; aching pain, succeeded by pressing or touching the os uteri during an embrace; scanty red urine, which is passed with difficulty.

Mezereum.—Terrible irritation of vagina; chronic corroding leucorrhœa, like white of egg; blennorrhœa urethræ with violent itching and burning when urinating; uterine ulcers, with smarting, prickling, burning sensation, albuminous discharge, sometimes tinged with blood from vagina, menses too frequent and too profuse or too scanty, with leucorrhœa and prosopalgia.

Millefolium.—Leucorrhœa of children from atony of vaginal mucous membrane.

Murex purp.—Watery, greenish, or thick bloody leucorrhœa, **only in daytime**; bloody leucorrhœa during stool, greenish excoriating discharge; great lassitude; weak, gone feeling in stomach; soreness in cervix, as if something were pressing on a sore spot in cervix; lancinating pains in cervix, shooting upward into thorax; feeling of heaviness and enlargement in labia and vagina; **violent sexual excitement**, produced by the least contact of the parts; pain in loin and hips, especially when lying in bed (Sep., reverse); profuse menses with soreness of uterus; mental depression > when leucorrhœa is < and vice versa.

Muriatic acid.—Leucorrhœa with backache, sore anus from piles or fissures; cannot bear least touch, not even of sheet on genitals; pricking pain in vagina; ulcers on genitals, with putrid discharge.

Natrum carb.—Thick, heavy, yellowish discharge, sometimes offensive, preceded by colic and cutting pain in bowels, passing off with copious urination; **discharge of mucus from vagina, after an embrace,** and thus

preventing conception; pressing in hypogastrium towards the genital organs, as if everything would issue from abdomen; aversion to men and society; irresistible sleepiness; weakness of digestion; great debility from least exertion.

Natrum mur.—Profuse, thick, white, transparent leucorrhœa; acrid discharge, with itching and smarting of vulva and contractive pain in abdomen; yellowish or greenish discharge, especially when walking, in the morning; leucorrhœa with headache, colic and mucous diarrhœa; bearing-down pressure, as if prolapsus would occur; cutting pain in urethra after urinating; itching of vulva; pimples on pudendum and falling off of the hair; aversion to sexual intercourse; irritable mood after sexual intercourse.

Natrum sulph.—Leucorrhœa at termination of menses, accompanied with great heaviness; sticking pain in vagina and vulva, while sitting, afternoons; acrid, corrosive mucous discharge from vagina; back feels bruised; shortness of breath when walking; nosebleed during menstruation.

Nitric acid.—Syphilitic ulcerations, with tendency to rapid destruction of tissue, grayish or greenish in color, irregular in shape, with very offensive discharge; leucorrhœa after menses, flesh-colored, green and fetid, the spots on the linen surrounded by black borders; pruritus in the evening, sometimes when walking; stitches in the vagina, shooting upward; brown urine with strong fetid odor; epistaxis at night; cold aggravates the pruritus and the leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa, consisting of mucus which can be drawn out (Kali bi., Hydrast.); violent pressure, as if everything were coming out of the vulva, with pain in the small of the back, through the hips and down the thighs; swelling of inguinal glands; mercurio-syphilitic inflammations, condylomata.

Nux moschata.—Hysteria; leucorrhœa of women who always awaken with a very dry tongue; vicarious leucorrhœa in place of the menses; discharge of slime at the day of the menses, the latter delayed; blood from vagina thick and dark, and at the right time of catamenia; leucorrhœa with prolapsus vaginæ et uteri; globus hystericus; fainting, with palpitation of the heart, followed by sleep; physometra.

Nux vomica.—Fetid leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow; sensation of heaviness and weight in the neck of the uterus; internal swelling on one side of the vagina, with burning-stinging pains; prolapsus of the uterus and vagina, especially from straining by lifting, with hardness and swelling of the os tincæ; varices on labia; constipation; frequent urination, with scalding and brickdust sediment; dry and hacking cough, with oppression of hypochondria; dulness of mind.

Palladium. — Transparent, jellylike discharge, $<$ before and after menses; heaviness and weight in pelvis; pain and weakness as if the uterus were sinking down; **forgets every pain in society, but is worse next day**; attaches great weight to other people's opinion; likes to be flattered; pain in back and hips, with coldness of extremities; sharp, knifelike pains in uterus, $>$ after stool, after sleep.

Petroleum.—Profuse leucorrhœa every day for several days, with lascivious dreams; burning in the genital organs, with some discharge of blood; leucorrhœa like albumen; premature menses; passes only a little at a time; urine with different-colored sediments and shining pellicle on surface.

Phosphorus. — Smarting-blistering leucorrhœa; annoying sense of weakness across abdomen; consequences of masturbation; amenorrhœa with chlorosis; delaying and scanty menses; stitches through the pelvis

from the vagina to the uterus; milky or slimy leucorrhœa during a morning walk; viscid leucorrhœa in place of the menses, suitable to tall and slender persons with phthisical habits; sensation of heat passing up the back; vertigo on rising in the morning; constipation.

Phosphoric acid.—Leucorrhœa after the menses; profuse yellowish leucorrhœa, with itching some days after the menses; onanism and many of its evil consequences; great sense of weakness, with a remarkable state of indifference, from which she cannot arouse herself; she has to rise frequently at night to pass large quantities of colorless urine; uterine ulcer; has a copious, putrid, bloody discharge, with itching or corroding pain; os entirely free from pain; irritable uterus; it is distended with gas; nervous debility, with cold, clammy sweats or profuse perspiration.

Phytolacca.—Uterine leucorrhœa proceeding from the glandular portion of cervix; thick, tenacious, irritating discharge; painful menstruation accompanying erosions or ulceration of cervix.

Platina.—Leucorrhœa in **women who suffer from constipation,** owing to the glutinous nature of the excrements, feces adhere to rectum and anus like soft clay; **albuminous leucorrhœa only in daytime,** without pain or any sensation, after micturition or after rising up; leucorrhœa before or after menses; leucorrhœa with pinching pain in abdomen, pressing down in groins or pudendum, alternately; voluptuous tingling in genital organs, with oppressive anxiety and palpitation of heart; cramp and stitches in indurated womb; vulva painfully sensitive during an embrace; hysteria with great oppression of spirit and melancholia; profuse and too frequent menses (Puls., reverse); suitable to women with dark hair and rigid fibre.

Podophyllum.—Discharge of thick, transparent mucus, attended with constipation and bearing-down pains in genital organs; prolapsus uteri et ani; discharge reddish, dirty, fluid, like rusty sputa of pneumonia (Nitr. ac.); congestion of portal system; retarded menstruation; prolapsus of uterus and vagina, as after parturition or from overlifting.

Psorinum.—Large lumps, **unbearable in odor;** violent pains in sacrum and right loin; sycosis; mammary cancer, etc.

Pulsatilla.—**Painless leucorrhœa,** discharge of thick, white mucus, milky, < on lying down; burning, thin, acrid, milky, mucous; thick and white leucorrhœa before and during menses, with cutting pains in abdomen and cramps in bowels; milky leucorrhœa with swelling of labia, particularly after menses; masturbation causes leucorrhœa and hysterical symptoms with great sexual excitement; leucorrhœa in young girls about puberty or when menses were suppressed by fright or from exposure to cold and dampness; leucorrhœa with chilliness, sadness and peevishness, < evenings, > fresh air; menses bloody, thick, black or thin, watery, flowing by fits and starts.

Ranunculus bulb.—Discharge mild at first, but soon becomes acrid and corrosive; muscular pains about lower margin of shoulder-blade in **sedentary women, < by long-continued needlework or writing.**

Sabina.—Leucorrhœa with amenorrhœa, jellylike, yellowish, ichorous and fetid; painful discharges of flesh-colored, fetid blood every fortnight; offensive-smelling, milky leucorrhœa, causing an itching of pudendum; copious, starchlike discharge, with drawing pains in small of back through to pelvis; leucorrhœa during pregnancy and confinement, with intense itching and soreness of thighs; severe stitching pain in vagina from before backward; increased sexual desire; indescribable uneasiness and restlessness in lumbar vertebræ and drawing from behind the fundus uteri through pubis and genitals; like labor-pains.

Sanguinaria.—Corporeal endometritis with polypi or granular formation, followed by profuse hæmorrhage with a fetid, corroding, brownish leucorrhœa, ulceration of os uteri; leucorrhœa after climaxis, continuing after menses ceased entirely; distension of abdomen in the evening and flatulent discharges per vaginam, coming from os uteri; irritability, cannot bear to hear persons walk across the floor; hot flashes over whole body, ending in a weak, faint feeling.

Sanicula.—Leucorrhœa smelling like fish brine; pain in back, > by pressing against something hard; tired, weak feeling in the morning after rising, < till noon, > in the evening; hands and feet cold and clammy; foul footsweat; putrid uterine leucorrhœa, comi g on in gushes.

Sarracenia purp.—Watery or milky leucorrhœa, thick, whitish, foul-smelling, with spasmodic pains in the uterus; pulsative pain in the womb with swelling, as if from a tumor or dropsy; the uterus swollen, as if full of cysts, especially on right side; the neck of the womb swollen and hot; miliary eruption and heat in the vulva; bloody discharge at other times than the menstrual period, as during climaxis.

Sarsaparilla.—Mucous leucorrhœa when walking; delaying, scanty and acrid menses, with burning of the inner sides of the thighs; pains and suffering commencing at the conclusion of the flow of urine.

Secale corn.—Leucorrhœa, brownish, offensive, like cream, from weakness and venous congestion; thin, dark, sanious discharge from a putrescent condition of morbid growth within uterus; discharges of dark fluids from various morbid states of os, cervix and uterus; uterine ulcers feeling as if burnt and discharging, putrid, bloody fluids; leucorrhœa with a jellylike discharge, alternating with metrorrhagia, especially in thin, scrawny women who suffer from excessive menstruation and prolapsus; burning pain in uterus which is greatly distended and painful to touch; moles, polypi and morbid growth within the uterus; cancer and gangrene of the womb; formication, extreme debility; numbness and coldness of skin.

Senecio amens.—**Leucorrhœa in little children**, preceded by headache, sleeplessness, and difficult or disturbed urination.

Sepia.—Suitable to children and feeble and debilitated women of a dark complexion, with fine delicate skin and extreme sensitiveness to all impressions. Leucorrhœa, with stitches in uterus and great itching in vagina and vulva; profuse leucorrhœal discharge, with darting pains in the region of the cervix uteri, shooting upward; milky leucorrhœa only in daytime; sudor hystericus, a peculiar fetid perspiration, especially from the genital organs, axillæ and soles; fetid putrid urine, depositing a reddish clay-colored sediment, adhering to the bottom and sides of the vessel; sensation as if everything would come out of the vagina (Lilium), she has to cross her limbs to prevent it; sexual intercourse very painful, hardly endurable; putrid excoriating discharge from the uterus, with shooting, stitching and burning in the neck of the uterus; gonorrhœa, after the acute symptoms have subsided; induration of the cervix uteri; uterus enlarged, indurated; retroversion; prolapsus of the parts; prolapsus ani, contracting pains in rectum, running along perineum, with exudation of fluid from anus; constipation; painful sensation of emptiness and goneness at the pit of the stomach; leucorrhœa < after coition.

Silicea.—Herpetic eruption on genital organs, with intense itching and burning, aggravated from cold and getting wet, and better from wrapping up warm; shooting-itching over the whole body; ulcerations of the cervix and os; painful smarting leucorrhœa during micturition, or after taking sour things; discharge of a quantity of white water from the womb, with

violent itching of the pudendum, instead of the menses; milky leucorrhœa, in paroxysms, preceded by cutting around the umbilicus; increased menses, with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body; want of vital heat, even when taking exercise.

Stannum.—Leucorrhœa with marked loss of strength, the weakness seeming to proceed and to centre in the chest; leucorrhœa of a yellowish or greenish appearance; discharge of transparent mucus from the vagina; prolapsus vaginæ, especially inconvenient during hard stool; menses too early and too profuse; tuberculosis.

Sulphur.—Leucorrhœa preceded by cutting colic or pinching pain around navel; scanty, acrid discharge with soreness of vulva; smarting, burning, thin discharge, mornings, after rising; mucous leucorrhœa before menses; discharge smarting like salt; bearing-down pains, < when standing on her feet; burning itching in vagina, producing great uneasiness, cannot keep still, must scratch till parts bleed, < at night; burning in soles of feet and heat in crown of head; sensation of weakness and faintness, especially about noon, must eat; inveterate chronic leucorrhœa with discharges of all kinds and colors; headache, pressure on vertex, feeling as of a band drawn tight around head; flashes of heat with perspiration.

Sulphuric acid.—Leucorrhœa like milk, acrid, burning; frequent discharge of corrosive mucus from vagina; discharges of bloody mucus from vagina, as if menses would set in; prolapsus uteri and weak tremulousness; menopause.

Syphilinum.—Acrid discharge, causing violent itching and inflammations of external organs, < at night and from warmth of bed; parts very tender.

Tarentula hisp.—**Obstinate uterine neuralgia**; acrid, yellow, persistent leucorrhœa; pains in legs and sacrum, emaciation and pallor of countenance; constant sense of fatigue; sighing, oppression and pain in chest; fear of death; sleeplessness, nervous trembling, anæmia.

Thuja.—Leucorrhœa **from one menstrual epoch to another**; mild discharge which leaves a yellowish stain upon the linen, accompanied by severe burning pain in left ovary, < by walking or riding; mucous discharge from urethra; swelling of labia, with burning pain when touching them and when walking; ulcers on internal surface of vulva; warty excrescences, with stinging and burning, when urinating; great sensitiveness of vagina; cramp-like pain in vulva and perineum, when rising from a seat, extending up into abdomen.

Trillium.—Profuse, exhausting leucorrhœa with atony, prolapsus uteri and chronic engorgement of cervix; profuse yellow leucorrhœa; bloody and fetid discharge from uterus and vagina; after menstruation a yellowish creamy discharge; hæmorrhagic tendency.

Ustilago.—Copious, yellow, offensive leucorrhœa; dark fluid discharge, mixed with small black clots; albuminous, excoriating leucorrhœa; constant aching distress in uterus; uterine displacements with profuse hæmorrhage; acute pain in left ovary, constant or intermittent, which is swollen and sensitive.

Viburnum.—Thick, white and copious leucorrhœa, excoriating, producing redness, smarting and itching of genitals; crampy, colicky pain in lower abdomen, pains coming suddenly and with severity; darting pains, settling finally about navel.

Xanthoxylum.—Great increase of leucorrhœa during the time when menses should appear.

Zincum.—Uterine ulcers, with bloody acrid discharge, the ulcer itself

being destitute of feeling, but an excessively violent and obstinate pain in the brain sometimes accompanies this ulcer; stitching, biting, and pinching in the pudendum; incessant and violent fidgety feeling in the feet or lower extremities, with varicose veins; she must move her legs constantly; she crosses her legs one over the other (Sep.), and has to bend forward to pass a little urine, although she feels as if the bladder would burst; extensive superficial moist excoriations of inner and upper parts of the thighs; consequences of masturbation, especially nervous exhaustion.

Leucorrhœa from **chlorosis**: Calc. carb., Chin., Fer., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sep.; with **marked irritations, erosions, granulations**: Ant. tart., Arg. nit., Bell., Calend., Hydrast., Iod., Merc., Sabin., Thuj.; with **cachectic appearance, and organic diseases of uterus and neighboring organs**: Ars., Ars. iod., Carb. v., Graph., Kreos., Merc., Sulph.; with **digestive disturbances**: Calc. carb., Cocc., Coff., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls.; with **sexual excitement**: Chin., Plat.; with **indifference to coition or aversion**: Caust., Natr. m.

Leucorrhœa **acrid**: Æsc., *Alum.*, *Amm. carb.*, Amm. m., Ant. crud., Apis, Aral., *Ars.*, Aur., Bapt., Berb., *Bor.*, Bov., Calc. carb., Canth., *Carb. v.*, Caul., Cham., *Con.*, Fer., Graph., Hep., *Kali iod.*, *Kreos.*, *Lach.*, Lil., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. sulph., Merc., *Natr. m.*, Natr. sulph., *Nitr. ac.*, Nux m., Phos. ac., Puls., Ran., Rhus, *Sabin.*, Sang., *Sep.*, Sil., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Zinc.

Leucorrhœa **bloody**: Acon., Amm. m., Arg. nit., *Ars.*, *Bar. c.*, Calc. carb., Carb. v., Cinnab., *Chin.*, *Cocc.*, Coff., Con., Croc., Ham., Hep., Iod., Kreos., Lyc., Murex, Nitr. ac., Pod., Sep., Sil., Sulph. ac., *Trill.*, Zinc.; **bluish**: Ambra; **brown**: Amm. m., Lil., Nitr. ac., Sang., Sec.; **brownish**: Amm. m., Cocc., Lil., Nitr. ac., Sec., Sil.; **burning**: Alum., Amm. carb., Ars., *Bor.*, Calc. carb., Canth., Carb. an., Cast., Cocc., Con., Kali carb., *Kreos.*, *Magn. sulph.*, Nitr. ac., *Puls.*, Sulph.

Leucorrhœa **cervical**: Alum., Calc., Cimicif., Eucal., Hydrast.; **chronic**: Alum., Bor., Calc. carb., Erig., Ign., Iod., Mez., Sec., Sil., Sulph.; **clear**: Alum., Aur., Pod.; **coagulated, in clots**: Ambr., Bov., Chin., Merc., Ust.; **constant**: Brom., Ham., Magn. mur., Thuj.; **corrosive**: Æsc., *Alum.*, Amm. carb., Arg. nit., *Ars.*, Aur., *Bor.*, Bov., Calc. carb., Carb. v., Cham., Con., Eucal., Ferr., Fluor. ac., Graph., Hep., Ign., *Iod.*, Kali iod., Kreos., Lil., *Lyc.*, Merc., Mez., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Phos., Prun., *Puls.*, Ran., Ruta, *Sabin.*, *Sang.*, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Vibur., Zinc.; **creamlike**: Alum., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Puls., Sec., Sep., Trill.

Leucorrhœa **dark**: Æsc., Agar., Croc., *Kreos.*, Nux m., Sec.; **debilitating**: Alet., Aral., Ars., Calc. carb., Chin., Con., Helon., Iod., Kreos., Stann., Trill.

Leucorrhœa **excoriating**: Æsc., Alum., Arg. nit., Ars., Aur., *Bor.*, *Bov.*, Calc. carb., Carb. v., Cham., Con., Graph., Ign., *Iod.*, Kali carb., *Kreos.*, Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Phos., Phos. ac., Prun., Puls., Sabin., Sang., Sil., Sulph., Vibur.; **perineum**: Lil.; **thighs**: Ant. crud., Aur., Bar. c., *Caust.*, Graph., Iod., Kreos., *Sabin.*, Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

Leucorrhœa **greenish**: Ananth., Apis, Asa., Bov., Carb. v., Kali bi., Lach., Merc., Murex, Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sep.

Leucorrhœa in **gushes**: Calc., Cocc., *Graph.*, Lyc., Sabin., Sil.; **ichorous**: Cinnab., Cocc., *Kreos.*, Sabin., Sulph.; **intermittent**: Calc., Con., Kreos., Magn. mur.

Leucorrhœa **like white of eggs**: Alum., Amm. m., Berb., *Bor.*, *Bov.*, Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Daph., Hydrast., Mez., Petr., Plat., Sulph., Ust.; **linen, corrodes**: Iod.; **stains brownish**: Lil.; **green**: Bov., Lach., Thuj.; **yellow**: Agn., Ars., Carb. an., Ceanoth., Chel., Graph., Kreos., Nux v., Prun., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **stiffening**: Alum., Kali bi., Kreos., Lach.

Leucorrhœa flowing like **menses**: Caust., Kreos., Magn. sulph.; **mild,**

bland, painless: Alum., Amm. m., Bor., Caul., Kreos., Lam., Merc., Nux v., Plat., Phos. ac., Ruta, Ran. bulb., Sep., Thuj.; **milky**: Ananth., Calc. carb., Carb. v., Coff., Con., Fer., Kali iod., Kreos., Lyc., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph. ac., Sulph.; **mucous**: Alum., Ambr., Amm. m., Apis, Arg. nit., Ars., Bar., Bell., Berb., Bor., Bov., Bry., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Canth., Carb. v., Caul., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Con., Croc., Fer., Graph., Hydrast., Kali carb., Kali iod., Kreos., Lach., Magn. carb., Mez., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Sabin., Sarsap., Seneg., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Thuj., Zinc.

Leucorrhœa **odorless**: Bufo, Puls., Vibur.; **offensive, fetid**: Amm. m., Aral., Arg. met., Ars., Asa., Bapt., Bufo, Calc. carb., Carb. ac., Carbol. ac., China, Curare, Hydrast., *Kreos.*, Natr. carb., *Nitr. ac.*, Nux v., Psor., *Sabin.*, *Sang.*, *Sec.*, *Sep.*, Trill., Ust.

Leucorrhœa **profuse**: Acon., Agar., Alum., Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Apis, Arg. nit., Asa., Aur., Bell., Bor., Bov., Bufo, Calc. carb., Carb. v., Caul., *Caust.*, China, Cinnab., Cocc., Coff., Con., Erig., Eucal., Graph., Ham., Helon., Hydrast., Iod., Kreos., Lach., Led., Lil., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Magn. sulph., Natr. carb., *Natr. m.*, Phos. ac., Phos., Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Trill., Ust.; **purulent**: Alum., Ananth., Arg. met., Bufo, China, Cinnab., Cocc., Ign., Kreos., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sabin., Sep.

Leucorrhœa **ropy**: Croc., Hydrast., Fer. iod., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Sabin.

Leucorrhœa **scanty**: Curare, Graph., Magn. carb., Puls., Sarsap., Sulph.; **serous**: Chin., Cocc., Graph., *Helon.*, Kreos.

Leucorrhœa **tenacious**: Acon., Bor., Bov., Hydrast., Kali bi., Phyt.; **thick**: Æsc., Alum., Ambr., Ars., Aur., Bor., Bov., Bufo, Carb. v., Con., Hydrast., Iod., Kali bi., Lach., Magn. mur., Magn. sulph., Mez., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Phyt., Pod., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Sulph., Vibur., Zinc.; **thin**: Alum., Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Ars., Asa., Bufo, Carb., Cham., China, Fer., Graph., Helon., Iod., Kali iod., Kreos., Lil. t., Magn. carb., Murex, Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Vibur.; **transparent**: Agn., Alum., Natr. m., Pallad., Pod., Stann., Stram.

Leucorrhœa **uterine**: Amm. carb., Aral., Aur., Bapt., Calc. carb., Con., Carbol. ac., Cocc., Erig., Hydrast., Iod., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Phyt., Plumb., Sep., Sil., Trill.

Leucorrhœa **vaginal**: Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Bapt., Bor., Calc. carb., Canth., Carb. v., Caul., Cham., Cimicif., Erig., Graph., Hydrast., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph. ac.; **viscous**: Æsc., Ant. tart., Bov., Hydrast., Kali bi., Phos., Sabin., Stann.

Leucorrhœa **white**: Ambr., Amm. m., Ant. tart., Aur., Bor., Bov., Bufo, Calc. carb., Canth., Carb. v., Con., Fer., Gels., Graph., Kreos., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sabin., Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Vibur.

Leucorrhœa **yellow**: Acon., Æsc., Alum., Arg. nit., Ars., Aur., Apis, Bov., Carb. v., Cham., Graph., Kreos., Lac can., Lach., Lyc., Lil., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sulph.

Leucorrhœa **only in daytime**: Alum., Calc. phos., Lac can., Plat., Petr., Sep.; **evening or at night**: Alum., Ambr., Bufo, Caust., Merc., Nitr. ac.; **only at night**: Ambr., Caust., Lac can.; **morning**: Aur., Bell., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Kreos., Kalm., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Phos., Sep., Zinc; **when rising**: Calc. phos., Carb. v., Graph., Kreos., Sulph.; **sitting or walking**: Magn. carb.; **walking**: Magn. carb., Natr. mur., Phos.

Leucorrhœa, **menstruation before**: Alum., Bar., Berb., Bov., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Chin., Cocc., Fer., Kreos., Lach., Natr. m., Pallad., Phos. ac., Phos., Plat., Puls., Ruta, Sabin., Sep., Sulph., Thuj., Zinc.; **during**: Alum., Carb. an., China, Con., Graph., Iod., Lach., Merc., Phos., Puls., Thuj.,

Zinc.; **after**: Æsc., Alum., Ars., Bor., Bov., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Cocc., Con., Graph., Hydrast., Iod., Kreos., Lil., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Pallad., Phos. ac., Phos., Plat., Puls., Ran., Ruta, Sabin., Sil., Sulph., Tab., Trill., Vibur., Zinc.; **between the periods**: Alet., Alum., Bor., Bov., Calc. carb., Cham., Cocc., Con., Ham., Sabin., Thuj., Trill.; **instead of**: Ars., China, Cocc., Con., Dulc., Graph., Kali carb., Lach., Magn. carb., Nux m., Phos., Ruta, Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; **suppression of**: Ars., Calc. carb., Caust., Cocc., Con., Dros., Dulc., Ruta, Sabin., Sulph., Zinc.

Leucorrhœa **with abdominal spasms or colic**: Caust., Cocc., Dros., Ign., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Magn. phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; **with pains in small of back**: Bar. c., Caust., Con., Graph., Natr. m., Kreos.; **with pruritus vulvæ**: Callad., Collins., Cubeb., Hydrast., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sabin.; **itching in vagina**: Con., Sep.; **itching eruption on inner labia**; Sep.; **stitches in vagina**: Amb.

Leucorrhœa **during climaxis**: Calc. carb., Helon., Kreos., Lach., Puls., Sang., Sep.; **after menopause**: Sang.; **after coition**: Natr. carb., Sep.

LICHEN.

Lichen scrofulosus, strophulus: Ant. crud, Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Cic., Con., Dulc., Fluor. ac., Graph., Lyc., Rhus, Sulph.

Lichen exudativus ruber: Apis, Ars., Chin. ars., Iod., Kali ars., Phos., Sarsap., Sulph. iod., Sulph.; **ulcerative**: Clem., Rhus; **with marasmus**: Ars., Chin. ars., Phos.

LIENITIS.

Splenitis and other affections of the spleen.

Acute lienitis: Acon., Aran., Arn.. Ars., Asa., Bry., Caps., Chin., Con., Ign., Iod., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux v., Ran., Sulph.; **chronic**: Agar., Chin., Chin. sulph., Fer. mur., Natr. m.

Adenia, leucocythæmia: Bell., Con., Iod, Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.

Hypertrophy of spleen: Agar., Agn., Aran., Ars., Ars. iod., Carb. v, Ceanothus, Chin. sulph., Chin., Fer., Grindelia squar., Hydrast., Iod., Lach., Laur., Merc. iod., Natr. m., Polymnia uvedalia, Ran., Ruta, Sulph.

Stitches in spleen: Ceanoth., Chin., Chin. sulph., Chel., Con., Berb., Jugl. r., Puls., Ruta.

Spleen affections and chronic diarrhœa: Anac., Asa., Bry., Chin., Dulc., Ign., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ac.

Aconite.—When there are inflammatory fevers; splenic stitches after undue exertion.

Agaricus mus.—**Extensive hypertrophy of spleen**; deep contractive pain in region of spleen; dull pressure in spleen, when lying in bed on left side, diminished by turning to the right side; stitches under the short ribs on left side on inspiration, especially when sitting with a stooping chest.

Agnus castus.—Swelling and induration of spleen, particularly after intermittent fever.

Aranea diad.—Swelling of spleen after checked intermittent fever with quinine, < **in damp weather and exposure to damp walls**; enlarged spleen in persons subject to ague, constantly chilly, < when it rained; languor and lassitude; oppression of chest and dyspnœa.

Arnica.—China being insufficient, especially for aching-stitching pains arresting breathing, or for the typhoid symptoms, with languor, listlessness,

dulness of sense; the patient does not think herself very sick. Injuries of the spleen.

Arsenicum.—Induration and enlargement of spleen; drawing, stitching pain under left hypochondrium, burning in stomach, followed by vomiting of blood; soreness to touch in region of spleen; frequent bloody diarrhœic stools, with burning and great debility (Ars. hydr , softening of spleen; Ars. iod., spleen enlarged, filling about one-fourth of abdominal cavity).

Asafœtida.—Heat in spleen and abdomen; increased warmth and aching in stomach, towards left side; pulsations in epigastrium; blackish-brown offensive diarrhœa.

Berberis.—Enlargement of the spleen from intermittent or hectic; drawing tearing in left hypochondrium, with sensation during respiration as if something were torn loose; cramplike retraction in splenic region.

Caladium.—Stitches, jerking and pressure in region of spleen; violent pulsating and burning in upper part of abdomen; aversion to motion, wants to lie all the time.

Calcarea carb.—Enlarged spleen; soreness about hypochondria, cannot bear anything tight around there; stitches in left side on bending towards it; abdomen distended.

Capsicum.—Painful enlargement of spleen, which is sensitive, swollen; intermittent or from abuse of quinine; flatulence and wind colic; suffocative arrest of breathing.

Carbo veg.—Pressing pinching in region of spleen; quick, lightning-like stitches; abdomen bloated; scurvy; so weak, can scarcely walk.

Ceanothus Amer.—Chronic splenitis, swelling in left side, under ribs; with cutting pain, < in cold weather, with constant chilliness, must sit over fire; enlarged spleen, extending to within an inch of crest of ilium, with severe pain in side; chronic hypertrophy of spleen, with low spirits; severe pain in left side, with inability to lie on that side; oppression of chest, dyspnœa. Not malarious.

China.—Swelling and hardness of spleen, which is painful and tender, with aching and stitching pains in spleen when walking slowly; pains extend in direction of long axis of spleen; tympanitic abdomen; enlarged spleen; dropsy.

Chininum sulph.—Painful enlargement of spleen with dropsy after intermittent; stool hard, resembling sheep-dung; pain < on bending, coughing or taking a deep breath.

Citrus limon.—Daily headache, compelling her to lie down; painful enlargement of spleen; scrobiculum painful to pressure; want of appetite; empty eructations after eating; constipation.

Cobaltum.—Sharp pain in spleen, < when respiring deeply.

Cocculus.—Pain in region of spleen, at first < then > by lying on that side; enlarged spleen.

Conium.—Enlargement of spleen with melancholia and torpid action of bowels; aching tension in left hypochondrium, extending low down in abdomen, with sensation of heaviness through abdomen; stitches in left hypochondrium and spleen.

Eucalyptus. — Produces contraction of spleen, which becomes more resistant and hard, its surface granulated and the whole organ diminished in size.

Ferrum.—Cramplike sensation in splenic region; enlarged spleen sore on pressure; painful weight of viscera when walking, as if they would drop; violent stitch on left side under ribs; dropsy after intermittent or abuse of quinine (Fer. mur.).

Fluoric acid.—Pressing pain in region of spleen and left arm; itching under ribs left side; pinching in spleen; left leg goes to sleep easily; œdema.

Hamamelis.—Sharp pains in region of spleen; angioleucitis, surface of abdomen covered with distended lymphatic sacculi, filled with amber fluid; inguinal glands tender and enlarged; varices.

Helonias.—Pain in left side, as if in spleen, which feels as if distended, causing a dull ache.

Ignatia.—Swelling and induration of spleen; sensation of sinking in pit of stomach, anxious feeling in præcordia; oversensitiveness.

Iodum.—Swelling of spleen after intermittent fever; vague pains down left iliac region; internal heat with coldness of skin; pains < on pressure.

Kali bichrom.—Stitches in region of spleen, extending into lumbar region, < from motion on pressure; stitches through abdomen, extending to spinal column; rheumatic pains in nearly all joints; emaciation.

Kreosotum.—Constriction of hypochondria, cannot bear tight clothing; pressure in region of spleen, painful on pressure; sore pain during deep inhalation; painful **sensation of icy coldness in epigastrium**; dyspepsia.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Uncomplicated cases of hypertrophied spleen; heavy, painful feeling in region of liver, pancreas and spleen; transient during pain, followed by a lame sensation in left hypochondrium; left waist feels sore on bending.

Natrum carb.—Stitches in left hypochondrium, < after drinking very cold water, during full moon; cold and chilly all day; emaciation; skin dry, rough and chapped.

Natrum mur.—Stitches and pressure in region of spleen, which is swollen; clawing in pit of stomach, < from tightening clothes; small of back pains as if bruised, as if part of spine were taken out; aversion to all motion.

Natrum sulph.—Pain in left hypochondriac region or above on last ribs, with cough and purulent sputa, worse while walking in open air; leucæmia.

Nitric acid.—**Spleen large after yellow fever**; liver enormously enlarged; ineffectual urging to stool; mental and physical depression and irritability.

Nux moschata.—Enlarged spleen, loose bowels, stitches in spleen, must bend double; abdomen enormously distended, dropsy.

Psorinum.—Stinging sharp pain in region of liver and spleen; stitches in spleen, > when standing, < moving and continuing when again at rest; dyspnœa; dropsy; pain in abdomen while riding; psoric constitutions with lack of reaction after severe diseases.

Ranunculus bulb.—Sensation of soreness in hypochondria, especially to touch; pulsation in left hypochondrium; abdomen feels sore and bruised.

Rhododendron.—Stitches in spleen when walking fast; tension when stooping; distension in upper part of abdomen, with dyspnœa; shooting from back to pit of stomach; great weakness after slight exertion.

Sanguinaria.—Violent stitches in splenic region; pain in left hypochondrium, < when coughing, > from pressure and when lying on left side; alternate diarrhœa with constipation; heat flying from head to stomach; **sensation as if hot water were poured from breast into abdomen.**

Secale.—Burning in spleen, in abdomen; lymphatic tumors; dissolution of blood-corpuscles, passive hæmorrhages; thrombosis of abdominal vessels.

Sulphur.—Stitches in spleen, < when taking a deep inspiration and when walking; stitches in left side of abdomen when coughing; dropsical swellings of external parts.

Sulphuric acid.—Spleen enlarged, hard and painful, when coughing; diarrhœa with great debility, hæmorrhage of black blood from all outlets of body (Crotal.); weak and exhausted from some deep-seated dyscrasia.

Veratrum alb.—Intermittents with swollen spleen; chill and heat alternating, now here, again there, on single parts; anasarca.

Viburnum.—Severe sticking, darting pains in left hypochondrium, deep-seated as if in the spleen, with sensation as if some hot fluid were running through the splenic vessels, < by walking about room and by pressure; cannot lie on left side.

Zincum.—Stitches in spleen, < from pressure; flatulent colic, < from wine at night or during rest; dropsy from anæmia and nervous exhaustion.

LITHÆMIA (Laird, *Hahnemannian*, 1882).

Strict observance of hygienic rules, and then, according to the symptoms: 1, Berb., Canth., Lyc., Sep.; 2, Ant. crud., Bell., Benz. ac., Carb.v., China, Colch., Graph., Lith. carb., Naja, Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Ocimum, Puls., Sulph., Tab., Zinc.; 3, Arg. nit., Ars., Cact., Chin. sulph., Cimicif., Coloc., Cupr., Dig., Kreos., Mez., Myr., Pallad., Sarsap., Sil.

Berberis.—Anxious, fretful mood; disinclination to mental or physical exertion; vertigo, dimness of vision and noises in ears; fermentation in stomach and abdomen; gall-stone colic; tearing cutting pains in kidneys; extending down ureters to bladder or urethra, or shooting all through pelvis into hips; urine hot, dark, blood-red or bright yellow, with mucous or gelatinous sediment; palpitation of heart and stitching pain in cardiac region; bruised sensation in renal region, < sitting or lying; bubbling sensation in various parts.

Cantharis.—Morose, passionate and angry; vertigo, sensation of fog before eyes; foul, bitter taste; cardialgia; distended abdomen with constipation or diarrhœa; renal region sore and sensitive to touch; cutting, contracting pains in ureters, extending to bladder and urethra and down spermatic cord, with retraction of testes or shooting into legs and thighs; frequent urging to urinate; burning and cutting before, during and after micturition; urine passes in drops; hæmaturia, priapism, orchitis; palpitations, intermittent pulse; paralytic sensations; pain and stiffness in loins; burning in various parts.

Lycopodium.—Melancholia, peevish about trifles; sudden sense of satiety after a few mouthfuls of food; excessive flatulency; pains across abdomen from right to left; violent gall-stone colic: renal colics, pain extending down ureter to bladder, with frequent urging to urinate; urine scanty, high-colored, depositing sandy sediment; severe backache, > by urinating.

Sepia.—Mental depression and irritability; dull frontal or occipital headache; tongue feels too large; putrid, insipid or bitter taste; sudden craving for food followed by sudden satiety; abdomen distended after little food; increased specific gravity of urine, which deposits urates and uric acid; intermissions of pulse-beats and pulsations in various parts of body; weak and aching in the thighs and the legs; cramps in the calves at night.

LITHIASIS.

Aspar., *Berb.*, Calc. carb., *Calc. urinar.*, Chel., Coc. c., Coloc., Ipomœa, *Lyc.*, Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Ocimum, Petr., Phos., Puls., *Sarsap.*, *Sep.*, Sil., Sulph., Tab., *Uva*, Thuj., Zinc.

LOCKJAW.

Trismus: Acon., Ang., Camph., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Laur., Merc., Mosch., Nux v., Passiflora, Plat., Plumb., Phos., Sil , Veratr. Compare Tetanus.

LOVE, UNHAPPY, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Generally removed by: 1, Aur., Hyosc., Ign., Phos. ac., Staph.; 2, Lach., Puls., Sulph.

Melancholy, weeping, religious mania: Aur., Plat., Puls., Sulph.

Jealousy: Hyosc., Lach., Nux v.

Grief; Ign., Phos. ac., Staph.

Hectic fever: Phos. ac., Staph., or Puls.

LUMBAGO.

Acon., Aloe, Ant. tart., Arn., Bry., Calc. fluor., Cimicif., Dulc., Nux v., Ox. ac., Puls., Rhod., Rhus Ruta, Sec., Sulph., Staph.

Aconite.—Kink in back, hindering deep inspiration; synochal fever and restlessness.

Aloe.—Lumbago alternating with headache; pressing and heaviness in sacral region, < on sitting, > on motion.

Antimonium tart.—Slightest effort to move causes retching, cold, clammy perspiration and excruciating pain in lower part of back.

Arnica.—Great soreness and numbness in affected part, < on slightest motion, and especially when lying and getting warm in bed.

Belladonna.—Intensely painful sensation of cramp in lumbo-sacral region and coccyx, can sit only for a short time, and while sitting becomes quite stiff and unable to rise again for pain; crampy pains with stiffness in hip and ham, especially left side.

Berberis.—Aching pain from above crests of ilia downward and inward to sacrum; aching pain in bladder before and after micturition; burning when urinating.

Bryonia.—Stitching, tearing pain, < from slight motion; dull aching in lumbar muscles; stiffness, tearing and tenderness in joints and muscles of lumbar region, preventing motion and stooping; most when standing or sitting, > when lying; painful stiffness in small of back, compelling him to walk and sit crookedly.

Calcarea carb.—Intolerable backache, can scarcely rise from his seat; rheumatism of lumbar vertebræ, with violent, boring, tearing, burning pain, extending downward, with inclination to move, < after overlifting or feeling as if wrenched.

Calcarea fluor.—Tired aching of small of back, as after long ride, with restlessness, must walk about, can sit in no position to relieve back; from strains, when Rhus failed to relieve; > from warmth; < on beginning to move, > but on continued motion.

Cimicifuga.—Dull, heavy aching in small of back, > by rest, < by motion; pulsating pains in lumbar region; weak, trembling pain in lumbar and sacral region, sometimes extending all around body.

Colocynthis.—Pain in back and small of back which finally locates itself in upper part of thigh and buttock, **pain seems confined to a small spot,** making him limp, and finally becomes so severe that he can neither stand nor walk; severe burning along sacrum; stitches in sides with each breath; respiration anxious and oppressed, smothering.

Dulcamara.—Drawing pain from small of back down thighs, during rest: stitches when moving, > by pressure: pain in small of back, as after stooping a long time; lameness in small of back, as from a cold; sacrum feels cold.

Ferrum met.—**Lumbago all night, goes off when rising;** stitchlike jerks in small of back when walking, extending towards hips, more painful after sitting or standing (as after straining parts by lifting).

Ferrum phos.—Pains in back and loins and over kidneys; rheumatic pains felt only when moving; kink in back.

Kali carb.—Sharp pains in lumbar region, < 3 A.M., compelling him to get up and walk about; pains shoot down the buttocks.

Kali phos.—Pains which are laming; parts affected feel powerless, gentle motion gradually lessening pain and stiffness, yet too much exertion increasing the pain; < after rising from a sitting posture and at commencement of motion.

Kali sulph.—Pains < in warm room and evenings, > in open cool air; pains **shift and change about.**

Ledum.—Pain in back, like a feeling of stiffness after sitting still for a long time; crampy pains over hips in the evening; mornings feet are stiff and rigid.

Lycopodium.—When Bry. failed; < from slightest motion, at night, cannot bear covering; dyspepsia, flatulency, constipation; relief from slow motion.

Magnesia phos.—Pains in back vivid, shooting, boring, intermitting; > by warmth.

Natrum mur.—Pains in small of back, > by lying on something hard; pain after prolonged stooping, as if bruised; weak back, < morning; great weakness and weariness.

Natrum sulph.—Pain in back, as if ulcerating; can only lie on right side.

Nux vomica.—Rheumatism in back, patient unable to turn over in bed without first sitting up; pains < at night when lying in bed; the longer he lies in bed in the morning the more does his back ache.

Petroleum.—Lumbago < in the morning before rising, especially coccyx.

Rhus tox.—**Chief remedy in the beginning of lumbago,** whether patient is better from motion or not; great pains on attempting to rise, stiff neck of rheumatic origin from sitting in a draught, > from warmth, < from cold; constrictive pains in dorsal muscles; > from bending backward.

Ruta.—Lumbago < mornings, before rising and > after rising; bruised feeling in back or coccyx.

Secale.—Kink in back; < from any exertion or strain upon spine; pain at sacrum, with bearing down, as if parts would be forced out, < when moving.

Staphisagria.—Lumbar pains compel patient to get up at an unreasonably early hour; pain in small of back as from overlifting, < at rest, at night and in morning and when rising from seat.

Sulphur.—Stiffness in lumbar region with sudden loss of power on attempting to move, especially on rising from a seat; stiffness and pain in small of back after heavy lifting and taking cold at the same time.

Valeriana.—Strained feeling in lumbar region; violent drawing, darting, jerking pains; which appear suddenly (Sec.), < from sitting and > from motion.

LUPUS.

In general: Agar., Alum., Ant. crud., Ars., Ars. iod., Bar. c., Bell., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Carbol. ac., Carburet. sulph., Caust., Cic., Cist., Graph., Guaraco, Hep., Hydrocot., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kreos., Nitr. ac., Phyt., Rhus, Sabin., Sep., Sil., Spong., Staph., Sulph , *Thuj.*

Ulcus rodens: Ars., Aur., Bell., Calotropis gigant., Cic., Curare, Hep., Hydrocot., Hydrast., Kali bi., Merc., Merc. nitr., Nitr. ac., Sil., Sulph., Uran., Thuj.

Epithelioma of lower lip (ulcus rodens, more upper lip): Apis, Ars., Bell., Cist., Clem., Caust., Con., Sil., Sulph.; **lupus of nose:** Caust., Kreos. (left side), Kali bi., Thuj.

Chimney-sweeper's cancer: Ars., Carb. an., Carb. v., Clem., Lach., Rhus, Sec., Thuj.

Lupus hypertrophicus, non exedens: Ars., Ars. iod., Aur., Bar., Calotropis, Carb. an., Carb. v., Cic., Con., Graph., Kali bi., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc. iod., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Scrofularia, Sil., Sulph., *Thuj.*

LYMPHADENOSIS, Hodgkin's Disease.

Conium in massive doses; Ars., Ars. iod., Bar , Merc. iod. rub., Natr. carb., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Phos., Psor. Compare Leucæmia.

LYMPHANGITIS.

Bell. and Merc.; *Apis*, especially in women suffering from tearing pains in scalp and nape of neck, with high fever, followed immediately by the appearance of nodes and hard cords about the head, soon disappearing, only to be followed by another attack; or 1, Amm. carb., Ars., Ars. iod., Hep., Merc. dulc., Merc. iod., Merc. nitr., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Rhus; 2, Calc. carb., Calc. ars., Calc. iod., Graph., Kali bi., Sulph., and especially Aur. mur. nat. The iodine soda and iodine soda sulphur springs may be used with advantage in all chronic affections of lymphatics and lymphatic glands.

LYMPHOMA.

On neck with hectic fever: Apis, Graph., Phos.; with holes as in a sieve: Ars.

MAGNESIA, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The principal antidotes of this medicine, when given in too large quantities, are: Ars., Cham., Coff., Coloc., Nux v., Puls., Rhub.

Arsenicum.—For violent burning pains, worse at night and compelling one to leave the bed.

Chamomilla.—Violent colic, with or without diarrhœa.

Coffea.—Sleeplessness and nervous excitement.

Colocynthis.—Excessive spasmodic pains, constipation, or slow stool.

Nux vomica.—Obstinate constipation, or constipation with colic, Coloc. having proved ineffectual.

Pulsatilla.—Spasmodic colic with leucorrhœa, or watery diarrhœa with colic, after Rheum had been tried without effect.

Rhubarb.—Watery sour diarrhœa, with colic and tenesmus.

MALACIA.

Desire for strange and exceptional things.

Desire for **beer**: Acon., Aloe, Calc. carb., Caust., Cocc., Graph., Mang., Merc., Mosch., Natr., Nux v., Petr., Phel., Puls., Stront., Sulph., Zinc.; **brandy**: Ars., Chin., Hep., Nux v., Op., Selen., Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **coffee**: Angust. spur., Ars., Aur., Bry., Carb. v., Con., Gran.; **milk**: Ars., Bov., Merc., Nux v., Phel., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sabad., Sil., Staph.; **boiled milk**: Raph.; **cold milk**: Rhus; **sour milk**: Mang. ac.; **vinegar**: Hep., Sep.; **something refreshing**: Alum., Carb. an., Caust., Cocc., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rheum, Sabin., Val.; **fat**: Nux v., Nitr. ac.; **butter**: Puls.; **bread and butter**: Magn. carb., Merc., Puls.; **herrings**: Nitr.ac., Veratr. alb.; **smoked things**: Caust.; **meat**: Abies can., Helleb., Magn. carb., Sulph., Trif.; **vegetables**: Alum., Magn. carb.; **oysters**: Apis, Lach., Lyc., Rhus; **pickles**: Abies can.; **cucumbers**: Ant., Verat.; **sauerkraut**: Carb. an., Cham.; **potatoes**: Ol. an., **sardines**: Verat. alb.; **pot-cheese**: Arg. nit.; **apples**: Aloe, Ant. tart., Guaiac., **bread**: Ars., Natr. m., Ol. an., Fer., Plumb., Puls., Stront.; **cakes**: Corn., Chin., Nitr. ac., Nux. Plumb.; **cheese**: Ign., Arg. nit.; **delicacies**: Calc., Chin., Cubeb., Ipec., Petr., Rhus, Sang.; **soft-boiled eggs**: Calc., Ol. an., Puls.; **fruits**: Aloe, Alum., Ant. tart., Chin., Cist., Cubeb., Ign., Magn.carb., Phos.ac., Sulph. ac., Verat.; **nuts**: Cubeb.; raw **onions**: Cepa, Cubeb.; **acid dried fruits**: Chin., Cist., Verat. alb.; **puddings**: Sabad.; **salted things**: Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Cor. rub., Meph., Merc. iod., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Selen., Thuj., Veratr.; **highly seasoned**: Fluor. ac., Hep.; **starch**: Alum., Nitr. ac.; **sweet things**: Amm. carb., Arg., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Ipec., Kali carb., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr. carb., Rheum, Rhus, Sabad., Sulph.; **warm food**: Ang., Chel., Cupr., Cycl., Fer.; **tobacco**: Daph., Eug., Staph., Ther.; **bitter food**: Dig., Natr. m.; **bitter drinks**: Acon., Natr. m., **cold drinks**: Ang., Ars., Aur., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cedron, Cham., Chin., Clem., Cocc., Dulc., Euphr., Led., Merc., Natr. m., Oleand., Onosmod., Phos. ac., Phos., Plumb., Psor., Rhus, Sabad., Spig., Sulph., Thuj., Verat.; **cold food**: Calc., Cupr., Sil., Thuj., Verat. alb.; **ice-cream**: Eupat. perf., Phos.; **lemonade**: Bell., Cycl., Eupat. purp., Sabin., Sec.; **alcohol**: Asar.; **whisky**: Acon., Arn., Ars., Calc., Chin., Cubeb., Fluor. ac., Hep., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Op., Puls., Selen., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Ther.; **wine**: Acon., Arg., Bry., Calc., Chel., Chin., Cic., Cubeb., Fluor. ac., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sep., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Ther.; **wine and water**: Bov.; **sugar and water**: Arg. nit., Sulph.; **clay**: Nitr. ac., Nux v.; **charcoal**: Cic., Con.

MAMMÆ.

Mastitis, inflammation of breast.

Aconite.—Milk fever with delirium, mammæ hot, hard, tense, with scanty milk; galactorrhœa, but flow stopped nearly by catching cold or emotion, with fear, restlessness, anxiety.

Actæa spic.—Swelling and sensation of heat, at times burning, relaxation and collapse, with pricking sensation; frequent transitory stitches in the right and tensive drawing in the left breast at night.

Apis mell.—**Erysipelatous mastitis**; high fever, but no sweat; swelling, hardness of and burning, stinging in mammæ, threatening in less degree to pass into suppuration and ulceration; great sensitiveness to touch or to slightest pressure; > by cold applications.

Belladonna.—Breasts feel heavy, **red streaks running like radii from a central point**, accompanied by pulsating pains, heavy headache, constipa-

tion and scanty urine; erysipelatous inflammation, stitches appear and disappear quickly; < from jar or jolt.

Bryonia.—**Stony heaviness of breasts**; hot, hard, painful, but not very red; severe stitching pains in breast, < when lifting arm or motion, feels sick on first sitting up in bed or in a chair, and worse on standing up; first stage of mammary abscess.

Bufo.—Mastitis, **purulent sinuses**; sensation as if breasts were torn towards abdomen; redness and swelling along course of lymphatics.

Cactus grand.—Scrofulous subjects, with great sensibility to cold air; inflammation and suppuration of breast, with sense of fulness in chest

Calcarea carb.—Mammary glands pain as if they were suppurating, especially on touch; hot swelling of breast, which is hard, but not red; when nursing, severe internal stitching, as if arrows were forced through breast.

Carbo an. — Swollen, inflamed erysipelatous breast, hard, painful nodes; sensation of expansion in mammæ; darting pains of nursing women arrest breathing, < from pressure; burning, drawing pain through breast.

Carbo veg.—Induration of breast, with tendency to suppuration, **pus not laudable after breaking of the abscess**; erysipelas mammæ.

Chamomilla.—Mammæ hard and tender to touch, with drawing pains, is fretful, sleepless and cross.

Croton tigl.—When nursing, a severe drawing pain runs **directly from mammæ through to back,** as if pulled by a string; inflamed, hard, swollen breasts, threatening to gather and break.

Hepar.—At the outset of pus formation it may prevent suppuration or hasten the abscess to come to a head.

Kali phos.—Mastitis, pus brownish, dirty-looking, with heavy odor; adynamia and gangrene.

Lachesis.—Breast has a bluish or purplish appearance; lancinating pains in mammæ and down arm; chill at night and hot flushes by day.

Lycopodium.—Burning and stinging of mammary glands; milk in the breasts of young girls, sometimes present at puberty or at first menstrual flow (Cycl., Phos., Puls.); milk in the breasts of boys.

Mercurius.—Hard swelling of mammæ, with sore and raw feeling; **milk is poor and babe refuses to nurse**; throbbing or transient chills indicate beginning of suppuration or that abscesses have formed.

Phellandrium.—Sharp pains in the course of the lactiferous tubes during nursing and more yet between the acts of nursing.

Phosphorus.—**Phlegmonous inflammation,** breasts swollen, red in spots or streaks; hard knots in different places, with fistulous openings; burning, stinging pains and watery, offensive discharge; hectic fever and night-sweats.

Phytolacca.—**Hardness apparent from the start,** caked breast, gathered breast, with large, fistulous, gaping and angry ulcers, discharging a watery, fetid pus; nipples and mammæ sensitive, even after suppuration has taken place; right mammæ; when child nurses, pain goes from the nipple all over the body; > evenings; < after midnight.

Pulsatilla.—Mastitis from **mechanical pressure on gland, particularly in young girls**; nodosities in mammæ, tensive pressure and swelling as from accumulation of milk during nursing.

Silicea.—**Fistulous ulcers with callous edges,** discharge thin and watery, or thick and offensive, substance of the breast seems to be discharged in the pus; one lobe after another seems to ulcerate and discharge into one

common ulcer, often with pain; or there may be several orifices, one for each lobe.

Sulphur.—Inflammation running in radii from nipple; threatening suppuration, when the lumps first appear, easing the pain and mollifying the destruction of tissue; profuse suppuration with chilliness in the forenoon and heat in the afternoon; old ulcerations; breasts feel hot; night-sweats, flushes of heat, weak and faint spells; irresistible hunger towards noon.

Veratrum vir.—Mastitis, with great arterial and nervous excitement.

Mastodynia, neuralgia of breast: Arg., Bell., Calad., Calc., Cham., Cimicif., Con., Hydrast., Lac can., Lyc., *Murex*, Phos., Phyt., Rhus.

Carcinoma mammæ: Apis, Ars., *Aster.*, Bell., Brom., Bufo, Carb. an., Chim. umb., Clem., Coloc., *Con.*, Dulc., Graph., Hep., *Hydrast.*, Kreos., Lapis alb., Nitr. ac., Ox. ac., Phyt., Psor., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj., Tuberculinum.

Atrophy of breasts: Chim. umb., Con., Iod., Nitr. ac., Sarsap.

MANIA.

Agar., Anac., Atrop., Bell., Cann. Ind., Canth., Kali br., Lach., Phos., Piscidia, Plat., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph., Thuj.

Mania transitoria: Fer. phos.

Gay, wanton mania: Acon., Agar., Bell., Croc., Cupr., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Op., Par. q., Phos., Plat., Sabad., Stram., Tab., Verat. alb., Verbas.

Cryptomania, mania sine delirio: Agar., Anac., Bell., Chin., Cupr., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Op., Stram.

Aconite.—Fitful mood, changing from one thing to another, now full of mirth and in a few moments disposed to weep; ecstasy, inclined to be gay, to dance and sing, loquacity, speech hurried.

Agaricus.—Fearless frenzy, with intoxication, accompanied by bold, vindictive designs; menacing, mischievous rage, directing it even against herself, with great strength; shy mania; excess of fancy, ecstasy, prophecy, makes verses; very marked choreic twitchings; extraordinary heaviness and languor in the lower extremities, pain all along the spine, which in several spots is tender to touch; cyanosis; breath, flatus and stool fetid (sclerosis of the hemispheres of the brain).

Anacardium.—A great deal of foolish talk and foolish imaginations; loss of confidence in himself, which makes him irritable and quarrelsome; acts stupidly and childish, laughs when he ought to be serious, and *vice versa;* sensation as if he had two opposite wills acting against each other

Antimonium crud.—Anxious reflections about himself, his present and future fate, disposition to **shoot** himself in the night; continued state of exalted love and ecstatic longing for some ideal female; more in the fresh air than in the room. Satyriasis.

Baryta carb.—Perfect irresoluteness; all self-confidence has disappeared; angry on account of trifles, when he may even commit crimes; sudden, excessive, but transient burst of anger.

Belladonna.—Derangement of the will faculty; amorous mania, with sexual excitement; senseless talk, with staring, protruding eyes; merry craziness; gives offence without any cause; wants to touch every one and everything; foolish gesticulations; irritable, curses horribly, wants to strike and bite; wants to **drown** himself, or that somebody else should kill **him**; despondency and indifference.

Bovista.—Sensation as if the head were enormously increased in size; great irritability; everything affects him unpleasantly; awkward, lets everything drop; tired of life in the morning, pleasant in the evening.

Camphor.—**Mania to dispute**; acts and talks too hastily; feels insulted about everything; oversensitiveness; food has a strong taste; all objects appear bright and shining; amorous desires, with weakness of the sexual organs.

Cannabis Ind.—Exaltation of spirits, with great gayety and disposition to laugh at the merest trifle, is full of fun and mischief; excessive loquacity; pleasant hallucination of sight and hearing; a perfect horror of darkness; constant fear to become insane.

Cantharis.— Great restlessness, obliging him to move constantly; uneasiness day and night, with hot head; strange ideas crowd on him against his will; noisy, insolent and contradicting; unbounded frantic sexual desire.

Cicuta vir.—Crazy delirium; funny gesticulations, with redness of face and heat of body; confounds things of the present with those of the past; is afraid of society and wants to be alone. Epilepsy; after concussion of brain.

Crocus.—**Hysteria**; excessive mirth and cheerfulness alternating with melancholy, childish follies; pleasant dementia, with paleness and headache; immoderate laughter.

Euphorbium.—Temporary attacks of craziness, insists on saying his prayers at the tail of his horse; knows his freaks and wants to be by himself and in silence.

Hyoscyamus.—Indomitable rage, wants to kill somebody or himself; horrid anguish; complains of being poisoned; thinks he will be bit by animals and wants to drown himself; fantastic craziness; converses with people who are not present; looks at men as hogs; considers the stove a tree and wants to climb up; loves smutty talk; wants to go naked (hyperæsthesia of the skin). Erotomania; very little rush of blood to head; restless sleep; dizziness; muscular twitchings; dry mouth and dilated pupils; no appetite or bulimy, but eating aggravates all symptoms.

Lachesis.—Malice; thinks only of mischief; undertakes many things, perseveres in nothing; complains of trifles; exalted mood, with increase of well feeling; morbid talkativeness in chosen language, but jumping from one subject to another; haughtiness, mistrusts those around him.

Paris quad.—Loquacious vivacity; jumping, with a good deal of self-complacency, from one subject to another, merely for the sake of talking; indisposition to any mental labor.

Phosphorus.—Irritable weakness, with ecstasy; thinks his body is all in fragments and wonders how he is going to get the pieces together; imagines himself a great person; shameless sexual excitement; erotic mania, followed by apathy and coma.

Platina.—**Nymphomania**; hysteria, with great lowness of spirits; nervous weakness and vascular excitement; imagines that everything around her is small, and everybody around her inferior in body and mind; involuntary disposition to whistle and sing; canine hunger, and eats greedily.

Sabadilla.—Cheerful disposition, which is not natural to him; imagines all sorts of strange things about his body; is absorbed in revery the whole day: mind excited, almost strained, with fanciful notions and the body cold.

Secale. — Excessive sadness, which gradually changes to imbecile cheerfulness; talks and acts foolishly; rage, followed by continuous deep sleep.

Selenium.—**Complaints incident to old age**, particularly at the critical

age; full of melancholy, with profuse micturition; dread of society; exhaustion even from light labor; rage and cruelty in his dreams, as if he were a hyena or a wild beast.

Stramonium.—Loquacious delirium, with strange ideas; imbecility· talks with absent persons; behaves himself nasty and unclean; frightful fancies, all his features show fright and horror; religious mania, with pious looks; desire for light and company (reverse of Bell.).

Tabacum.—Cheerful and merry mania; sings the whole day; talks nonsense; becomes quite stupid, loses his senses; præcordial anguish, with faintness.

Veratrum alb.—**Mania de grandeur**; alternation of laughing and moaning; attempts a great many things, but accomplishes nothing; only conscious of himself as in a dream; rage, with great heat of the body; eats his own feces. Suicidal tendency from religious despair.

Verbascum.—Excessive mirthfulness; lascivious fancies; ideas crowd upon him; indisposition to mental or bodily work; liable to neuralgia.

MASTOID PROCESS, ABSCESS OF.

Aur., Caps., Nitr. ac., Sil.

MEASLES, MORBILLI.

Principal remedies: Acon., Bell., Bry., Fer. phos., Gels., Phos., Puls., Sulph., Stict., Veratr. vir.

To facilitate eruption and to abbreviate the precursory stage: Acon., Bry., Gels., Puls., Veratr. vir., or even Coff., should the patient be restless, sleepless and tossing about.

Receding eruption: Ant. tart., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Camph., Carb. v., Caust., Cupr., Dulc., Gels., Helleb., Phos., Puls.,Sulph.; **cerebral symptoms**: Ars., Bell., Cupr., Gels., Helleb., Puls.,Stram ,Veratr.vir.; **pulmonary symptoms**: Bry., Phos., Sulph.; **catarrhal affections**: Ant. tart., Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Con., Dros., Dulc., Hyosc., Ign., Nux v., Sep., Stict., Sulph.; **dry and hollow cough**: Ailanth., Cham., Ign., Nux v., Stict.; **spasmodic cough**; Bell., Canth., Carb.v., Cina, Cupr., Dig., Dros., Hyosc., Ipec., Rum., Sang.; **dry short cough**: Acon., Coff.; **tough mucous cough** and night-sweats: Kali bi.; mucous **diarrhœa**: Chin., Merc., Puls., Sulph.; **otitis and otorrhœa**; Cact., Carb. v., Colch., Lyc., Meny., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph.; **typhoid symptoms**: Ars., Bapt., Carb. v., Mur. ac., Phos. ac., Phos., Puls., Sulph. ac., Sulph.

Sequelæ: Brom. (asthma), Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Dros., Dulc., Euphr., Hyosc., Ign., Nux m., Rhus, Sep., Stram., Sulph.

Aconite.—At the beginning: fever with full, quick pulse, dry hot, burning skin; restlessness; catarrhal irritation, from the eyes down into the bronchial tubes; photophobia; nosebleed; dry, hacking, even croupy, cough; stitch pains in the chest; restless sleep, with jerking and starting; grating on teeth; moaning and groaning, or sleeplessness, with great agitation and anxiety; pain in stomach and bowels, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

Antimonium crud.—Gastric derangement; white-coated tongue; pain in ears.

Antimonium tart.—Eruption does not come out properly or is repelled; head confused with drowsiness; rattling breathing; dyspnœa; cough loose, but hardly any sputa; gastro-enteric affections.

Apis mell.—Confluent eruption and **œdematous** swelling of the skin; greatly inflamed eyes; croupy cough; violent cough, similar to whooping-cough; catarrh of the bowels, with diarrhœa.

Arsenicum.—**Black measles**, or retrocession of the eruption; sallow complexion, with blue or greenish-brown stripes; crusts around the mouth; bloated face, pale and red; burning-beating pains in the eyes, with photophobia; typhoid symptoms; vomiting; diarrhœa; great sinking of strength; all worse about midnight.

Belladonna.—At the commencement: heat, with moisture in the skin; quick but soft pulse; constant drowsy sleep, or drowsiness, with inability to go to sleep; congestion to head; injected eyes; thick white-coated tongue; sore throat, with difficult deglutition; hoarseness and dry cough, which fatigues the chest, with oppression and suffocative fits; convulsive twitching of the limbs; convulsions; violent thirst.

Bryonia.—Slowly forthcoming eruption, which remains pale; inflammatory affections of the chest; dry, painful cough; rheumatic pains in limbs; constipation. Retrocession of eruption, with prostration, fever and cerebral symptoms.

Camphora.—In those dangerous cases where with cerebral disturbance the face grows pale and the skin cold, assuming a bluish-purple color, with utter prostration and spasmodic stiffness of the body; also in sequelæ, especially painful and difficult micturition; retrocession of eruption.

Carbo veg.—Undeveloped measles, leaving patient with phthisical cough and emaciation; cough from repercussion of eruption; persistent hoarseness after measles.

Coffea.—Frequent, short and dry cough, hoarse when crying; skin and all senses oversensitive; spasmodic motions, trembling, grinding of teeth; overwakefulness, with heat and sweat in face; it aids in bringing out eruption.

Crotalus.—**Black measles.** Intense fever; copious, dark, confluent eruption, with considerable œdema of face; eye and nose symptoms very severe, throat and chest symptoms more moderate; delirium; hæmorrhagic symptoms with tendency to putrescence; **eruption stands out too long or reappears as a mottling**; gangrene of mouth or genitals as a sequela.

Cuprum.—Delirium of measles complicated with bronchitis; howling or muttering deliria with anguish; repercussion of eruption, with convulsions; vomiting and gagging; pale or bluish face and twitching of limbs; < on arousing terrorized from sleep.

Drosera.—Cough, with drawing together of the epigastrium, similar to whooping-cough; cough, as a sequela of measles in paroxysms, worse in the afternoon and evening; sometimes attended with bloody and purulent expectoration.

Dulcamara.—Retrocession of eruption, from exposure to damp cold air.

Euphrasia.—Streaming of hot burning tears from eyes, with great photophobia; profuse running from nose without burning; cough only during the day; bland intense throbbing-pressing headache before eruption comes out.

Ferrum phos.—**Initial and prodromic stage**, with inflammatory affections of eyes, ears, nose and chest; restlessness and sleeplessness.

Gelsemium.—**Eruptive stage**: chilliness, watery discharge from nose, excoriating the wings of nose and upper lip; hoarseness, with feeling of soreness in throat and chest; rawness of chest, with cough: **retroceding measles**, with livid spots; dulness of brain; abdominal and thoracic con-

gestion; fever heat, with drowsiness, languor and oppression; dull pains in head, back and limbs; head feels large and full, pulse full and soft, tongue has a moist white fur; drowsy state and suffused face; hard, barking, croupy cough and hoarseness.

Hepar.—Croupy cough, with rattling in chest, but without expectoration, < mornings.

Ipecacuanha.—Tardy appearance of eruption, with oppression of chest, incessant most violent tickling cough and vomiting; short, hurried breathing.

Kali bichrom.—**Violent stitching pains extending from ear to roof of mouth and to parotis of affected side**; external auditory meatus greatly swollen; discharge of offensive pus from ears; cornea inflamed and vesicles or pustules form on it; purulent ophthalmo-blennorrhœa; flowing of water from eyes, with burning when opening them; stiff, green-colored discharges from nose, with great sensitiveness and ulceration of nostrils; diarrhœa with slight tenesmus; loud rattling cough with retching and expectoration of tough, stringy mucus; croupy cough; roughness of larynx with hoarseness; wheezing and rattling in chest during sleep; < evenings and in cold air.

Kali mur.—Hoarse cough, glandular swellings, furred tongue with white or gray deposit; diarrhœa whitish or light-colored; deafness from swelling of throat.

Kali sulph.—Suppressed rash which suddenly recedes with harsh and dry skin.

Lachesis.—Livid eruption with sordes about mouth and inability to protrude tongue; severe coryza, with abundant discharge of a watery mucus; nostrils and lips sore and swollen; coryza preceded one or two days by feeling of soreness, rawness and scraping in throat, passing off as the coryza develops

Mercurius.—Glands of throat much swollen, with dysphagia, corroding or bland coryza; slimy stools, streaked with blood.

Phosphorus.—Violent and dry, exhausting cough, with desire to vomit or with vomiting; **typhoid symptoms with unconsciousness**; watery diarrhœa; tongue coated with sordes; black lips; debility; typhoid bronchitis.

Pulsatilla.—**Mild cases**; catarrhal symptoms prominent, coryza and profuse lachrymation; cough dry at night and loose in daytime; child sits up in bed to cough; earache; fever with hot head and dry lips, but complains very little of thirst; eruption when fully out often has a dark appearance; itching of eyes, > by rubbing; dry lips > by licking them with tongue; chronic loose cough after measles.

Sabadilla.—Concussive and violent sneezing; frontal headache, stitching pains in chest, < when coughing; redness of eyelids and smarting in suffused and watery eyes; fluent coryza with itching of nose and alternate obstruction of nostrils; yellow, sore tongue; sore throat and difficult swallowing; eruption in spots and stripes of deep-red color; fever with thirstlessness; coldness of body alternating with flashes of heat in face.

Sticta pulm.—**Incessant dryness and spasmodic cough**, worse in the evening and during the night, with oppression of the chest, and a feeling as if a hard mass were collecting in the lungs; feeling of fulness and heavy pressure at the root of the nose, with tingling; conjunctivitis, with profuse but mild discharge; sleeplessness.

Stramonium.—Sometimes before the outbreak of the eruption, frightful visions, like those of delirium tremens, at which he is startled and from which he tries to hide; spasmodic affection of œsophagus, hindering swallowing.

Sulphur.—Either during the first stage when the eruption makes a tardy progress, or for after-complaints, such as chronic coughs, originating in remnants of partial pneumonia; chronic diarrhœa; hardness of hearing; chronic discharge from ears.

Veratrum alb.—Pale livid color and tardy appearance of the eruption; hæmorrhages, without amelioration; burning heat, with alternate cold extremities; very frequent, weak, intermittent pulse; delirium, restlessness; drowsiness; apathy.

Zincum.—Crying out in sleep and awaking from sleep terrified (Lyc.); considerable evidence of debility, the child has not strength enough to develop the eruption.

MELANCHOLIA.

Melancholia cum stupore, attonita: Apis, Bapt., Bell., Dig., Gels., Oleand., Op., Veratr. alb.; or Arg. nit., Ars., Chin., Cimicif., Crot. tigl., Ust.

Melancholia religiosa: Ars., Aur., Croc., Lyc., Melilot., Puls., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.

Anxiety as if he had committed a crime: Alum., Ars., Chel., Cocc., Cycl., Dig., Ign., Merc., Sulph., Veratr.; **as if persecuted**: Chin., Lach , Sulph., etc.

Anguish and despair: Acon., Amb., Calc. carb., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Sarsap., Val., Veratr.

Prays constantly: Agar. (prophesies), Aur., Lach., Lyc., Mancin., Psor., Puls., Sel.

Jealousy: Apis, Hyosc., Lach.; **hate against loved ones**: Agn., Fluor. ac., Sep.; **avarice**: Calc. fluor., Lys.; **wishes to be alone**: Acon., Bell., Coca, Dig , Rhus.

Suicidal tendency: Ars., Aur., Ant. crud., Caps., Carb. v., Chin., Merc., Naja, Nux v., Puls., Psor.; Agn. cas., Alum.; **drowning**: Bell., Dros , Helleb., Hyosc., Puls., Sec., Veratr.; **hanging**: Ars.; **shooting**: Ant crud., Carb. v.; **to throw himself from a height**: Bell.; **hopelessness**: Arn., Aur., Cham., Cocc., Helleb., Hyosc., Ign., Op.; **sadness**: Abies, Acon., Caust., Cepa, Cimicif., Ign., Natr. m.

Variableness: Alum., Fer., Ign., Plat., Puls., Sep., Sulph. ac., Zinc.

Abrotanum.—Great anxiety and depression, gloomy and desponding (abdominal); ill-natured, irritable and peevish, **feels as if she would do something cruel**; **no humanity**; easily tired out by conversation or mental effort; indolence and aversion to physical exercise; head weak, can hardly hold it up; face wrinkled, old, pale.

Agnus castus.—Sexual melancholia; **atonic condition of sexual organs**; hopelessness; patient thinks there is no use to do anything, as death is sure to come soon.

Ailanthus.—Low-spirited, continued sighing, restlessness, confusion of ideas; electrical thrill, starting from the brain, running to the extremities; **perfect indifference to what might happen.**

Alumina.—Intolerable ennui, time passes too slowly; depressed and lachrymose: sad thoughts in the morning, feels joyless and comfortless in the morning on waking; trifling things appear insurmountable; dread of death, with thoughts of suicide; **seeing blood on a knife, she has ideas of killing herself, though she abhors the thought**; no desire to do anything, especially something serious.

Ambra grisea.—Melancholy, sits for days weeping, with great weakness, loss of muscular power and pain in small of back; constipation, sadness; sleeplessness after business embarrassment; the presence of other people makes her feel worse.

Anacardium orient.—Everything appears as in a dream; excessive forgetfulness, even of recent events; fixed idea that mind and body are separated, that strange forms accompany him; a slight offence makes him very angry, curses and swears, breaks out into personal violence; **want of moral feeling**; depravity; ungodliness; inhumanity; **feels as if he had two wills, one commanding to do what the other forbids**; he is separated from the whole world; and having lost all confidence in himself he despairs of accomplishing anything. **Melancholia after childbed.**

Antimonium crud.—**Loathing of life**; sorrowful and irritable, anxious in relation to present and future condition; ecstasy and exalted love, with great anxiety about his fate and inclination to shoot himself; < when walking in moonlight; sexual desire and erections when getting warm in bed.

Antimonium tart.—Apathy and indifference; even death would be welcomed; hopeless and despondent, inclined to violence; children get angry, weep and cry.

Argentum nit.—Loss of memory; lies with closed eyes, shunning light and conversation; he cannot find the right word, hence falters in speech; feels that all his undertakings must fail, is lost beyond hope for this world, is neglected and despised by his own family; all desire for labor lost; objects to whatever is proposed, **he seems utterly bereft of all power of will**; agoraphobia and hypochondriasis

Arsenicum.—**Profound exhaustion after long, wasting diseases**; physical disease and consequent exhaustion lead to self-mutilation and suicidal ideas; gloomy disposition of mind with religious apprehensions; attacks of anxiousness, especially at night, or in the evening in bed, obliging one to rise, with oppression and difficulty of breathing; anxiousness at the heart, with fainting and trembling; conscientious scruples, as if having offended everybody and could not be happy; dread of being alone; great dread of death and still inclination to commit suicide; sensation as if warm air were coursing up the spine into the head; burning neuralgia with agony and great restlessness, and this anxiety drives him from one place to another.

Asafœtida.—Anxious sadness and apprehension of dying, is afraid to be alone; unsteady and fickle, cannot persevere in anything, wants one thing and then another; walks from one place to another; physical and mental oversensitiveness; globus hystericus, nymphomania.

Aurum met.—Woefulness and dejection, with longing for solitude; solicitude in regard to the loss of love and respect of others, with deep grief and weeping; religious solicitude, with weeping and praying, has no confidence in himself; great longing for death, as he thinks himself unsuited in this world, weeps in the evening and wishes to die; feels hateful and quarrelsome, without hope; staring, dreary look; wavering, uncertain gait; insomnia, when he falls asleep, erotic dreams, erections and emissions; in the morning offensive breath, reddish tongue and copious salivation; loss of taste, diarrhœa and constipation alternate; rush of blood to head, roaring in ears; motes and sparks before eyes; all symptoms > in fresh air. **Hepatic and testicular (atrophy) disorders**, syphilo-mercurialism; spasmodic asthma; **climaxis**; **puerperal melancholia.**

Baptisia.—**Melancholia cum stupore**; mentally restless, but too lifeless to move; indisposed to give vent to his thoughts, want of power and perfect indifference to do anything, inability to fix the mind on any work; mind wanders as soon as his eyes are closed; marked changes of the vital fluids; degeneration of tissues; high temperature; anxious, frightened look;

foul breath; dry, parched tongue; head heavy as if he could not sit up.

Belladonna.—Dejected and discouraged; disgust of life, < in open air, with inclination to drown himself; continual moaning and sighing, even during sleep, and restlessness drives him out of bed; anxiety and great anxiousness, < evening, with headache, red face, bitter taste, sweat and longing for death; dread and tendency to start easily, with mistrust and tearfulness; solicitude about sudden death, of putrifying while yet alive, of being poisoned and everlastingly damned; suicidal tendencies in patients suffering from acute violent alcoholism; persistent insomnia, leaving the mind extremely dull, stupid, slow to act, indifferent and pathetic; nothing produces an impression.

Bismuth.—Anguish, at times he sits, then walks, then lies down, never long in one place, he is morose and discontented with his condition and complains about it; **solitude is unbearable**; pressure like a load in the stomach; great debility, languor, prostration; restless, unrefreshing sleep.

Bromium.—**Great despondency, looks constantly in one direction without saying anything**; she does not feel as she generally does, and does not know why; fulness in head and chest; much pain in left hypogastric and iliac regions, especially before menses; carcinoma mammæ; swelling of testicles.

Bryonia.—Great depression and anxiety, with fright, fear and apprehension of future trouble and misfortune; irritability, weeping and moroseness; mental exhaustion and confusion of mind; sticking, jerking, throbbing headache; marked inactivity of liver or rheumatic diathesis.

Cactus grand.—Melancholia, particularly in women, with sensation of stricture around heart; unconquerable sadness, fear of death (Acon.); cries without cause, but < from sympathy; often awakes in a fright, but cannot tell the cause of alarm.

Calcarea arsen.—Mind much depressed with great anxiety about still greater evils in the future; the slightest emotion causes palpitation of heart (Lith.); dull, stupefying headache in different parts of head, but especially above and behind ears; desire for wine and liquors.

Calcarea carb.—Malnutrition and malassimilation; fears she will lose her reason and people will observe her mental confusion; feeling of oppression, with heaviness of legs, trembling of body and frequent weeping, < evening and when admonished; grief and complaining about old offences, dread of solitude which is unbearable; dread of being seized by misfortune, on account of her ruined health; loathing of work, with irritability; great tendency to be frightened, the least noise, the most trifling unexpected occurrence fatigues and causes trouble; does not like to talk.

Calcarea fluor.—Unusual tendency to look at the dark side of everything; feeling of unnecessary anxiety about everything; disposition to set a higher value on money than natural to him; **avarice** (Lyc.), thinks he will come to want or would soon be running financially behindhand.

Cannabis Ind.—**Overestimation of time and space**; nervous depression and distressing fear of an imaginary character, amounting nearly to hallucinations and illusions, from overworking a delicate nervous organization; constant fear he would become insane; horror of darkness, moaning and crying; anguish, with great oppression, > in fresh air.

Carbo an.—Sorrowful feeling of dereliction, faintheartedness, desire for solitude, sad thoughts and great tearfulness; despair day and night; timidity and tendency to start.

Caulophyllum.—Melancholia following long-continued menstrual ir-

regularities and uterine disorders; weakness of mind and memory; fretful and irritable; insomnia and restlessness during menses; tremulous weakness felt over entire body.

Causticum.—**Mental ailments from long-lasting grief and sorrow**; excessive sympathy for others, **always afraid others might take harm**, no desire for life on account of that constant dread and anxiety; timidity about the future or as if he had committed a crime; great sadness, with weeping on the slightest provocation; looks at the dark side of everything, especially before and during **menstruation, which flows only in daytime**, none at night; deep yellow complexion, sour sweat.

Chelidonium.—Anxiety, allowing no rest at any employment, as if she had committed a crime; fear of getting crazy, with restlessness and heat; distaste for mental exertion or conversation; forgets what she wants to do or has done.

China.—Mental depression as a reflex of general lowered vitality; low-spirited, despondent and tired of life, with suicidal tendencies; great sensitiveness; easily moved to tears by the least contradiction; indifference and apathy with obstinate taciturnity; weakness and exhaustion after the least exertion, > in the evening and at night; nocturnal **dread of dogs and other animals**; desire for solitude.

Cicuta.—Anxious thoughts about the future, feels sad; excessively affected by sad stories; weeping, moaning and howling; fondness of solitude; great dislike to society; indifference and apathy; disposition to be frightened; **mistrust and shunning of the male sex** (Bar.).

Cimicifuga.—Deep melancholy, with sleeplessness; a heavy black cloud has settled over her, so that all is darkness and confusion, while at the same time it weighs like lead upon her heart; perfect indifference; taciturnity; takes no interest in household affairs; sighs and moans and is suspicious of everybody; brain feels too large for the cranium, a pressing from within outward; sensation of enlargement of the eyeballs, which feel as if they would be pressed out of the orbits; foul breath; faintness and goneness in the epigastrium; prolapsus uteri; nervous exhaustion from the least exertion; chorea, **puerperal melancholia.**

Coca.—Melancholy from nervous exhaustion; bashful, timid, ill in society; peevish; delight in solitude and obscurity.

Cocculus.—Great sorrowfulness, with constant inclination to sit in a corner buried in thought, and to take no notice of anything about him; discontented with himself and still easily offended: great anxiousness as if he had committed a crime; confused feeling in the head, especially after eating and drinking; vertigo, with flushed hot head and face; seasickness; uterine spasms and dysmenorrhœa; excessive prostration, as if it were impossible to make any exertion.

Colchicum.—Arthritic melancholia with suicidal thoughts; peevish and dissatisfied; want of memory.

Colocynthis.—**Absence of religious sentiments**; apathy with lassitude, cannot bear the society of persons he is intimate with; laconic mode of expression; no disposition to talk; dissatisfied with everything; consequences from indignation and internal gnawing grief over his imaginary or real troubles.

Conium.—**The great inhibitory remedy of the sexual passions**; excessive nervous prostration, with vertigo when lying down and when turning over in bed; great concern about little things, and becomes easily excited; dreads being alone, and still avoids society; præcordial anguish; superstitious and full of fear, with frequent thoughts of death; loss of memory;

alternate fits of silent depression and quarrelsome liveliness; mood serious; unsympathizing, from indolence and want of proper will-power; cannot endure any kind of excitement, it brings on mental and physical depression, with weakness; confused feeling in head, often sits lost in thought.

Crocus.—Fearful, apprehensive sorrowfulness, even of a religious kind; is not fit to live; alternations of excessive happiness, affectionate tenderness and rage; takes everything in anger and suddenly repents having injured others; restless, anxious, timid; gay extravagance and liveliness alternate with sorrowful dejection.

Crotalus cascavella.—Insomnia, great sadness; her thoughts dwell on death continually, especially when alone; **dreams about the dead,** when she falls asleep.

Crotalus horridus.—Timidity, fear, anxiety; weeping or snappish temper, cross; irritable, infuriated by the least annoyance; sadness; her thoughts dwell on death continually; twitching and nervous agitation; lethargy, loss of co-ordination; incipient stage of senile dementia.

Croton tigl.—**Melancholia attonita**; feeling as if one cannot think outside of himself, feels all pent up inside and no chance for the thoughts to flow outside; feeling of anxiety as if some misfortune would befall him; morose, dissatisfied.

Cuprum.—Mental and bodily prostration after overexertion of mind and loss of sleep; anxiety, fear of persecution, is in despair, with **very difficult breathing and faint feeling**; skin cool, covered with cold sweat; unconquerable sadness and restlessness, as if some misfortune were approaching; weeps often, shuns the sight of people, seeks and loves solitude; anxious concerning death, which she believes near and inevitable.

Digitalis.—Great anxiety, depression and dread of the future, with sadness and weeping, $<$ about 6 P. M. and by music; morose, irritable and gloomy; weakness of memory, mind dull and confused; sleep unrefreshing, with frequent waking; anguish, which seems to proceed from epigastrium; weakness and exhaustion; slow pulse; **relief of stupor by weeping.**

Elaps coral.—**Excessive horror of rain**; dread of being alone, as if something would happen; violent headache when the desire for food is not immediately satisfied, $<$ from fruits or cold drinks; irregular menses, weight in vagina with violent itching; weakness and trembling.

Eugenia jambos.—Desire for solitude, mental depression, loss of memory; his mind seems to brighten up after urinating, feels depressed before and shivering after urination.

Ferrum.—Mind exceedingly oppressed; great solicitude about those belonging to him, with constant thoughts of death; anxiety as after committing a crime; from slightest cause anxiety, with throbbing in pit of stomach; excited by slightest opposition, everything irritates and oppresses her; anæmia and debility with congestion to head and chest.

Graphites.—**Herpetic constitution**; gloomy and low-spirited; great inclination to grief, even to despair, propensity to feel himself unhappy, with thoughts of deep grief and weeping; timid restlessness, $<$ mornings; oppression about heart, with uneasiness in stomach, great anxiousness as if after the commission of a crime or as if a misfortune impended, with hot face and cold extremities; anxiety when seated at work; repugnance to labor; venous persons, with disposition to obesity.

Helonias.—Mind exceedingly dull and inactive; desires solitude; irritable, faultfinding, cannot bear the least contradiction, all conversation is

unpleasant; pressure from within upward to the vertex, aggravated by looking steadily at any fixed point; **atonic condition of the sexual organs.**

Helleborus.—Quiet, placid melancholy, with sighing, moaning and dread of dying; feels unhappy in presence of cheerful faces; anxiousness about the heart, which prevents him from resting anywhere; ameliorated by vomiting; slow comprehension; obstinate silence; homesickness. **Repercussion of exanthemata.**

Hepar.—The patient is impelled by unaccountable attacks of internal anguish, which sometimes come on quite suddenly, to attempt suicide (Alum.); chronic abdominal affections; excessive nervousness from abuse of mercury; dejected, sad, fearful; repulsive mood and desire to be left alone; dementia, with stupidity, sits silent and speechless in a corner; **violent outbursts of passion,** so that he does not wish to see the members of his own family; hasty speech and hasty drinking.

Hyoscyamus.—Nervous irritability without hyperæmia; melancholy with despair and propensity to drown himself (Bell.) and total indifference to food and drink; reproaches of conscience; dread of being sold, poisoned, bitten by animals; **syphilophobia;** jealousy with attempt to murder, aversion to mankind, mistrust and indolence; hyperæsthesia cutanea, wants to go naked, with loss of all shame; constant absurd talking or muttering to himself.

Ignatia.—**Tears wept inwardly;** suicidal desire to be released from what seems to be a perpetual burden of sorrow; desire for solitude so that he may still more nourish his inward grief; great anxiousness at night or when awakening in the morning, with taciturnity; fear of thieves on waking after midnight; timidity and fear of contracting disease; aversion to any amusement; vacant gaze, sits quietly; face distorted, earthy, pale and sunken; no desire to eat or drink; weak memory; heaviness of head, losing hair on one side; voice low, trembling; staggering walk; general weakness; cold feet, mostly evening; sexual desire with impotence; menses scanty, black, of a putrid odor; increased stool and urine; **recent cases.**

Indigo.—Patient feels very gloomy, taciturn, timid, is tired of life, spends his nights crying; epileptic convulsions; **flushes of heat from abdomen to head;** sensation as if the head were tightly bandaged around forehead; the epileptic fit always commencing with dizziness; undulating sensation through the whole head from behind forward.

Iris vers.—Biliousness, despondency, low-spirited, easily vexed; confusion of mind with mental depression; habitual headaches from gastric or abdominal causes.

Iodum.—Melancholy, **must keep in motion day and night;** brain feels as if it were stirred up, feels as if going crazy; shunning and fear when any one comes near, particularly the physician; excessive excitability and sensitiveness; expects an accident from every trifle.

Kali ars.—Scolding, morose, retired, quarrelsome and discontented; jealous, indifferent to everything, scarcely answers questions, or replies in a peevish tone; eyes have a fixed look; face frightened and anxious.

Kali bichrom.—**Anthrophobia;** weakness, aversion to business, indifference, fretfulness, irritability, anxiety arising from chest; distress in stomach; averse to motion, inclination to lie down.

Kali brom.—Imagines he is especially singled out as an object of Divine vengeance, thinks all her friends have deserted her, is full of religious delusions and a feeling of moral deficiency; nervous restlessness, cannot sit still, must move about or otherwise occupy himself; insomnia; frequent shedding of tears; low-spirited, childish, giving way to her feelings; indifference and almost tired of life; profound anæmia.

Kali carb.—Alternating mood, at one time good and quiet, at another excited and angry at trifles; constantly in antagonism with herself, frequently despondent; frets about everything, peevish, impatient, contented with nothing; great aversion to being alone.

Kali hydr.—Very great irritability and unwonted harshness of demeanor; his children, to whom he is devotedly attached, become burdensome to him; very passionate and spiteful temper; inclined to sadness and weeping, with constant apprehension of impending evil.

Kali phos.—Religious melancholia with fear of hell; refuses food and drink and tears everything; hyperæsthesia of senses with anæmic weakness and failure of strength as after mental overstrain, depressing emotions, or from exhausting drainings affecting nerve-centres of cord; hysteria with globus.

Lac caninum.—Thinks she is looked down upon by everybody, that she is of no importance (Pallad.); doubts her own ability and success; weeps easily, exceedingly nervous and irritable.

Lac defloratum.—Depression of spirits, does not want to live and does not want to see or to talk to any one; no fear of death, but is sure to die.

Lachesis.—Quiet sorrowful lowness of spirits relieved by sighing; repugnance to society and dislike to talk; solicitude about the future, with disgust of life; **inclination to doubt everything**; mistrusts and misconstrues everything in the worst way; indolence, with aversion to every kind of labor and motion; **insane jealousy.**

Laurocerasus.—Indolence and indisposition to either physical or intellectual labor, so that patient becomes disgusted and tired of his life; fear and anxiety about imaginary evils; disposition to sleep; titillation in face, as if flies and spiders were crawling over face; want of energy of vital powers, no reaction, a paralytic weakness

Leptandra.—**Hepatic derangement.**—Languid, tired feeling, with great prostration; gloomy, desponding, drowsy; physically and mentally depressed.

Lilium tigr.—Indecision of character, and depends entirely upon others; dislikes being alone, but has no dread of being so; **opposite mental states,** feels nervous, irritable, scolding, and still in a pleasant humor; constant inclination to weep; has to keep very busy to repress sexual desires; great bearing down in pelvic regions, as if everything from the chest down would fall out; the heart feels as if it were full of blood, with depression of spirits and apprehension of impending evil; blurred vision.

Lithium carb.—Disposition to weep about his lonesome condition; difficulty in remembering names; sensation of entire helplessness, especially at night.

Lobelia infl.—Fear of death from difficulty of respiration; restless sleep, with anxious and sad dreams; excessive weakness of the stomach. extending into the chest, with oppression of chest; sudden shocks through the head.

Lycopodium.—**Want of self-confidence**; fear of phantoms in the evening, with anguish; pusillanimous, nervous, irritable and peevish; seeks disputes, which is followed by supreme indifference; hypochondriasis; confusion of thoughts and forgetfulness, using wrong words, supposing himself to be at two places at once; fear of going to bed in the evening, is sure to hear somebody in the room; satiety of life, particularly mornings in bed, dread of men, wants to be alone or dread of solitude with irritability; **misanthropy with miserly disposition,** flies even from his own children; abdominal and mental torpor.

Lyssin (Hydrophobinum).—Cannot rid himself of the tormenting idea

that something terrible was going to happen to him; fits of abstraction, he takes hold of wrong things, does not know what he wanted; uses words which have but a remote similarity of sound; two distinct trains of thoughts seem to be operating at the same time; imagines to be abused by others and tries to defend himself.

Melilotus.—Religious melancholia with weeping and indolence; reluctant to rise in morning, sits and does nothing; **face always hot and flushed,** throbbing of carotids; constipation; > by nosebleed or any other hæmorrhage.

Mercurius.—Inexpressible pain of soul and body, anxious restlessness, as if some evil impended, worse at night, with præcordial anguish; sweat of the hands and heat of the face; disgusted with himself, has not enough courage to live; constant suspicion, considering everybody his enemy.

Murex.—Great depression of spirit, she considers herself hopelessly ill, goes to bed and remains there; great debility of the muscles; sinking of stomach; sensation of dryness or constriction of uterus.

Mygale.—Constant talk about business, restless at night; despondent with anxious features; tremulousness of whole body in the evening; nausea, with strong palpitation of heart; dimness of sight; general weakness and fear of death.

Naja tripudians.—Suicidal insanity, broods constantly over imaginary troubles; sleep full of frightful dreams, and wakes with dull pain in the head, and fluttering of the heart; uneasy dryness of the fauces; grasping of throat, with sensation of choking, and lividity of the face.

Natrum carb.—**Aversion to man and society**; sadness, depression of spirits, head feels stupefied if he tries to exert himself; **avarice** (Lyc., Calc. fluor.); restless, with attacks of anxiety, especially during a thunder-storm, playing piano for a short time causes painful anxiety in chest, trembling of body and weariness; must lie down; phlegmatic indolent disposition, with repugnance to speaking, to work, or any occupation.

Natrum mur.—Crowding of gloomy thoughts which recall insults long since suffered, with want of self-reliance and palpitation of heart; great inclination to weep, and condoling only makes things worse; timid inquietude about the future, with inclination to remain for hours buried in thought; indifference from hopelessness and mental languor, wishes only to remain quiet and to sleep; sallow complexion; excessive sadness during menses, with palpitation and morning headache; he loses flesh though living well.

Natrum sulph.—**Music unbearable, makes him melancholic,** even of a lively kind makes him weep; suicidal tendency. must exercise restraint, attended with wildness and irritability, due to gastric, bilious conditions, < in wet weather and damp dwellings, and > in warm, dry weather.

Nitric acid.—Dread of contentions, quarrels and lawsuits; frequent sorrowful thoughts of past events; fearful and easily frightened; disgust of life, with longing for death, which, however, is dreaded; reserved and does not wish to talk.

Nux vomica.—Mental recklessness, desperation and hot, irritable temper; wants to kill those she loves best; nervous excitement and mental worry, inability for mental work; taciturn, desire for solitude; afraid he might not have enough to live on and great propensity to end his existence; abdominal plethora and constipation.

Oleander.—Absentmindedness and slowness of perception; **utter indolence and aversion to do anything,** will not dress or eat; cannot bear the slightest handling and becomes greatly enraged if touched by any one;

breathing oppressed and heavy; head hanging down; itching of scalp with constant tendency to scratch the head; rumbling and flatulence of bowels, with hard difficult stool; urine brown, normal in quantity.

Opium.—Hallucinations of spectres and animals with great fear; imagines parts of body very large; imbecility of will, as if annihilated.

Palladium.—**Mortification after wounded pride,** not getting the praise of others which she expected; great inclination to weep and to be sulky; mental exhaustion, everything is too much exertion.

Petroleum.—Fear of death; great irresoluteness, no desire for work and dissatisfied with everything; **sensation as if there were a cold stone in the heart**; emaciation; profuse night-sweats; mucous diarrhœa.

Phosphoric acid.—Chronic and long-lasting effects of grief, with night-sweats from sheer exhaustion, heavy pressure on top of head, as if a great load lay there; indifference and unwillingness to speak; **homesickness,** with inclination to weep; hysteria during climaxis.

Phosphorus.—**Sadness recurring regularly at twilight,** anxiety and irritability; melancholy, only > by vehement weeping; depression with foreboding of calamity; fearfulness and restlessness, which seem to arise from left chest and attended by palpitations; prostration from least unpleasant impression; indifference, even towards his own children.

Platina.—**Melancholia activa,** the mind rises in defiant and distorted superiority over vexation and sorrow; personal demonstrative apprehension, alternation of weeping and boisterous mirth; indifference to others, but anxious about herself, ill-humor, dizziness, she dare not move her eyes; < in daytime, with palpitation of heart and internal and external coldness, except the face, > in open air; mental symptoms associated with hysteria and disorders of sexual organs.

Pulsatilla.—**Religious melancholia which finds consolation in prayers;** grief and sorrowful timidity on account of his worldly and eternal affairs; anxious and weary of life, sad and gloomy, easily bursting into tears; dissatisfied; very easily frightened; frequent profuse epistaxis; anxious dreams with præcordial anguish and ideas of suicide; mild, yielding disposition, clinging to others and seeking consolation; earthy, dark ring about eyes; dislike to bread and meat; nausea and bitter, slimy vomiting, flushes of heat, pale face and cold hands.

Senecio.—Inability to fix the mind on any one object for any length of time; depression of spirits, alternating with very cheerful mood; meditative, but don't know of what he thinks, especially in the evening; hysteria; great sleeplessness, or sleep with vivid unpleasant dreams.

Sepia.—Organic diseases of female genital organs (Lil. functional); full of despair, down-hearted, with suicidal ideas; great disinclination to work and motion; sadness, worrying about her health and the future, with frequent attacks of weeping, and indifferent about the health or affairs of her own family; < evenings and in open air; fits of involuntary laughter and weeping; dread of being alone; very irritable, inclined to be vehement; weak memory, difficulty in expressing her thoughts and dislike to mental labor; relief by violent exercise, as walking; indifference to her household affairs, to which she was formerly attentive.

Silicea.—Want of vital warmth, even when taking exercise; secret disgust for life; faint-hearted, anxious mood; stings of conscience, as if he had committed a crime, worse during growing moon.

Staphisagria.—Inwardly gnawing grief and anger, he looks at everything from the darkest side, with desire to die; disinclination to work and to think; dread of the future and dread of being constantly pursued by

others; a sorrowfulness ending in paralysis of the intellect; constant chilliness, even in summer, vertigo and sensation of seasickness; scurvy.

Stramonium.—Melancholy, with desire for society and sunshine; fear and trembling when alone or in darkness; welcomes the thought of death when alone; indomitable rage, with great desire to bite and tear everything to pieces.

Sulphur.—Religious melancholy; reproaches of conscience, despair of salvation, much weeping; **abdominal venous plethora, venous lethargy**; inclination to consume hours in doing nothing; does not take any interest in anything; pusillanimity and disgust for life, being too lazy to rouse himself up, and too unhappy to live, wishes to be alone, as soon as he sees anybody, he feels a weakness all over, but worse in stomach, followed by sweat on head and flushed face.

Tabacum.—Despondency, gloom, apprehension of sudden death; fear of death, yet attempting suicide; great timidity, fear to undertake what he has frequently done; difficulty in concentrating his mind for any length of time on one subject.

Tarentula hisp.—Consciousness of unnatural state of mind, hence despondency, sadness, moral depression and relaxation with complete loss of memory; fear of contracting disease (Hyosc.); mental chorea; hyperæmia and hyperæsthesia of female sexual organs.

Veratrum alb.—Religious melancholy, with reproaches of conscience; talks a great deal about religious things; suicidal melancholy; this condition frequently ends in a raving mania, with cursing and scolding, endeavors to escape, bites everybody, and tears everything that offers opposition; foolish imaginings; placid sadness, with weeping, discouragement and despair; apprehension of misfortune; conscious about his unworthiness; despairs about his position in society; very taciturn; sudden paroxsyms of sinking of cerebral innervation, characterized by sudden loss of power to control his movements; **melancholia cum stupore,** mind dull and stupid, with obstinate taciturnity.

Veratrum vir.—Great depression of spirit; mental confusion and stupefaction; will not see her physician, fears of being poisoned; sleepless, can hardly be kept in her bedroom; cerebral hyperæmia with coldness of whole body.

Anxiousness: Alum., Anac., Ant. crud., Ars., Aur., Bell., Caust., Con., Chin., Graph., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lach., Laur., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos , Puls., Sep., Staph., Veratr.; **of conscience:** Alum., Amm. carb., Ars., Aur., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.

Dread of being **condemned:** Alum., Amm., Ars., Aur., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Graph., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; **of everlasting damnation:** Alum., Amm., Ars., Aur., Bell., Caust., Con., Croc., Graph., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Sil., Sulph., Stram., Veratr.; **of misery:** Anac., Ant.crud., Calc ,Caust., Lach., Natr. carb.,Natr. m., Phos.ac., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Staph.; **of pursuit by enemies:** Anac., Aur., Bell., Cic., Con., Hyosc., Helleb., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr , Nux v., Puls., Rhus: **of being poisoned:** Bell., Hyos., Rhus; **of being murdered:** Calc., Hyosc., Rhus, Staph.

Easily frightened: Acon., Alum., Ant. crud., Bell., Calc., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Rhus, Sil , Sulph., Stram., Veratr.

Groaning and moaning: Acon., Amm. carb., Bell., Chin., Cocc., Graph., Helleb., Ign., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Sep., Stram., Veratr.

Indifference: Arn., Ars., Bell., Calc., Chin., Cic., Caust., Croc., Helleb., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stram., Veratr.; **to business**: Arn., Sep., Stram.; **to family**: Lyc., Phos., Plat., Sep.

Disgust of life: Alum., Ant. crud., Arn., Aur., Bell., Caust., Chin., Hep., Hyosc., Lyc., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Phos., Plat., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Thuj.

Repugnance to society: Acon., Amb., Anac., Aur., Bell., Cic., Con., Hyosc , Lyc., Natr. carb., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **will not talk**: Alum., Ambr., Ars., Bell., Calc., Chin., Cupr., Ign., Lach., Merc., Natr. carb., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Staph., Sulph., Veratr.

Praying, frequent: Aur., Bell., Natr. m., Puls., Stram., Veratr.; **religious fear**: Alum., Amm., Ars., Aur., Bell., Caust., Con., Croc., Graph., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Stram., Sulph.

Solitude, aversion to: Ars., Calc., Con., Dros., Lac can., Lyc., Phos., Stram.; **love of**: Aur., Bell., Chin., Cic., Cupr., Graph., Ign., Led., Lyc., Nux v., Rhus, Sep.

Obstinacy: Acon., Alum., Amm., Anac., Arn., Calc., Caps., Caust., Chin., Dros., Kali carb., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

Tearfulness and weeping: Acon., Alum., Amm., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bell., Caust., Cocc., Con., Cupr., Dig., Dros., Graph., Hep., Ign., Lac can., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Phos., Puls., Pallad., Plat., Sep., Staph., Stram., Veratr.

No inclination to work: Alum., Amm., Anac., Arn., Aur., Calc., Caust., Cupr., Ign., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Accompanied by abdominal affections: Ars., Aur., Bell., Caust., Chin., Cupr., Hep., Hyosc., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Puls., Sec., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; **constipation**: Calc., Caust., Cocc., Con., Graph., Hydrast., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Op., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Veratr.; **heart troubles**: Acon., Anac., Ars., Aur., Bell., Cact., Calc., Caust., Ign., Hyosc., Lach., Lil., Lyc., Merc., Naja, Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos., Plat., Puls., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.; **liver**: Aur., Bell., Calc., Carduus, Chel., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **lungs**: Ars., Calc., Chin., Con., Hep., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

MEMORY WEAK, Inability to Think.

Ambr., Anac., Arn., Aur., Bov., Calc., Cann. ind., Carb. v., Chin., Dig., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph., Veratr., or Con., Kali br., Kreos., Oleand., Syphilin., Ther., Zinc. picr.

If caused by **debilitating loss of animal fluids**: Chin., Nux v. and Sulph. Compare Debility.

If caused by **excessive studying** and **mental labor**: 1, Nux v. and Sulph.; 2, Aur., Calc., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sil. Compare Brain-fag.

If caused by **external injuries**, as a blow, fall on the head, etc.: Arn., or, perhaps, Cic., Merc., Rhus.

If by **abuse of spirits**: Nux v.; or, Calc., Cimicif., Lach., Merc., Op., Puls., Sulph. Compare Drunkards, Diseases of.

If caused by **violent emotions, fright, grief, anger**, etc.: 1, Acon., Staph.; or 2, Phos. ac., Op., etc. Compare Emotions.

If caused by exposure to **wet** or **dampness**: 1, Carb. v., Rhus, Veratr.; or 2, Calc., Puls., Sil.

If by **congestion** of blood to the head: Chin., Melilot., Merc., Rhus, Sulph.

For general **morbid state** of the head: 1, Aur., Bell., Calc., Hyosc., Lac can., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Anac., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Helleb., Hep., Ign., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Phos., Plat , Rhus, Sil., Staph.

For **weak memory**: 1, Anac., Bell., Bov., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux m., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Bry., Calc., Cann. ind., Con., Cycl.,Graph., Helleb., Hep.,Oleand., Petr., Sil., Stram.,Ther.,Veratr., Zinc.

For **loss of memory**: Anac., Bell., Bry., Con., Hep., Hyosc., Lac can., Melilot., Natr. m., Op., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Stram., Veratr., Sanicula.

For **difficult comprehension**: Amb., Calc., Con., Cycl., Helleb., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux m., Oleand., Op., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Stram., Thuj.

For **slow** flow of ideas: Alum., Amm., Aur., Calc., Carb.v., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Natr.m., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Petr., Phos.ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph.

For **absentmindedness**: Anac., Caust., Con., Dulc., Lac can., Lach., Natr. m., Sep.

For loss of memory for **names**: Anac., Bell., Chin. sulph., Chlorof., Croc., Fluor.ac., Glon.,Guaiac., Lyc., Lith., Medorrhin., Merc., Natr.ars., Oleand., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Syphilin., Stram., Sulph., Tabac.; for **names of objects**: Lyc., Rhus; for what he **thought or spoke about**: Lac can., Medorrhin., Natr. m., Rhod.; when **reading**: Colch., Hydrast., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Staph.; **what he heard**: Hyosc., Lach.; **what he read**: Agn., Amb., Guaiac., Helleb., Phos. ac., Staph., Syphilin.; for **persons**: Croc.; **orthography**: Lach., Lyc., Melilot.; for **dates**: Acon., Con., Fluor. ac.; for **words**: Arn., Bapt., Bar., Cann. ind., Carb. an., Coca, Colch., Lyc., Nux m., Sulph., Veratr.; for **places**: Glon., Nux m., Psor.; for **his own name**: Kali bi., Medorrhin., Sulph.; **loss of ideas**: Alum., Amm., Caust., Helleb., Hyosc., Lach., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Staph , Thuj., Veratr.; **dulness of sense**: Alum., Bell., Calc., Colch., Helleb., Hyosc., Melilot., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Oleand., Op., Phos. ac., Sep., Staph., Stram., Sulph.; **periodical**: Carb. v.; **absolute**: Kali br.; **sudden**: Calc. sulph.; followed by **liveliness of memory**: Cycl.; followed by **headache**: Kali carb., Viol. od.

MENIERE'S DISEASE, Vertigo from Changes in the Labyrinth.

Acon., Arn., Aur., Carb. bisulph., Caust., Chin. sulph., Cic., Colch., Con., Crotal., Kalm., Led., Rosa damas., Salicyl. ac., Tabac., Ther. In **gouty** patients: Bry., Colch., Kali iod., Lyc., Natr. salicyl.; from exposure **to cold**, concussions, etc.: Acon., Bell., to be followed by Kali iod., Strych., Merc.; from **cardiac** affections: Acon., Cact., Dig., Lach., Naja, Spig.; **menstruation, parturition**: Bell., Kali br. (Winslow).

Aconite.—Vertigo from congestion, < on stooping, **staggers to the right**, as if drunk, with blackness before eyes when shaking head; from sudden suppression of menses; by cold; roaring, humming, ringing in ears; external ear hot and red and noise intolerable; music goes through every limb, makes her sad.

Arnica.—Vertigo, especially < when lying down or shutting eyes; when moving head feels as if everything turned with him; noises in ears caused by rush of blood to the head, with great sensitiveness to sound; hard hearing from concussions.

Aurum.—Vertigo when walking in the open air, as if he were **drunk**, **and falls to the left side**, he is forced to lie down, but even then vertigo

returns on slightest motion; tearing, boring pains in forehead and temples, especially on left side; tension in ear, deafness and tinnitus; tension in eyes, with diminution of sight, < when fixing eyes upon something, less when closing them; nervous palpitations.

Carboneum sulph.—Sudden attacks of vertigo, especially when sitting; sharp pains through temples nearly every day, with fainting spells; ears feel as if stopped up or as if some one were quickly pressing on tympanum with a blunt instrument, dim sight, objects fade away.

Causticum.—Chronic headache, with roaring, buzzing and hissing in head and ears; nightly tearing and digging in head; on turning head cracking and snapping in ears; **reverberation of all sounds, even of one's own voice.**

Chininum sulph.—Noises in the ear so great as to exclude every other sound; visible hyperæmia of the retina, followed by dulness of vision without perceptible structural change, and a diplopia from disorder of the muscles, caused by prolonged fatigue of either body or mind, leading to general prostration; weakness of digestion and widespread nervous derangement.

Cicuta.—Objects seen double or black; hard of hearing; **discharge of blood from ears**; cerebral and spinal disturbance; detonation in ears when swallowing; roaring before both ears, worse in room than in open air.

Conium.—Vertigo, as if he were turning in a circle, when rising from his seat, followed by a complete loss of muscular power throughout the body; hypermetropia, a pulling sensation in orbit, as from the muscles of the eyeball.

Duboisin.—Vertigo on rising up or on walking; **great tendency to fall backward,** especially on ascending stairs; sudden ringing in ears, particularly the right one; unsteady gait; intense vertigo which does not cause nausea.

Kalmia lat.—Vertigo while stooping and looking downward; rending pain across the forehead; headache internally, with sensation, when turning, of something loose in head, diagonally across top of it; sensation as if the body were surcharged with electricity; glimmering before the eyes when looking downward.

Ledum.—Vertigo while walking in street, sensation as if his body swayed to one side, and compelling him to stand still; excessive vertigo all day, even when sitting still, < by stooping, and when walking sensation of **falling forward,** with feeling of heat in body, without thirst and with pale cheeks and forehead; deafness of right ear, feels as if stopped with cotton or as if he heard from a distance; noise in ears as from ringing of bells or from a storm and wind; gouty or rheumatic subjects.

Salicylic acid.—Vertigo, which comes and goes, often from no observable reason; **tendency to fall to the affected side, while objects seem to fall away to the opposite side**; headache frequent, but not always present; noises in the ear; defective or absent perosseous hearing; absence of gastric symptoms, or so slight as not to account for the other symptoms; indeterminate giddiness in the horizontal position, but considerable when raising the head or sitting up.

Tabacum.—Vertigo, excessive heaviness of head, with qualmishness in stomach, > out of doors; dimsightedness, as through a veil; nervous deafness; ears red and hot.

Theridion.—Rushing noise in ears, like that of a waterfall, with impairment of hearing; every sound seems to reverberate through whole body, **particularly through teeth**; auditory vertigo, < by noise, motion, talking, by closing eyelids.

MENINGITIS, ENCEPHALITIS.

The best remedy for meningitis is *Bell.*, which is sometimes to be preceded by Acon. In some cases we have to give: Bry., Gels., Hyosc., Op., Stram., Sulph.; or, Æsc. gl., Camph., Canth., Cimicif., Cin., Cocc., Cupr., Dig., Helleb., Lach., Lachn., Merc., Tart., Veratr. vir., but especially Apis, Glon.

Meningitis of **children** requires: Acon., Bell., Cic., Cin., Cupr., Helleb., Lach., Merc.; or Apis, Glon.

Meningitis caused by a **stroke of the sun**: Arn., Bell., Gels., Scutel., Veratr. vir.; or Camph., Glon., Lach., Ther., Melilot.

Meningitis from suppression of **erysipelas**, or some other **eruption**, such as scarlatina, requires: 1, Bell., Rhus; 2, Apis, Lach., Merc., Phos.; and if caused by **suppression of otorrhœa**, give Puls. or Sulph.

If caused by **congelation**, or a mere **cold** in the head, give: Acon., Bry., or Ars., Hyosc.

If meningitis threatens to pass into **hydrocephalus**, give: 1, Bell., Bry., Helleb.; 2, Apis, Arn., Apoc. can., Dig., Cin., Con., Hyosc., Op., Stram., Veratr. vir. See Hydrocephalus.

Aconite.—Idiopathic cerebral inflammation, especially when lying with the head exposed to the direct rays of the sun, particularly when asleep; violent burning pains through brain, especially forehead; fever, delirium, red and bloated face; burning as if the brain were removed by boiling water. Meningitis with exudation; effects of sunstroke or of a fit of anger.

Æthusa cyn.—Coma, with eclampsia and tetaniform convulsions; unconsciousness; dilated pupils; staring eyes; pressing pain in forehead, as if it would split, with vomiting and diarrhœa, red spots on cheeks, pulse small, hard and frequent, with cold skin.

Anacardium.—Sequelæ of brain fever, total loss of memory; weakness of special senses; dulness and confusion of the head; incomplete paralysis of muscles subject to volition.

Antimonium tart.—Stupefying headache with vertigo, drowsiness, vomiting and cold sweat, > somewhat by washing head; full, hard, quick pulse. Or clonic spasms, preceded by severe vomiting, with fainting, followed by deep sopor, with constant jactitation of extremities; partial or general convulsions, with small, filiform pulse and decrease of all bodily heat. Cough with suffocative attacks.

Apis mell.—Meningitis from suppression or spread of erysipelas or other exanthemata. Congestion to the head and face, with fullness, burning and throbbing in brain; **meningitis infantum**, loss of consciousness and delirium, **single sharp, shrill screams while sleeping or waking**, dilated pupils, raises hand to back of ears while it screams. Apis may follow Bell. when exudation is established.

Arnica.—Traumatic meningitis, with serous or bloody extravasations; heavy sleep, with nervous twitching, constant dreaminess; heat and redness of face, simultaneously with coldness of the body; contraction of pupils; involuntary defecation and micturition; pulse full, strong, stertor.

Belladonna.—Simple meningitis; boring with the **head in the pillow**; **sensitiveness to light and noise**; or for violent burning and stitching pains in the head; red sparkling eyes, with furious look; red and bloated face; sopor, with distorted and half-opened eyes; **heat in the head**, with violent throbbing of the carotids; swelling of the veins of the head; head hot, body and extremities cold; loss of consciousness and speech, or muttering;

violent delirium; convulsive movements of the limbs; spasmodic constriction of the throat, with difficult deglutition and other hydrophobic symptoms; vomiting; involuntary discharge of urine and feces.

Bryonia.—Meningitis after suppression of some eruption; the stage of excitement is merging into that of depression or stupor: constant sopor, with delirium; livid face; heat about the head; great thirst; sudden starting from sleep; screams, and cold sweat on forehead, < from least motion; more or less constant motion of the jaws, as if chewing something; constipation; marked squinting with one or both eyes.

Cantharis.—Pain deep in brain, with constant expression of anguish on face, resembling a sullen scowl or frown; eyes closed, or without expression when open; heaviness in occiput, with drowsiness and incapacity of thinking; stitching, tearing or drawing pains; frequent micturition, with burning, cutting pains; face pale, yellow, wrinkled.

Chloroformum.—Arachnitis with head drawn down upon shoulders, eyes open and close with incredible rapidity: eyeballs rolled downward; pupils contracted; rapid convulsive motions of facial muscles, whole face frightfully distorted; foaming at mouth, jaws locked, lips tightly compressed; stertorous breathing; rapid convulsive motions of the muscles of arms and legs; blue nails; sudden jerking and trembling of every muscle in the body for about a minute, and then passing off without awaking him from his comatose sleep.

Cicuta.—Cerebral diseases following suppressed eruptions; bad effects from **concussion of brain when spasms set in**; convulsions begin by turning the head towards shoulder; head heavy, lockjaw, jerking of limbs; incomplete coma; frequent micturition, urine propelled with great force.

Cimicifuga.—Dull feeling in head, as after a spree; great pain in head and eyeballs, < by slightest motion of head and eyeballs; tongue clean, but pointed and trembling, or swollen; peculiar wild look out of his eyes; quick, full pulse; insomnia from excitement in brain.

Cina.—Stupefying headache, especially in forehead, then in occiput also; vomiting with clean tongue or discharge of worms by mouth or rectum; milky-white urine: sudden distressing cries in sleep; child cross and peevish.

Cuprum.—**Meningitis the result of suppressed exanthema**; loud screaming, followed by violent convulsions, thumbs clenched, face pale with blue lips, eyes constantly rotating; breathing short and anxious; skin cool, covered with cold sweat; when drinking she constantly bites the glass or the spoon; deep sopor, with twitching and jerking of limbs. After meningitis extreme weakness, want of appetite, fever in evening, sweat mornings, filiform pulse; skin flabby, cold and moist; loquacious delirium on awaking from sleep, or on becoming conscious he appears frightened.

Digitalis.—Throbbing pains in forehead; violent delirium; bright balls of fire in the field of vision; objects appear in various colors, as blue or green; amaurotic congestion of retina; dilated pupils; deathly nausea and vomiting and sinking sensation at pit of stomach: intermittent, slow pulse; buzzing in ears; coldness of body with cold sweat; excessive prostration; scanty, albuminous urine.

Gelsemium.—Cerebral or meningeal inflammation at the onset of the disease; intense and overwhelming congestion of the brain in children, during dentition; excruciating headache, with nausea, giddiness and blindness.

Glonoinum.—**Sensation as if the head were enormously expanded**, pain ascending from below upward and from within outward; spasmodic vomit-

ing of cerebral origin; throbbing headache, < by shaking head, with great quickness of pulse; redness of eyes with soreness of globe of eyes; cephalic cry; sunstroke.

Helleborus. — Meningitis, when exudation has taken place; sharp shooting pains with sensorial apathy; head hot, forehead wrinkled; automatic motion at regular intervals of head, of one arm and leg; **scanty or suppressed urination**, with relief of symptoms when urine passes more freely.

Hepar sulph.—Traumatic cerebritis, in infants and children, with spasms.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Headache with vomiting, agitation, pulse feeble, unequal and frequent; respiration unequal; convulsions of face, eyes and extremities, pupils dilated or contracted, dimness of sight, changeable deliria.

Hyoscyamus.—Stupor, loss of consciousness, delirium, the patient talking of his domestic affairs; singing muttering, smiling, grasping at flocks, sudden starting; watery diarrhœa; red face, with starting look, > from shaking head or sitting with the head bent forward; pulsating waves through the head.

Hypericum.—Tearing stitches in brain; beating, mostly on vertex; pains as if brain would be torn to pieces; face hot, bloated; tongue coated white or yellow, great thirst with desire for warm drinks; spells of short hacking cough; traumatic cerebral and spinal meningitis.

Lachesis.—Alternation of contraction and paralysis; convulsive or apoplectiform state with livid face; profound coma and trembling of extremities; sharp pains in head, so that patient screams out; rolling of head from side to side or boring it in pillow; trembling and palpitation of heart; strawberry tongue; pulse quick and feeble; feet cold, mind befogged and drowsy from cerebral exhaustion and blood-poisoning.

Lachnanthes.—Meningitis, with circumscribed redness of cheeks and most brilliant eyes; insomnia and restlessness from severity of headache; sensation as if the brain enlarged upward and tried to burst out at vertex; wry neck.

Mercurius.—Follows well after Bell., when we have with the symptoms of the latter glandular swellings and sore mouth, flushed face, hasty, nervous speech.

Nux vomica.—Distress and stupor in head, heat of face and buzzing in ears; tonic convulsions, coma; tingling or paralysis of extremities; nausea, vomiting; anguish.

Opium.—Lethargy, stertorous breathing, with the eyes half closed, and stupefaction after waking; great heaviness of head, with dull, stupid look, as if drunk; frequent vomiting, complete listlessness and dulness of sense, the patient not desiring or complaining of anything.

Pulsatilla.—Meningitis from suppressed otorrhœa, or any other discharge.

Stramonium.—The sleep is almost natural, with twitching of the limbs, moaning, tossing about, absence of mind after waking, or staring look; slow and shy, retreating, or desire to escape, with screams; **frightful visions**; feverish heat, red face and moist skin; vomiting when raising head from pillow, or at times from light.

Veratrum vir.—**Sunstroke**; fulness, weight or distension of the head; giddiness; intense headache, with fulness and throbbing of the arteries, sometimes with stupefaction; increased sensitiveness to sound, with buzzing, roaring, etc.; double, partial, luminous, painful, dim, or otherwise dis-

ordered vision; nausea and vomiting; tingling and numbness in the limbs; mental confusion, loss of memory; convulsions or paralysis of motion.

Zincum.—Sharp, lancinating pains through head, < from wine and stimulants; pressing, tearing pains in occiput, particularly at base of brain, shooting through eyes and into teeth; distressing cramplike pains at glabella; meningitis from non-development of an eruption from lack of vital power.

MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-SPINALIS.

Spotted fever.

China and Arg. nit. are recommended as prophylactics during an epidemic; Gels. at the beginning of the disease; Cic., Cimicif., Crotal., Cupr., Glon., Lyc., Natr.sulph., Op., Stram., Tab., Veratr. during the disease; Zinc., where depression prevails; Ars. and Bapt. for tendency to decomposition.

Æthusa cyn. — Vertigo, a disposition to coma; obstinate vomiting present from the onset; tearing, lancinating, stinging and beating pains all over the head and in occiput; eyes staring, pupils dilated and insensible; face pale and collapsed; **weight in occiput**; tearing, beating, drawing in nape of neck; epileptiform convulsions.

Agaricus.—Great weight in head, especially in forehead and temples, with delirium and coma; drawing pains in occiput; painful sensitiveness of the scalp; stiffness of the nape of the neck and back; violent pains all along the spine, with stiffness and soreness; convulsive attack.

Ammonium carb.—Complete prostration from the very start or during second stage, stupor, surface of body cyanotic and cold; pulse weak; aversion to water.

Apis mell.—**Stupor from effusion (Op. from congestion)**; œdema of face; pupils dilated, cold surface and cold extremities; screaming and crying out with a piercing shriek; no thirst for water, but craves milk, which agrees; scanty urine with frequent desire to pass it; tongue red, dry, cracked; brain feels tired as if gone to sleep, burning and throbbing in head, < by touch, motion and stooping, > by pressing head firmly with hands; stiffness in back of neck; chest oppressed; **sense of suffocation as if he could not breathe again**; stabbing pain in occiput, and obscuration of sight; apathy and indifference; prostration. (Abstain from hot bath or pack.)

Argentum nit.—**Violent headache, vertigo,** photophobia, cloud before eyes, double vision; eyeballs floating in mucus; deafness or fulness and ringing in ears; pale and emaciated face; lips and nails blue; white-coated tongue or dry, hard and black; sordes on teeth; cannot talk; wants to drink sweet things; stools and urine pass unconsciously; oppressed breathing; wants to be covered and yet wants the windows open for fresh air; cannot move himself. Sopor with constant murmuring, can only be raised with difficulty, and when partially roused the half-opened eyes shut again; the whole left side is weak; emaciation; constant trembling of hands, jerking of single muscles; epileptiform convulsions.

Arnica.—Coma somnolentum with delirium and carphologia; cringes when touched anywhere, even during unconsciousness; great soreness all over; sensation like a heavy weight shooting and pressing in both temples; weakness of cervical muscles, do not support the head steadily; **cervical vertebræ very sensitive to touch and pressure**; formication in extremities; excessive diuresis; ecchymosis; exhaustion.

Arsenicum.—Vertigo and great weight in head, with humming in ears; sensation as if brain were loose and dashed against skull when moving;

scalp sensitive and painful; photophobia or amblyopia; roaring in ears; spasmodic grinding of teeth; face pale and ashy; tongue dry, trembling; thirst for little water often; anxious breathing; diarrhœa; tensive stiffness of neck as if bruised, with contortions of the muscles and swelling; great uneasiness and restless anguish; coma; tetanic spasms.

Baptisia.—Bruised and painful feeling at the base of the brain and upper part of spinal cord; rolling of head from one side to the other; constant biting on the fingers and constant motion of the feet, unconsciously done by the patient; wandering pains in all the limbs, with dizziness; feels stiff and sore all over; pit of the stomach sensitive to pressure; constipation; paresis of extremities; livid spots all over the body.

Belladonna.—Stupefying stunning headache, from the neck into the head, with heat and pulsation in it; head inclined to bend backward, even before spasmodic retraction occurs, as it relieves the pain; convulsive shaking and bending of the head backward; spasmodic distortion of face and lips; grinding of teeth; inclination to bite; retention of urine, or involuntary micturition; heat of the upper part of the body and coldness of extremities; general hyperæsthesia of all the senses; renewal of the spasm by touch or light; violent delirium alternating with coma.

Bryonia.—Bursting headache; stiffness of neck; great pain in joints and limbs, not allowing motion; sudden prostration.

Cactus.—**Anguish at the heart**, and lacerating pains in the nape of the neck; dimness of sight; pulsation and buzzing in ears; faint spells; rigidity of limbs.

Camphora.—Constrictive pain at the base of brain, the head bearing to one or the other side; throbbing in cerebellum synchronous with pulsations; deathly paleness; lockjaw; oppression of chest; violent cramps in stomach and limbs; chills severe; cold, clammy sweats; pulse small, weak and slow; **tetanic spasms**; the limbs rigidly extended; teeth clenched; head inclined sideways or retracted.

Cannabis Ind.—Vertigo on rising with stunning pain in back part of head; fixed gaze; dilated pupils; sensitive to sounds; cold face with drowsy and stupid look; anguish in chest, with great oppression; pain across shoulders and spine; paralysis of lower extremities and right arm; convulsions; emprosthotonus; with loss of consciousness; stupor, collapse; pale, clammy and insensible skin; feeble, irregular pulse.

Cantharis.—Second stage, with great restlessness and activity of mind; amorous frenzy, priapism; violent lancinating pains deep in brain, especially occiput; eyes dull, sunken; pale, wretched face, with expression of terror, pain and despair; tearing in left cervical muscles, tearing from neck towards vertex; tearing in limb; squeezing and contraction in front of chest, impeding breathing, $>$ on lying down; whole body feels as if crushed to pieces; spasmodic constriction of throat and sphincters; dysuria, retention or suppression of urine; universal tetanic spasm, trembling, fainting, coma, general coldness and collapse.

Cicuta vir.—Vertigo, with reeling as if things were moving to and fro like a pendulum, moaning and howling; disposition to be frightened; grinding of teeth; diplopia; dilated or contracted pupils; dumbness, deafness; dyspnœa, dysphagia; ashy paleness, or bluish puffed face; cramp in cervical muscles, with inability to move the head after it has been turned in any direction; stiffness of neck not permitting the head to be turned; tension and soreness of the muscles, with retracted head; tonic spasms of cervical muscles; trembling of limbs; convulsions with cries; pressing together of the jaws; numbness and distortion of the limbs;

opisthotonos; violent sudden jerks through the head, arms and legs, after fits of insensibility and immobility; **gastralgia with vomiting**, painful distension of abdomen, and spasm of pectoral muscles; perfect deafness; loss of speech.

Cimicifuga.—Pain in every part of the head, especially in vertex and occiput, extending to shoulders and down the spine, with delirium similar to mania a potu; eyes dull and sensitive to pressure, with visions; conjunctiva red, with lachrymation; pupils dilated; foul breath, swollen tongue, fuligo, dryness of throat, with constant desire to swallow; general malaise, with nausea and vomiting; urine pale and copious; colicky pains, muscular twitchings, frequently changing location; profuse cold sweat all over the body, with very quick pulse; excessive muscular soreness, great sensitiveness to touch and motion, < from any motion.

Cocculus.—Violent headache, with vomiting, vertigo and semi-consciousness; headache as if the eyes would be torn out, and violent pains in the forehead; **intense occipital headache in lower part of occiput, in nape of neck**, < by turning head back; sensation as if back of head were alternately opening and shutting; **convulsive trembling of head**; face pale and sallow, but puffy and bloated; spasmodic oppression of chest, respiration heavy and laborious, painful stiffness of the cervical muscles; weakness of the cervical muscles; he has to lean his head against something; miliary eruptions; fainting fits, epileptiform and hysterical convulsions; paralysis, thick, heavy speech.

Crotalus.—Pains in all extremities; terrible headache, pain as from a blow on the occiput; paleness of face as in faintness; unquenchable burning thirst; vomiting preceded by faintness; painfulness in pit of stomach; dyspnœa, with anxiety, thirst, nausea, diarrhœa; heartbeat feeble; painful paralytic sensation in extremities.

Cuprum acet.—Affects specifically the spinal cord; congestion of brain, with convulsive motions of extremities; cannot hold the head up; eyes dim, lustreless, sunken, with blue rings around; sad, depressed features; dry mouth, great thirst for cooling drinks; nausea, vomiting, and torpid stool; nervous trembling, with very great acuteness and sensitiveness of the senses; clonic spasms, beginning at the periphery; sleep or coma; paralysis of all the muscles of the back up to the neck.

Digitalis.—**Heart's action irregular and labored**; delirium like mania a potu; great pressure and weight in head; violent lancinating pains, especially in vertex and occiput; when sitting or walking the head falls backward, as if **anterior cervical muscles were paralyzed**; convulsive efforts to vomit; vomiting, with coldness, prostration and fainting; stiffness in the nape and side of neck; tearing sharp stitches, aching and cutting pains in nape of neck; convulsions, with retraction of the head, syncope, and collapse of vital powers.

Gelsemium.—At the very onset of the disease, severe chill followed by congestion of the brain and spinal cord, livid cheeks, dilated pupils, little or no thirst. Perfect loss of strength and great exhaustion, staggering gait, dulness of speech, icy coldness of hands and feet, pulse very weak or hardly perceptible; laborious and weak respiration, nausea, vomiting; eyelids close involuntarily in spite of all he can do; itching of head, face and neck; **sweating relieves.** Mental faculties retain their activity, though their power over the muscles is lessened or impaired; he cannot direct the movements of the limbs with precision; coma.

Glonoinum.—Violent congestion of head, with sense of expansion; pains ascend from chest and neck to occiput; blindness, with faintness and nausea,

pale face, pain in whole length of spine; congestion of chest, with labored action of heart.

Helleborus.—**Patient too stupid to be roused,** staring and unconscious, but still screaming out; neck rigid and head held far back; pupils dilated and insensible to light; vacant countenance and eyes wide open; forehead wrinkled; constant grinding of teeth; **retention of urine**; emaciation; moves one arm and one foot unconsciously; great prostration. After Apis.

Hydrocyanic acid.— Sudden and desperate cases; insensibility with protruded half-open eyes; dilated immovable pupils, with blindness; roaring and deafness in ears; distorted, bloated and bluish face; tongue paralyzed and protruded; loss of speech; retention of or involuntary urine and stool; rattling slow respiration; irregular feeble pulse and beating of heart; general coldness, with heat in head.

Hyoscyamus.—Heaviness of head and violent pains, alternating with pains in nape of neck; constricting stupefying headache; undulating sensation in brain, as if from throbbing in the arteries; pressure in vertex and drawing in nape of neck, when turning the head; sensation as if the brain were shaken and loose; dimness of eyes, fearful grinding of teeth, **lockjaw**; palsy of tongue, vomiting; involuntary stool and urine, or retention; spasms of chest, with arrest of breathing; stiffness of cervical muscles, with tension as if too short, on bending back; twisting of neck to one side; stiffness of arms and legs, jerking of hands and feet; epileptiform spasms, hyperæsthesia of skin; brown spots, large pustules; gangrenous vesicles on body; pulse small, intermitting, quick.

Hypericum.—**Traumatic cerebro-spinal meningitis; effects of nervous shock,** concussion of spine; cervical vertebræ very sensitive to touch, great dread of motion; desire for warm drinks; numbness in limbs; nervous disorders arising from falls or hurts.

Ignatia.—Hysterical complications or rapid alternation of symptoms.

Lycopodium.—Dread of solitude; active, irritable and melancholy mind; stupefying **headache, extending down the neck,** with great weakness; acute hearing, with roaring in ears; acute smell; tongue swollen; bloating of abdomen, with tension as of a hoop, same in chest; much flatus, urine loaded with lithates; burning pains between shoulders; numbness and twitching through body and limbs. Impending cerebral paralysis; somnolence, staring eyes, dropped jaw.

Natrum sulph.—Pain in back of neck like the gnawing of a dog, or **screaming with the pain in occiput and neck**; tearing pains in limbs; vomiting of bile; mental irritability and delirium; pain at the base of brain as if crushed by a vise; tetanus of left side; retarded stools; prostration (Kent considers it a grand remedy in this disease).

Nux vomica.—**Shocks,** starting suddenly from one portion of brain, with numbness and paralytic drawing in the limbs; sensation as from a bruise in back part of head; scalp sensitive to touch; strong reverberation of sounds in ear; oversensitive to odors; neck stiff, with heaviness; stitches through the body in jerks, feels sore all over; **opisthotonos, with consciousness**; convulsions renewed by the least touch; fear of sleep; frightful dreams, irritable humor and hypochondriasis.

Opium.—Stupefaction, with or without pain, delirium, mania, heaviness, with great congestion to head, **occiput feels as heavy as lead, the head falling back constantly**; eyes fixed and half closed, pupils contracted or dilated, insensible to light, staring and glassy look; face bloated, muscles relaxed, with twitching of lips and flapping of cheeks; lockjaw; strangulation; intense thirst; vomiting, with colic and convulsions; abdomen

hard and bloated; constipation or diarrhœa, urine scanty; snoring, rattling, slow respiration; suffocative attacks; dyspnœa, opisthotonos followed finally by painless paralysis; spasmodic jerkings and numbness of limbs, pulse variable; heat with sweat, sleep with sweat, **worse while perspiring** (Gels., better).

Phosphorus.—**Extensive petechiæ or hæmorrhages at an early stage**; congestion to head; burning stinging pains and pulsations commencing in occiput; contracted pupils; difficult hearing; **pneumonic complications**; dyspnœa, with inability to exert himself; back pains as if broken; formication and tearing in limbs; frequent fainting.

Plumbum.—**Paralytic symptoms at an early stage**; heaviness of head, especially in cerebellum; the palsied parts soon fall away in flesh, the limbs become painfully contracted; frequent spells of colic, with retraction of abdomen; somnolency.

Rhus tox.—Anxiety, restlessness, stupefaction, vertigo, fulness and bruised pain in head extending to ears, bleeding of ears and nose; dry cough, with perhaps bloody sputa; pain in back, as if sprained; tearing tensive pains, with stiffness of muscles and joints; vivid dreams, various eruptions.

Solanum.—Delirious raving, rage, imbecility; horrible headache, as if the head would split, with heavy, staggering, uncertain gait, slow pulse, contracted pupils and weakness in lower limbs; bruised feeling in back and limbs; neck feels stiff and sore, as if bruised; stiffness and convulsions, excited by the least touch; tetanic rigidity of whole body; tremor; violent subsultus tendinum; convulsions with moaning and coma.

Tarentula.—Severe headache, aggravated by touch, with sensation as if **cold water were poured upon head**, with great noise internally; deep intense headache, with restlessness, anguish and malaise, the pain flies to forehead and occiput, with photophobia; pain in occiput as if striking it with a hammer, extending to temples; burning, scorching heat in occiput, extending all over posterior part of head; great pricking and itching over whole body; convulsive trembling of body; convulsions, paralysis, complete retention of urine and feces.

Tartarus emet.—Great drowsiness, stupefying headache, nausea, cold sweat, blindness, convulsive twitchings, pain, with sweat, cough, with suffocative attacks, pulse full, hard, quick and trembling.

Veratrum alb.—Violent headache, with delirium or unconsciousness; copious vomiting, pale, cold and cadaverous face; stiffness of neck, choking in throat, feeling as if head would burst; rolling head violently from side to side, with short screams, bores head in pillows; **convulsive shocks and vomiting as soon as head is raised**; clonic and tonic spasms, with loss of sense and motion; cramps in limbs; tingling and coldness in limbs; choleraic collapse simultaneously with intense congestion.

Veratrum vir.—Vertigo and headache, with loss of sight, dilated pupils and vomiting; trismus, opisthotonos, constant severe pain in neck and shoulders, so that he cannot keep his head erect; distortion of muscles, especially of face, neck, fingers and toes; convulsive twitchings, as from electric shocks; sudden spasms, with nausea, vomiting; trembling as if the child were frightened and on the verge of spasms. The pains begin in forehead and run back to occiput and spine.

Zincum.—Convalescence retarded; **weak memory**, with stinging pains in head; blindness, itching, biting, watery eyes; soreness and constriction in throat, ravenous hunger, flatulent colic, constipation; dysuria, priapism,

amorous frenzy (Canth., in first stage), spasms and pain in chest, numbness, trembling, twitching in hands and feet, flushes of heat in head and face; coldness of body; profuse and easy sweat; exhaustion of nerve-force.

Protracted recovery hints to Calc. carb., Carb. v., Psor., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.

MENINGITIS SPINALIS, LEPTOMENINGITIS.

Aconite.—After a sudden check of perspiration or internal injury; high fever; crawling in spine, as of beetles; cutting pain, extending into the lower limbs, arms hang down powerless, as if paralyzed by blows; numbness, icy coldness and insensibility of hands and feet; despair and dread of death.

Belladonna (Atropinum).—Burning and throbbing pain in spine; convulsions; drowsiness, with inability to sleep; frequent startings, as if electric shocks were running through limbs.

Bryonia.—Stitchlike pains from slightest motion; rheumatic stiffness and tension in nape of neck and back; stitches from left scapula through to heart; pain through thorax extending to lower portion of sternum; pain in small of back, which makes walking and turning difficult, as if bruised, when lying upon it.

Calcarea carb.—Rheumatic pain in upper cervical vertebræ, with stiffness of neck; **overstrain from lifting makes neck stiff and rigid**, with headache; swelling and incurvation of vertebræ of neck and back; rheumatism of lumbar vertebræ, with boring, tearing, burning pains, extending downward, with inclination to move.

Cicuta.—Frequent jerks in upper portion of body, through the dorsal vertebræ and arms; occasional jerks of the head.

Cocculus.—Unwieldiness of lower extremities, legs cannot be lifted in walking, but are dragged along; hands pithy, lose their sensibility.

Cuprum.—Clonic spasms, commencing in fingers and toes and spreading upward; preceded by painful jerkings in hands and fingers and different parts of body; left side more.

Hypericum.—After a fall; slightest motions of arms and neck extort cries; cervical vertebræ very sensitive to touch; desire for warm drinks; headache; asthmatic spells or spells of short, hacking cough.

Mercurius—Paralysis of lower extremities, of bladder or rectum, with occasional jerks in paralyzed parts; violent pains in spine, $<$ from motion; insomnia and restlessness; $<$ at night in bed; insensibility of skin.

Nux vomica.—Lumbar pains $<$ when trying to move whilst lying on back and mornings; stiffness of lower limbs; stomach and liver sensitive to pressure; constipation.

Plumbum.—Chronic cases; atrophy of affected parts and contractions.

Rhus tox.—Spinal membranes inflamed from getting wet or sleeping on damp ground, pains $>$ from lying upon something hard; swelling and stiffness of joints from sprains, overlifting, etc.

Secale corn.—Tenderness of lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, with stiffness of neck; tingling in back, extending to fingers and toes; pressure upon affected parts causes pain there and through chest, $<$ from every exertion or strain upon spine.

MENINGITIS BASILARIS.

Tuberculosa. See Hydrocephalus.

Prodromal stage: Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Cic., Glon., Ign., Ipec., *Puls.;*

first stage: Acon., Bell., Glon., Hyosc., Stram., Zinc.; **second stage**: Apis, Apoc., Art. vul., Bell., Cina, Dig., Hyosc., Merc., Rhus, Stram.; **third stage**: 1, Apis, Op.; 2, Arg. nit., Ign., Ind., Ipec., Mosch.

Chronic hydrocephalus: Ars., Calc. phos., Helleb., Kali iod., Lach., Psor., Sil., Sulph.

Æthusa cyn.—Great irritability (Helleb.); child cannot hold up its head; pupils dilated and insensible to light; eyes insensible to the approach of objects; features expressive of great anguish; mouth very dry or very moist; pulse very feeble; lies stretched out in a semi-comatose condition.

Agaricus.—**Intellection diminished almost to imbecility**; violent and rapid rolling of head; increased bodily mobility with twitching of muscles; spasms of eyes and eyelids; spots here and there which itch and burn.

Apis mell.—Repercussion of some acute eruption (Sulph., chronic). **First** stage of the disease; child bores its head backward into the pillow and rolls it from side to side; every little while the child arouses from sleep with a shrill, piercing cry, due to pain; child is sleepy, but cannot sleep; great restlessness at night; squinting, grating of teeth; trembling of limbs, one-half of body twitching, other half paralyzed; gives no evidence of sight when light is thrust towards eyes; no evidence of hearing; when water is put into its mouth no effort of swallowing is made; irregular pulse; dry, blistered tongue; exquisite soreness of abdomen; olive-green, slimy, profuse stools, full of bright-red lumps, like chopped beets, with colic and tenesmus; small stools smelling brassy; copious sweat of head of musk-like odor; urine scanty, milky-looking or profuse; occasional red streaks or crimson spots on face and different parts of body (Helleb. follows well this cerebral depression and exudation)

Apocynum can.—**Stage of exudation**; large head, bulging of frontal bone; fontanelles wide open; squinting or blindness, one side paralyzed, **no cephalic cry as in Apis.** as it is indicated in more advanced cases; urine suppressed; coma with stupid drowsiness, constant involuntary motion of one leg and arm.

Argentum nit—(In alternation with Calc. phos.[3], according to Grauvogl.) Last stage; convulsions with great restlessness between the attacks, or every successive spasm is announced by a very marked degree of restlessness.

Arnica.—Hydrocephalus in consequence of a trauma, as long as there is still some reaction; coma with screaming out during unconsciousness; heat and redness of face with deathly coldness of extremities; boring head in pillow during sleep; after exudation amblyopia, deafness, involuntary defecation and urination. **Meningeal irritation may not show itself until several weeks after the injury.**

Arsenicum.—Great depression of the vital forces, manifested by great prostration; emaciation; pallor; thirst; sometimes the child strikes its head with its fists, as if for temporary relief.

Artemisia vulgaris.—When the **left side is paralyzed the right is in a state of clonic spasm**; the child lies in a sleepy or dreamy state, and yet will drink large draughts of water without being entirely aroused; surface of body cold, involuntary stools, greenish and thin; sharp shooting pains through head, which is bent backward and sideward; staring at the ceiling with immovable eyes and dilated pupils; face pale, looks oldish; chewing motions of gums, grinding teeth, froth at the mouth.

Baryta carb.—May prevent it in psoric children who do not grow, but pine away, with swelling of glandular structures.

Belladonna.—High fever, with dry burning heat of the whole body,

severe burning thirst, beating of carotids, stormy beating of heart; full, strong, quick pulse; sleeplessness, or sleep full of anxious dreams, and fright when awaking; deliria; vertigo when rising up, with nausea and vomiting, passing off when lying down; bright shining eyes, visions; pupils contracted or dilated, blindness; severe headache, as if the head would burst, with pain at every motion and surring of ears; almost constant moaning; convulsions; the child lies in a drowsy or semi-comatose state, is constantly starting and jumping, bores its head backward into the pillow, and tries to bend its body backward. During dentition; after exposure to a dry, cold north wind; is more suited to the simple meningitis, not tubercular; Apis follows well.

Bryonia.—After Bell. in simple meningitis, as soon as symptoms of exudation appear, with almost constant motion of the jaws, as if the child were chewing something; **sensorial depression, but no perversion of senses**; partial loss of consciousness; sudden change of disposition; hasty, impetuous drinking and swallowing; lips dry and parched; violent lancinating pains shoot through head from one side to the other; face dark-red; stools very dry and hard, or constipation; the least motion causes nausea and faint feeling; cries when taken up or moved; suppressed or painful urination with much straining.

Calcarea carb.—Acts particularly well after Sulph. in the **early stages of acute hydrocephalus**, but it may even do good when symptoms of effusion are present. Fat babies with large heads, wide-open fontanelles, covered with dirty or scurfy skin; bowels and large stomach sensitive to pressure; bowels rather loose; head sweats profusely during sleep, especially occiput, feet damp and cold; slow and troublesome dentition.

Calcarea phos.—**Posterior fontanelle wide open**; bones of skull thin and friable; screaming and grasping the head with the hands; head totters; squinting as if from pressure; eyeballs distended and protruding; ears and tip of nose cold; face pale, sallow, yellowish; stupid look, takes no interest in anything, always worse about sundown; great desire for salt meat and potatoes.

Camphora.—Great coldness of skin, yet child cannot bear to be covered; dizzy heaviness in head which sinks backward; oppressive headache from within outward; eyes deeply sunken; pale face; tongue cold, flabby, trembling; picking of nose.

Cantharis.—During dentition sudden loss of consciousness, with red face; lies in a stupor, with cold surface and occasional jerks, whining, < from motion, > lying quiet; involuntary spasmodic movements of eyes; grinding teeth, dry lips, without thirst; atony of bladder from long retention of urine; weakness and trembling of limbs; cold sweat on hands and feet. Suits better non-tubercular cases, when urinary symptoms prevail.

Cicuta.—Head heavy; boring of occiput into the pillow; jerking of limbs; eyes closed; on lifting lids eyes stare upward; child rolls head from side to side; has fever and hot head; sudden convulsions with froth at mouth, eyes rolled up, dilated pupils, screaming, great agitation; convulsive motions of head, trunk and limbs; grasps at one's clothing in a frightened manner; pulse rapid.

Cina.—Picking at bedclothes (Hyosc.); tongue clear, but frequent vomiting; milky-looking urine (Apis); **wants to be in motion all the time**, to be rocked or carried about; pitiful crying when awake; child wakes up before midnight with fear or fright, jumps up, sees sights, screams and trembles; restless during sleep; uneasy and distressed and still does not want to be touched, and strikes at all around him; often from worms, but may be the prodromal stage of a meningitis.

Cuprum acet.—**Metastasis during an attack of catarrhal or exanthemic fever; stage of exudation**; deliria, with loud screaming, precede the sopor; convulsions begin at the periphery and extend upward; great stiffness of the neck, with remarkable paleness of the skin; pressure in præcordial region and sunken-in abdomen; great irregularity of the pulse, sinking sometimes deep below the normal state; trismus; tetanus; cramps; grinding of the teeth; inability to hold the head up; bloodshot eyes; insatiable thirst, cold hands and feet and great heat in head, lockjaw (Stram.); **tongue is darted forth and back with great rapidity**, like a snake's; afraid of and shrinking away from any one who approaches him; afraid of falling, clinging tightly to the nurse; won't stay in bed, but in the lap; conscious, knows people; during difficult dentition.

Digitalis.—Throbbing headache in forehead; violent delirium; **decided errors in vision**; at a later stage mental confusion and amaurosis, pupils dilated, fail to respond to light; buzzing in ears; one-half of face convulsed; scanty, albuminous urine; pulse slow, even slower than the beating of heart, sometimes intermittent and small; slow, deep, heavy breathing; general prostration with coldness of body, which is covered with cold sweat; general convulsions; coma.

Gelsemium.—Catarrhal and dental fever, with predominant nervous symptoms; vertigo and blurred vision; cannot hold the head erect; dull, stupefying headache; pulse slow, soft and full, or weak; no thirst. During warm weather with southerly wind.

Glonoinum.—**Cerebral exaltation** (Apis, depression); head feels larger, can hardly keep the head erect; confusion: faintness; black spots before eyes; wants to keep head perfectly quiet; **cri cerebral**; spasmodic vomiting; alternately flushed and pale face; convulsions; heavy sleep, difficult to awaken.

Helleborus.—**Torpor prevails** (Apis shows some irritation yet); almost constant moaning; easily angered, striking about, unwilling to have anybody near him, and getting the more angry, the more kindly he is treated; child often moves his trembling hand to head; constant relapsing of head on raising the trunk: constant rolling of head, day and night; tongue dry and red; shooting pains in head, evincing them by sudden screams; child bores head into pillow; head hot and forehead wrinkled; automatic motion of one foot and one arm, head jerked to one side; eyeballs drawn upward, cornea hardly visible; face flushes up and then pales again: frequent rubbing of nose; nostrils dry and dirty; chewing motion of gums; greedily swallows cold water; in its nervous state wants food and then rejects it when offered; bowels constipated, or dark, scanty, jellylike stools; **urine dark, scanty, loaded with albumen**, or no secretion of it. At a later stage, unconsciousness; eyes do not react to light, child seems to have no wants any more, asks for nothing, yet drinks greedily when water is offered. **Hydrocephalus arising insidiously, the sequel of some other disease.**

Hyoscyamus.—Delirium; jerking of limbs; watery diarrhœa; red face; wild, staring look; throbbing of the carotids; indistinct speech; picking at the bedcovers; distorted eyes, with diplopia; convulsions; frothing at the mouth.

Iodum and **Iodoform.**—Violent aching along base of brain; persistent headache as if a foreign substance were inside of brain, wants to support head; dilatation of pupils, with constant motion of eyeballs; staring with wide-open eyes; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; bulimy alternating with inappetency; great weakness; cold hands and feet; emaciation.

Kali iod.—Hydrocephalus with strabismus, labored respiration, convul-

sions or paralysis of right side; dilated immovable pupils; eyes staring, watery; blindness; limbs on left side in constant tremulous motion, hand often drawn to head with an undulatory automatic movement; crying out; vomiting; almost full insensibility.

Lycopodium.—In delicate, anæmic children; heaviness and obtuseness of head; stupefaction; convulsive motions of the head, face and extremities; hemiopia or amblyopia; coldness of face or of the whole body; indistinct speech and heaviness of the tongue; sleepiness; screaming out in sleep, delirious words; suppression of urine; frequently indicated after Calc., when the erethic symptoms are followed by deep coma. In complication with eruptive fevers and pneumonia.

Magnesia carb.—Great desire for animal food; anxious and warm through whole body, especially in head, while eating warm food; black motes before eyes; pale, earthy face.

Mercurius sol.—Scorbutic condition of the gums; salivation; glandular enlargement; slimy or clay-colored stools; cold and clammy sweat upon thighs and legs, especially during night; moist tongue, with great thirst; child very sensitive to pressure on lower abdomen and epigastrium; grayish ulcers on mucous lining of cheeks, lips, gums, tongue and palate. Some consider it capable to excite absorption.

Nux vomica.—Child irritable, wishes to be alone; passes hand over face as if trying to brush something off; spasms renewed when feet are touched; child sleeps badly, wakeful towards morning.

Opium.—Soporous condition with half-open eyes; snoring; iris insensible to light; extremely acute hearing; child seems to be afraid of something and starts as if frightened; congested face; urine suppressed; constipation, or stools of small black balls.

Phosphorus.—Child dull and inclined to sleep all the time; vomits drinks as soon as they become warm in the stomach; coldness of feet and legs.

Pulsatilla.—**Metastasis, from measles**; is unable to raise the head or to carry it erect; obscuration of sight, with inclination to vomit, and paleness of face; alternate redness and paleness of face; nervousness; easily startled; children worry, fret and cry, and cannot sleep; the child seems sometimes improving and then worse again; craving for fresh air; suppressed otorrhœa.

Silicea.—The child grasps at its gums continually as if they were painful; profuse sweat about the head at night; scrofulosis.

Spongia.—Congestion of blood to head with pressing, knocking and pulsating pains in forehead; redness of face with anxious mien, > when lying in a horizontal position; heat in head; bending head backward with tension in neck; eyes staring, lids wide open; diplopia; face pale and cold with the heat or alternately red and pale; twitchings of muscles; frequent waking with a start; tossing about; stupid slumber; scrofulosis and tuberculosis.

Squilla.—Rubs face and especially eyes a great deal, as if to relieve itching (after measles); changeable expression and color of face; moaning, with open mouth; convulsive twitchings and motions of limbs, < morning and evening, and during motion; stiffness of neck; restless sleep with much tossing about.

Stramonium.—Child bites those who hold it; pronounces incoherent words now and then; **head is thrust forward instead of backward**; loud screams, frequent and deafening; puts its hands up to head, which it strikes now and then; trismus with great difficulty in swallowing even

liquids; frequent torsion of the trunk, attempts to let herself hang over the side of the bed; burning skin with sweat on head and forehead; desire for light, or bright light and glistening things cause spasms; furious delirium with intervals of prostration; vomiting if she only raises head from pillow; urine suppressed; finally stupor during which child notices nothing.

Sulphur.—Suppression of a chronic skin disease, or of an otorrhœa, caused the gradual appearance of the disease; a psoric diathesis prevents the little patient's recovery; head falls backward, prefers to lie with his head low; face pale or red; qualmishness when raising head; sour breath; urine as if mixed with flour; swollen gums; blisters in mouth, with burning pains; pain in swallowing, with redness and swelling of tonsils and uvula; pain in nose, which is swollen and ulcerated, with discharge of yellow sticky fluid; flashes of heat and sinking spells about the middle of the day; great hunger, redness and excoriation around the anus; constant sleepiness, but only sleep in short naps.

Veratrum alb.—Great inequality in the division of heat; skin cold and clammy; vomiting and aggravation of all symptoms when raising himself up, and comparative well-feeling in horizontal position; the least motion produces nausea and vomiting; loss of all strength in extremities; stiff neck, great tendency to convulsions; great thirst for ice-water or ice; disfigured pale face, or redness of one cheek; great prostration after stool.

Veratrum vir.—Fulness and heaviness of head; vertigo, severe headache, unconsicousness; oversensitiveness of hearing, with surring in ears; strabismus, visual disturbances; nausea, vomiting; loss of memory; convulsions, the child bends its body far backward, amounting to opisthotonos, during a spasm; very quick pulse; skin shrivelled; cold sweat on face, hands and feet; paralysis.

Zincum.—Child has not vitality enough to develop the eruption, or it was checked in its appearance; feet are in constant motion; distension of abdomen; constipation with hard and dry feces; eyes sensitive to light; nose dry; appetite voracious, with gagging and vomiting; on awaking child shows signs of fear and rolls its head from side to side; cries out, starts and jumps during sleep.

MENSTRUATION AND ITS AILMENTS.

Acetic acid.—Membranous dysmenorrhœa; laborlike pressing in the womb, has to bend double, but no relief in any position; vagina dry, hot, sensitive; sharp shooting pains, more to the right of fundus uteri; abdomen very sensitive.

Aconite.—Menses profuse, long-lasting, especially in plethoric women who lead a sedentary life, or menses too late, diminished or protracted; profuse with nosebleed; suppressed by fright with vexation; dysmenorrhœa from thickening of the peritoneum over ovaries; pains force her to bend double.

Æthusa cyn.—Lancinating pains in sexual organs; pimples on external parts, itching exceedingly when she gets warm; **catamenia very watery**; swelling of mammary gland, with heat, redness and lancinating pains.

Agnus castus.—Before menses: vertigo, headache, dim sight; during: pain in pelvis and loins; menses exceedingly profuse; dysmenorrhœa with ovarian neuralgia; **coitus painful and abhorrent**; looks thin and haggard; indifference to persons and things; hates to go out; mind stupid and dead to all excitement.

Agaricus musc.—At beginning: nightly restlessness on account of rigors; toothache and wakefulness; during: headache, toothache, pain and itching in left ear, > by boring; labor-pains in belly and back; itching about genitals, rigors; menses too profuse, with tearing, pressing pains in back and abdomen; after: pain as from exhaustion; prolapsus; palpitations and interrupted sleep with anxiety.

Aletris far.—Premature and profuse; discharge dark with coagula; fulness and weight in uterine region, colicky pains in hypogastrium; debility, defective nutrition and assimilation; drowsiness, vertigo, fainting; extreme constipation and prolapsus uteri from muscular atony.

Aloe.—Early and profuse, and last too long, with dragging pains in rectum and backache, < when standing; uterine hæmorrhage about climaxis; hæmorrhoids protrude in bunches, > by cold water; urgency to stool, with sensation as of a plug wedged in between symphysis pubis and coccyx.

Alumina.—Menses too early, short and scanty, of pale blood; before: many dreams, on awaking face hot, headache and palpitation, abundant mucous discharge; during: corroding urine and diarrhœa, bloatedness; after: exhaustion of mind and body.

Ambra gris.—Atony of uterus. **Discharge of blood between the periods,** at every little accident, as every hard stool, or after a walk a little longer than usual; burning in genitals with discharge of a few drops of blood; menses too early by a week and profuse; during menses left leg becomes quite blue from distended varices; soreness and itching of pudenda, with swelling of labia, must rub the parts; insomnia with aggravation of bodily sufferings in bed; nervous weakness with irritability; spasmodic dyspnœa, cardiac anguish and palpitations.

Ammonium carb.—Before: pale face, pain in belly and small of back, no appetite; at **commencement cholera-like symptoms**; during: very sad and fatigued, especially in thighs, with yawning, toothache, pain in small of back and chilliness; flow more abundant at night, blackish, in clots, passing off with spasmodic pains in belly and hard stools; menses copious, acrid, it makes the thighs sore and causes a burning pain; too late, scanty and short, always accompanied by frontal headache; very nervous and restless; exhaustion with defective reaction; during menses sleeplessness (Ign., Sep., Natr. m.); diarrhœa before and during; blood from rectum during menses (Amm. m.).

Ammonium mur.—Menses more profuse at night, or when sitting or riding, or after a ride in the cold air, with pain in abdomen and small of back, blood dark, tarry, in clots; **during menses diarrhœa and vomiting,** bloody discharge from bowels and neuralgic pains in feet; flow black and clotted.

Antimonium crud.—Menses commenced at an early period, are profuse, then cease, followed by chlorosis; before menses toothache, boring in temples.

Antimonium tart.—Menses too early, too weak, last only two days, preceded by pains in groins and cold creepings.

Apis mell.—Menses too profuse or too scanty; metrorrhagia with red spots, stinging like bee-stings; irregular, lasting but one or two days, accompanied with weakness; copious and lumpy, with great pain in spleen, continuing after it and interfering with every walk, or when talking or coughing; flow delayed or suppressed, sensation as if they were coming on, but they fail to do so; much pain in right ovarian region before or during menses, or when they become suppressed; micturition painful,

scanty dark urine; great tenderness over uterine region, with bearing-down pains; sharp stabbing or plunging pain in uterus or in head, sometimes followed by convulsions at every menstrual period, the patient feeling tolerably well during the interval; deep-seated tenderness; stinging and frequent micturition during menses; pale, waxy skin.

Argentum nit.—Menses too early, profuse, long-lasting, with headache, cutting in small of back and groin, at night tormenting pressure in præcordia, internal trembling in epigastrium; flow regular, but attended with a great deal of pain the day before, which makes her feel horribly faint; flow irregular, too soon or too late, too copious or too scanty, but **always with thick coagulated blood**, all pain ceases with a free discharge; violent palpitations of heart with faintish nausea; retching and vomiting of mucus or like coffee-grounds (gastric ulcer).

Arsenicum.—Early, profuse and exhausting dark flow, with leucorrhœa in the interval; during flow stitches in rectum extending into anus and vulva; stinging, cutting pain, extending from epigastrium into hypogastrium, sides of abdomen and back; after flow or instead of it discharge of bloody slime or stinking water from vagina and anus; thin, whitish, foul discharge instead of menses; menorrhagia with lancinating, burning pains; amenorrhœa; atony of uterus.

Artemesia vulgaris.—Menses black as tar, violent contractions of uterus, like labor-pains; spasmodic affections during menses; irregular or deficient menstruation with epileptic convulsions and nervous exhaustion after it.

Asafœtida.—Premature and too scanty, lasting but two or three days; laborlike pains in uterus, with cutting and bearing down, especially when riding in carriage; swelling of external genitals; great sexual desire.

Asarum Europ.—Early, protracted, but not very profuse; with their appearance violent pain in small of back,.which scarcely allows her to breathe; blood black; headache before and after menses.

Asterias rubens.—Delaying menses; colic and other sufferings cease with the flow, which is more abundant than usual; severe general pain over womb as if something protruded behind it; jerking in uterus.

Aurum met.—Menses retarded and scanty, too early and too profuse, blood acrid and causing great soreness of pudenda; coming on all of a sudden; before: mental depression and suicidal tendency, eruption of pimples on labia major; during: the same with colic, constipation, hard and knotty stool. **Offensive, putrid breath in girls at the age of pubescence**; urine like buttermilk; uterus prolapsed and indurated.

Baryta carb.—Menses scanty, last only one day, preceded by toothache, colic and leucorrhœa, and accompanied by cutting and pinching in abdomen; bruised pain in small of back; especially suitable to dwarfish women with scanty menses and troublesome weight about the pubes in any direction.

Belladonna.—Too early and too profuse, of **hot, bright-red blood**, containing dark, **offensive clots**, or the blood thick, decomposed and of a dark-red color, **the discharge feeling hot as it passes**. Before: dysmenorrhœa depending on a congested or inflamed ovary, more often the right one, with dragging and pressing downward pains and cutting from behind forward or vice versa, passing through the horizontal diameter of pelvis and not around circumference (as Sep. and Plat. do); during: great mental disturbance, throbbing headache, red and suffused face in young girls, pressing down in abdomen, as if the contents would push through the genitals, with heaviness, as from a stone; spasm of cervix, $<$ mornings, on

sitting bent and when walking, > on standing or sitting erect; coldness of back, evenings; backache as if the back would break; pressive pains which come and go quickly; sweat on chest at night, frequent gaping, chills and colic; stools painful; after: cramps in stomach; bloody discharge between periods. Sudden suppression of menses from cold, with severe bearing-down pain and throbbing in the hypogastric region, flushed face, throbbing headache and difficult or painful micturition.

Benzoic acid.—Menses too early or retarded, great weakness after menses; urine scanty, dark-brown and fetid.

Berberis.—Too scanty, intermitting and attended with laborlike pains, flow too scanty, too short, consisting of grayish serum or mucus, or **black drops of filthy slime**; great chilliness, violent pain in sacrum and loins, in renal region and down the thighs and calves of legs; ill-humor, apathy, inclination to weep; great weakness and faintishness; bone-pains; headache after dinner; < by motion, but > in fresh air; cutting, burning pains during and after micturition, urine turbid and flocculent.

Borax.—**Membranous dysmenorrhœa**; menses too early, too profuse and attended with colic and nausea; flow preceded by stitching pains in pectoral region, lancinating pains in the groin during the flow; aphthæ; nervous, starts at the least noise, dread of downward motion; after: gastralgia, stitches in uterus. Dysmenorrhœa with sterility.

Bovista.—**Menses flow very little during day when on her feet or walking**, more profuse when lying down at night, very profuse towards morning; blood dark and coagulated or watery; **bloody discharge between periods** from any little overexertion (Amb.). Before: diarrhœa and bearing down towards genitals, > when discharge sets in; during: lassitude, diarrhœa and headache, soreness and excoriation in groins; after: leucorrhœa, < when walking, dropping out in a coagulated mass or clots; sad and despondent when alone; sweat in axillæ smelling like garlic or onions; bruised sensation in abdomen and thighs; puffy condition of body.

Bromium.—Premature and profuse flow of bright-red blood or passive flow with much exhaustion. Before: fulness in head and chest, headache, difficult respiration, violent contractive spasms in abdomen, leaving parts very sore, pain in small of back; feeling of great weakness; during: **membranous dysmenorrhœa**, violent contractive spasms for six or twelve hours in abdomen, leaving parts very sore, passing membranous shreds; emission of large quantities of flatus from vagina; hard swelling in ovarian region; weakness and want of appetite after disappearance of all symptoms.

Bryonia.—Too early, too profuse, dark-red, smelling badly. Before: congestion to head and chest, pinching in abdomen; during: aching in head, as if it would split, with nosebleed, burning gastralgia, constipation; stitchlike pains in bowels, < by slightest motion; when suppressed, nosebleed; vicarious menstruation.

Bufo.—Menses regular, discharging pale fluid blood with clots; epileptic attacks < at time of menses, which return every three weeks; after: ill-humor, leucorrhœa like cream or the washings of meat; **epileptic aura from uterus to stomach**; burning heat and stitches in ovaries; menses early and copious, with headache, chilliness, shifting pains; faintness from emptiness of stomach.

Cactus grand.—Too soon and scanty, **cease flowing when patient lies down**, attended with terrible pain and prostration, causing her to cry aloud and weep, or copious and painless, of black, tarry blood. Before: palpitations; during: heart-troubles; agonizing uterine spasms, < evenings;

painful constriction around pelvis, extending gradually to stomach; pulsating pains in uterus and ovaries; love of solitude, sadness, taciturnity and irresistible inclination to weep; extreme fear of death; sensation of constriction in throat, chest, œsophagus, uterus, rectum or bladder.

Calcarea carb.—Premature, profuse and protracted (atony of muscular coat of uterus and relaxation); the **least excitement causes return of menses;** monthly sickness during lactation; discharge light-colored or bright red. Before: nervousness, nocturnal shiverings and colicky pains; aching pain in back and hips; sensitiveness and swelling of mammæ (Lac can.); during: exhaustion in the morning; congestive headache, < on ascending or when rising from a stooping position, with coldness of limbs; inward coldness and sensation as if cold damp stockings were on the feet; sour vomiting, urine of a peculiar pungent odor. Complications of uterine and chest affections.

Calcarea phos.—Menses too early in young girls, with bright-red blood; too late, blood first bright, then dark, with women; dark blood in rheumatic women; menses during lactation. Before: **great sexual desire,** followed by a copious flow, headache three to seven days before; griping and rumbling in bowels. During: vertigo and throbbing in forehead, pressure over os pubis, she feels pulse in all parts; want of appetite, diarrhœa, backache, shooting pains from left to right, lower limbs heavy, fatigued; great weakness and sinking sensation; leucorrhœa like albumen, < morning after rising, of a sweetish odor, for two weeks after menses. Lack of development; stenosis in women about 25 or 30 years, their difficulties dating back to puberty; tuberculosis, diabetes mellitus.

Camphora.—Retarded menstruation, with constant pain in loins as if back were broken; cold feeling or chilliness in back.

Cantharis.—Flow stringy, membranous, too early and too copious, with black blood. Membranous dysmenorrhœa with painful and frequent micturition; pains in ovaries, uterus feels large and swollen; mammæ painful; violent itching in vagina and burning in vulva; anxious restlessness; amorous rage; oversensitiveness with excessive debility.

Carbo an.—Too early and continuing too long, not profuse, but causing great exhaustion; **dark menses flow only in the morning,** and weaken her so that she can hardly speak; a goneness, not relieved by eating; during: great exhaustion with stretching and yawning; pressure in groins, thighs and small of back; distension of abdomen with ineffectual attempts to eructate; chilly, yawning, desire to urinate.

Carbo veg. — Premature and profuse or scanty; pale or thick, acrid, corrosive and of **pungent odor.** Before: itching of old tetters; cramplike drawing in hypogastrium, extending to back. During: cutting pain in abdomen, < when flow ceases; itching, burning, soreness and smarting at vulva and anus; burning in hands and soles of feet; violent contractive headaches; skin moist and clammy; anxious and restless; vertigo and fainting early in the morning; weak digestion, the plainest food distresses her; flatulent colic, flatus hot and offensive.

Carbolic acid.—Menses much more profuse and of dark color than usual, followed by headache and great nervous irritability; **climacteric troubles,** irregular menstruation, great flow when it comes, lasting many days, with depressing effects.

Caulophyllum.—Too soon and too scanty; neuralgic and congestive dysmenorrhœa with **spasmodic, irregular and very severe pains,** especially the first two days of menses; pain in small of back and great aching and soreness of lower limbs, bad breath, bitter taste, vertigo, chilliness. Dur-

ing: scanty flow, blood very light, nausea and vomiting of yellow, bitter water: intermittent uterine pains from retroversion or a relaxed and flabby condition of uterus, with profuse flow; habitual cold feet; **intermittent pains in all parts**, head, stomach, bladder, upper and lower limbs. After: passive flow, an oozing from the uterine vessels, with tremulous weakness of whole body.

Causticum.—Too early and too profuse, and **after ceasing a little is passed from time to time for days**; difficult first menstruation; delayed, but natural or profuse; menses too feeble and flowing only in daytime, no discharge during the night or when lying down; flow mixed with large clots, smells badly and causes severe itching of vulva. Before: sadness and anxious dreams; colic without diarrhœa. During: weariness and ill-humor, prosopalgia with scanty menses; colic with sensation as if the pelvic contents were being squeezed; cutting, tearing pains in back and limbs. After: great aversion to sexual intercourse; yellow, sickly complexion:

Cedron.—**Menstrual epilepsy** (Bufo); during menses mouth and tongue very dry, great thirst, difficulty of speech; painful pricking of tongue with sensation of heat, as if tongue were paralyzed; pale face, deep-sunken eyes, toothache every night; fetid breath; lips cold, bluish, dry. After: profuse ptyalism and leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa in place of menses.

Chamomilla.—Too early and too profuse, with dark, coagulated, sometimes offensive blood; membranous dysmenorrhœa; suppressed menses. Before: frontal headache with icy-cold hands and feet, cutting colic in abdomen and thighs; irritable and snappish; during: profuse discharge of dark clotted blood, with severe laborlike pains in uterus; tearing pains down the thighs; drawing from small of back forward; griping and pinching in uterus, followed by discharge of large clots of blood; **flow often in starts and abundant when it comes.** After: pressure on parts like labor pains, with frequent urging to urinate; smarting, acrid, watery leucorrhœa; great irritability and crossness all the time, though unnatural to her when well.

China.—Menses too early, too profuse, with discharge of dark, coagulated blood, or watery, pale blood, with coagula. Before: Congestion to uterus, with sensation of fulness and painful pressure towards genitals, especially when walking. During: abdominal cramps, congestion to uterus and chest. After: great weakness, trembling debility, convulsions, fainting fits.

Cicuta.—Retarded menses with spasmodic affections; during menses tearing, jerking pain in coccyx; spasms if menses do not appear; suspicion and mistrust, perverted appetite, eats chalk and coal.

Cimicifuga.—**Rheumatic dysmenorrhœa.** Irregular; too soon and copious, dark and clotted or scanty. Before: tenderness of hypogastrium with severe spasmodic, intermittent uterine contractions. During: **shooting across bowels from side to side, of such severity as to double her up**; great restlessness with the pains, accompanied by nervous headaches, severe pains in back and through the hips and passing down back to thigh; menstrual colic from retroversion. After: general debility, scanty flow between periods. Rheumatic diathesis, with sick-headache history and tendency to prolapse. Hysteric and epileptic spasms.

Cinnamomum.—Too early and too profuse, < after even the least exertion, the flow bright-red and clear, particularly in women troubled with itching of nose and nightly restlessness; menses regularly every four weeks, each period lasting eight days longer than usual and followed by leucorrhœa; diarrhœa, < after drinking: constantly tossing about, even in sleep.

Coca.—Menses after being delayed come in gushes, awakening from

a sound sleep; melancholy from amenorrhœa, fainting from nervous depression.

Cocculus.—Too early, too profuse, with crampy colic, **when rising upon her feet it gushes out in a stream,** or irregular and scanty, retarded and painful. Before: great weakness, crampy colic, **flatulence,** spasms in chest with groaning and sighing; constant sensation as if about to faint. During: menses lessen during abdominal pains and become copious with their abatement; paralytic weakness in back and lower limbs, so that she can hardly stand or walk; trembling over whole body; **excessive hysterical distension of abdomen** with wind; colic as if sharp stones were rubbing against each other in abdomen, < at night, by every movement; paralytic pain in back, with hollow feeling in abdomen and chest; dysmenorrhœa followed by hæmorrhoids; leucorrhœa instead of menses, mixed with purulent and blood-streaked serum; all < by grief and anger.

Coccus cact.—Too early and too profuse, discharge of dark thick blood; flow only in evening while lying down, passes enormous black clots; urging to urinate ineffectual till clots have passed. Irritable and out of humor; canine hunger, sharp pains in lower abdomen, first right, then left side.

Coffea.—Menses too profuse and too long, **only in the evening,** with coldness and stiffness of the body; excessively painful and violent paroxysms of colic, with profuse bloody discharge, profuse secretion of mucus, voluptuous itching and excessive sexual excitement; < from motion; very excitable and nervous.

Collinsonia.—**Obstructive dysmenorrhœa;** membranous dysmenorrhœa, with hæmorrhoids, constipation and dyspepsia; pruritus pudendi; prolapsus or displacement, caused by constipation; convulsions preceded by severe pains in uterine region, often followed by stupor, from which the patient revives with a severe headache; menses too frequent and too profuse.

Colocynthis.—Several days before menses sharp, darting, paroxysmal pains in uterine region, bending her double, > by pressing on painful parts and by warmth, with extreme nausea and vomiting and cold feet; difficulty of breathing during flow; pain in left ovarian region as if the parts were squeezed in a vise—all ceasing on appearance of flow; on last day of menses pains return, < by eating or drinking; flow rather increased; between menses yellow, thick, offensive leucorrhœa.

Conium.—Menses irregular, too early and too feeble, or too late and too scanty, of brownish-colored blood. Before: great anxiety, weeping mood; great fear when being alone, but dreads company and strangers; vertigo when lying down and < by turning over; mammæ swell, become hard and painful. During: dysmenorrhœa with pains extending to left chest; labor-like abdominal pains, extending into thighs; rash over body of small red pimples, which burn severely when scratched (Coff., she wants to scratch, but parts are too sensitive) and disappear with cessation of menstruation; intermittent flow of urine, globus hystericus; bruises and shocks in spine; numbness and coldness of feet.

Crocus.—Too early and too profuse, of dark, or **black, coagulated, stringy blood;** foul-smelling, protracted and profuse flow, < by least motion. Before: sensation as if menses would appear, with colic and pressing towards genitals, great sexual excitement. During: profuse flow of dark, clotted, stringy blood, with or without pain, after any physical exertion; **foul smelling discharge during climaxis,** with sensation as of something alive rolling and bounding about in abdomen; changeable mood, from sadness and anx-

iety to mirth and cheerfulness; excessive gayety bordering on delirium; pale face, headache, dim vision; spasmodic twitching in abdomen, arms and other parts of body.

Crotalus.—Vicarious menses in debilitated, depraved states; dysmenorrhœa five days before menses, much pain in lower abdomen and down thighs, lasting during first two days of flow, during which flow is copious and then lingers on and off for a few days; dull, continuous aching pain in cardiac region, down left arm and through left shoulder-blade, < on drawing deep breath and ascending; cold feet.

Cuprum.—Too late and last too long. Before: spasmodic dyspnœa, palpitation and arterial excitement. Before and during flow, or after suppression, violent severe cramps in abdomen, extending into chest, causing nausea, vomiting, convulsion of limbs and piercing shrieks; epileptic convulsions.

Curare.—Menses very capricious, either too soon or too late; during the menses colic, headache, pains in kidneys, general malaise and hypochondria.

Cyclamen.—Menses too profuse and too frequent, with severe laborlike pains, black, membranous; menses anticipate; **menses flow less when moving about**, more evenings when sitting quiet; menses suppressed, or scanty and painful; vertigo, objects turn in a circle or make a see-saw motion, especially when walking out-doors; great sadness and peevishness; after menses, swelling of mammæ, with watery secretion, resembling milk, leaving on the linen spots like a weak solution of starch; semilateral headache (in left temple), with nausea, vertigo, obscuration of sight, face pale and eyes sunken, with amenorrhœa or scanty menstruation; torpor of body and mind, with languor; intolerance of fat food, thirst; anæmia, < sitting up; > indoors; flatulent colic at night, > by getting up and walking about; **menstrual irregularities with migraine and blindness.**

Digitalis.—Premature, with bearing-down uterine pains; **vicarious menstruation**; violent straining cough, with expectoration of clots of blood and sense of constriction in throat; epistaxis; great lassitude and coldness; face waxy pale, yellowish; pulse feeble.

Dulcamara.—Menses too late, too short; blood thin, watery; rash before menses (during, Kali carb.).

Elaps coral.—Irregular menses, too soon; weight in vagina, with sharp pains; violent itching in vagina; formication of vulva, discharge of black blood after menses, with languor and weakness, though discharge is not great; hunger, with violent headache, if not satisfied at once; hysteria.

Erigeron Can.—Too scanty and too profuse, with violent irritation of rectum and bladder; bright-red blood; dull backache, < in sacrum and during rainy weather.

Euphrasia.—Menses late, scanty and of short duration; **menses painful, lasting only one hour**, time regular, followed by intense throbbing in temples and vertigo.

Eupion.—Too soon and too copious, thin, fluid, followed by limpid leucorrhœa, with itching of skin between thighs and of vulva, < evenings; soreness all through chest, with desire to take a long breath; backache, > by lifting the weight of body from pelvis, leaning over foot of bedstead, etc.

Ferrum.—Too late and too scanty, with pale watery discharge; too late, long-lasting and profuse; too early and profuse, with flushed face, frequent short shudderings, headache and dizziness, laborlike pains in sides and abdomen and discharge of partly fluid and partly black, clotted, blood;

intermittent, cease for a day or two and then return, pale and watery. Before: physical and mental depression, stinging headache and ringing in ears, discharges of long pieces of mucus from the uterus. During: violent colic with pale discharge, with paleness of lips and face; profuse, with great vascular excitement, glowing redness of face, headache and vertigo; dragging pains in loins, pelvis and thighs; cold hands and feet. After: severe and distressing pruritus, > by bathing in cold water.

Ferrum phos.—Scarcely endurable, dull, heavy pain on top of head during profuse menses; blind headache, with a constant dull pain in ovaries and uterus; vaginismus; colic before menses, with flushing of face and quickened pulse; vomiting of undigested food, sometimes tasting acid; excessive congestion at monthlies, blood bright-red.

Fluoric acid.—Too early, too copious, discharge thick and coagulated, she experiences then a **buoyancy of mind,** satisfied with herself and all around her.

Gelsemium.—Delayed and painful, suppressed. Before: congestion to head and face; vomiting, with bearing-down pains in abdomen. During: **neuralgic and congestive dysmenorrhœa,** with sharp, labor-like pains in uterus alternating with other neuralgic pains; pains extending into and up the back; **loss of voice only during menses;** sensation as if uterus were squeezed by hand and forced downward; frequent emission of clear watery urine, with relief of head symptoms.

Glonoinum.—Before, during and after menses, or when they fail to appear, throbbing fulness of head; violent headache with menses or during climaxis, < by motion, has to tie up the head, feet cold; fainting fits with consciousness; plethora.

Gnaphalium.—Extremely painful menses, scanty flow of dirty-brown or chocolate-colored blood; cramps of calves and feet with numbness; flatulent colic.

Graphites.—Too late, too scanty and of too short duration; discharge of thick black blood or of serous pale blood. Before: watery leucorrhœa, itching of vulva and vagina, tired-out feeling; constipation. During: membranous dysmenorrhœa, pain in epigastrium, as if everything would be torn to pieces; bearing-down in abdomen, with pains in sides and back, > by motion; excoriation at vulva, soreness between thighs; diarrhœa; cold feet; headache, nausea, pain in chest, rheumatic pains in limbs, debility; sadness with thoughts of death and great grief about small affairs. Anæmic fat women, who are constantly cold, constipated and subject to rough, herpetic skin. **Obstinate constipation and delayed menstruation occurring together.**

Hamamelis.—**Profuse discharge of dark blood in daytime, none at night;** steady flow of dark-colored blood, without pain; retention of menses with hæmatemesis; profuse, blood bright-red, not coagulable; irregular; dysmenorrhœa with severe pain in lumbar and hypogastric region and down legs; bruised sore feeling in abdomen; fulness of brain and bowels, with headache, causing stupor and dull sleep; retention of urine; epistaxis, vicarious or idiopathic, relieves headache, general lassitude and feeling of weariness, she easily tires.

Helleborus.—**Discharge of blood between periods,** with great distension of abdomen. Suppressed menses from disappointed love.

Helonias.—Too frequent, too profuse and too exhausting, blood dark and smelling badly, especially in women, feeble from loss of blood; flow passive, dark, clotted and offensive; **profuse flooding during menopause.** Before: pressing pain in sacrum and soreness of breasts. During: sharp,

cutting and drawing pains from back to uterus; pruritus of vulva and vagina; albuminous urine; depressed, melancholy; breasts swollen, nipples tender, cannot bear pressure of clothing; sallow face with an expression of sorrow and suffering; backache, constant tenderness in renal region; great general languor; loss of sexual desire with or without sterility; diabetes.

Hepar.—Early and profuse; metrorrhagia with chapped skin and rhagades of hands and feet; or menses delayed and too scanty, with pruritus vulvæ during flow; discharge of blood between menses; uterus enlarged and anteverted, with congestion of ovaries; coitus intolerable.

Hyoscyamus.—Profuse, like flooding, of bright-red blood, with vascular excitement and spasmodic jerkings; profuse with pale blood. Before: hysterical and epileptic spasms; laborlike pains in abdomen, with pulling in back and sides; profuse sweats with nausea usher in the menses. During: same pains; convulsive trembling of hands and feet; headache; profuse perspiration; lockjaw; silly, loud laughing; lascivious furor, without modesty; delirium, she gets wild and raging; enuresis; followed by complete apathy and dull, heavy sleep.

Hypericum.—Menses delayed, with tension in uterine region as from a bandage; profuse and too early. Before: wrenching pain over eyes; > by motion; pinching pain in abdomen; pressure in small of back and bowels; numbness and coldness of feet when sitting. During: dull headache, sharp hearing; sickening pain in bowels; melancholy, fears that slight motion or touch will make her fall from a height.

Hura bras.—Shooting, stinging pains before scanty menses.

Ignatia.—Premature and protracted, but rather scanty than profuse, with thick, dark clotted blood of an offensive odor; profuse after great mental troubles; or suppression from grief. Before: sighing and sobbing; weak and empty feeling at pit of stomach. During: much bearing down in hypogastric region, > by pressure, lying down and change of position; headache with heat and heaviness in head, photophobia, anguish, beating of heart, great debility unto fainting; aversion to milk, meat and warm food; starting of limbs when going to sleep; feet burning hot or cold and damp; dysmenorrhœa from irritation of nervous system, and not from uterine congestion.

Iodum.—Premature, copious and violent; **irregular, too early or too late**; or delayed, short and scanty, with vertigo and palpitations. Before: swelling of throat, heat rising up the neck to head, with tension of neck and palpitations. During: great weariness, < ascending; flow renewed during or after every stool, with cutting pains in abdomen; sensation as if a plug or wedge were driven from the right ovary towards the uterus; dwindling of breasts. After: obstinate, excoriating leucorrhœa; palpitations and violent pressure in epigastrium; chronic leucorrhœa, < at each period, with great weakness, out of proportion to the loss of blood.

Ipecacuanha.—Premature, profuse and too long, blood bright-red and readily coagulating; menses every two weeks. Before: heat in head, nausea; pain about navel pressing upon uterus. During: cutting pain in umbilical region, dyspnœa, heat of head, pale face, constant nausea, restlessness, shivering, great weakness and constant desire to lie down; aversion to food

Juglans regia.—Too soon and composed only of black clots; flushed face and headache; migraine; flatulency and burning at anus; frequent micturition.

Kali bichrom.—Too soon, with vertigo, nausea and headache. Before:

great anxiety, easily frightened. During membranous dysmenorrhœa; yellow, ropy, vaginal discharge; voluptuous itching of vulva, swelling of labia; urine suppressed or she passes quantities of red urine. After: soreness, rawness and pruritus vaginæ; **prolapsus uteri, < in warm weather**; backache in women of sluggish, lymphatic temperament; obstinate suppression of urine.

Kali brom.—Before menses headache; during menses epileptic spasms, nymphomania, itching, burning and excitement in vulva, vagina and clitoris; after menses headache, heat in genitals, sleeplessness; scanty menses or menorrhagia from reflex or nervous causes.

Kali carb.—Too late and too scanty or too early, too copious and too long; too late and too profuse; pale, acrid, of a pungent or fetid odor, excoriating the parts with which it comes in contact and covering them with an eruption; often indicated in **delaying and difficult menses of young girls**, with long intervals between the menses. Before: voluptuous feeling, < mornings; soreness of pudendum, itching of vulva; shooting pains over abdomen, or colicky pains; general bad feeling about a week before menses. During: peevish, dull, confused; restless sleep, dizzy on walking; violent startings of whole body; painful sensation of weight in groin and back, down the thighs; pruritus from the excoriating discharge. After: cold and chilly; gastralgia with coldness in abdomen; leucorrhœa of yellow mucus, with itching and soreness of vulva; stitches through vulva; stitches in chest; backache as if broken.

Kali iod.—Too late and too profuse; menses suppressed, and at their reappearance frequent urging to urinate, profuse flow, colic and diarrhœa. During: head hot; icy creepings over face and hands, constant shuddering; uterine cramps and painful colic, with violent squeezing pains down to thighs; the urging to urinate stops when flow begins; < during rest, > by motion; < from cold milk.

Kali mur.—Too late or suppressed, checked, or too early, excessive, dark, clotted, tough black blood like tar; menses too frequent; milky-white leucorrhœa, thick, bland and non-irritating; chronic rheumatic pains, < from warmth of bed.

Kali nitr.—Too soon and too profuse, discharge as black as ink, thin or clotted, but lasting only a short while. Before: violent colic and pain in sacrum. During: great thirst, waterbrash, colic with pain in thighs and sides; legs weak, numb.

Kali phos.—Too late, too profuse, deep-red or blackish-red, thin, not coagulating, sometimes with offensive odor; **spasmodic dysmenorrhœa**, uterine pains alternating with severe migraine, < over left eye; gastralgia, vomiting of mucus and bile, aggravating uterine pains; mammæ painful, < by pressure; hysterical yawning, sighing and depression; **nervous exhaustion and feeling of faintness.**

Kalmia.—Too early or too late, but always scanty. Neuralgic pains through body; yellow leucorrhœa after, with lameness in back and weary extremities.

Kreosotum.—Too early, too copious, too long, followed by acrid-smelling, bloody ichor, with corrosive itching and biting of the parts during flow, but much < after it; **intermittent, flow at times almost ceasing and then recommencing**; discharge dark, clotted or clear and watery, with violent colic. Before: great restlessness and nervous excitement; hardness of hearing with buzzing and humming in head; distension of abdomen; clawing and digging about navel, followed by white leucorrhœa. During: humming and buzzing in head, with pressure from within outward, < when

stooping; sharp stitches darting from abdomen into vagina; nausea and prostration during first two days; more or less pain during flow, but much worse after it (Nux, Puls.); discharge of coagulated blood after passing flatus; flow more profuse when lying down, ceases nearly when walking or standing. After: urticaria; violent abdominal spasms after too copious and long-lasting menses; cramplike pains of external parts; discharge of foul-smelling, acrid, bloody ichor, with corrosive itching and biting of the parts, with strong desire for a sexual embrace; **all complaints < after menses**; fainting and pulseless with metrorrhagia, blood dark, clotted and offensive.

Lac caninum.—Too frequent and profuse, of bright-red blood, stringy, but dissolving in water, and of a strong **ammoniacal smell, at the close staining napkin green.** Before: great engorgement of mammæ, which are sore to the touch; dry, husky cough, causing soreness of abdomen; itching of vulva; flatus from bowels and vagina; congestion of ovaries. During: great distress in pelvic region, with sensation as if abdomen would burst, slightly > from leaning back; pain and soreness in mammæ, which are full of small hard lumps; dejected and despondent, feels herself surrounded by snakes. After: leucorrhœa, only in daytime, when standing, yellow, not excoriating.

Lac defloratum.—Delayed, suppressed, too scanty, with intense distress in lower part of abdomen, cannot bear the weight of hand or clothing on abdomen; great lassitude and somnolency; migraine, profuse watery urine.

Lachesis.—Delayed, scanty or intermittent; regular, but scanty and feeble; blood dark, lumpy, acrid and highly offensive; **profuse during climaxis.** Before: desire for fresh air; leucorrhœa several days before menses, stiffening the linen and leaving a greenish stain; abdominal cramps and throbbing headache; nosebleed. During: desire for fresh air; > **when flow is established**; cannot bear even weight of sheet on genitals, so sensitive; hæmorrhoidal troubles during menses; laborlike pains, as if everything were pressed out; menstrual colic beginning in left ovary, bruised pain in hips; sense of suffocation, as of something tight around neck; flashes of heat in daytime; loquacity; tearfulness; tendency to faint and to hysterical fits during or just before menses set in; **all the aches relieved when flow starts.** After: diarrhœa, beating in anus as from little hammers.

Laurocerasus.—Too early and too profuse; thin, liquid. During: colic afternoons; tearing pain in vertex at night; suffocative spells about heart with gasping for breath; weariness in small of back; frontal headache with dizziness and dimness of vision; coldness of extremities; **icy coldness of tongue and great melancholia.**

Ledum.—Too early and profuse, blood bright-red; great want of vital heat, she cannot keep warm; desire to be alone; the least covering of head is unbearable.

Lilium tigr.—Normal as to time and quantity, but **flows only when she is moving about,** and ceases when lying down. Before: nervous palpitations with a suffocative or choking feeling, < when lying on right side and > on left side. During: great weakness; dysmenorrhœa with sensation of constriction from back around hips and ending in pudenda; dysmenorrhœa from dislocations; clammy coldness of limbs; pressure and weight low down in vagina, > by firm pressure with hand on vulva; neuralgic uterine pains; sharp pains across hypogastrium from ilium to ilium. After: profuse, bright-yellow leucorrhœa, acrid and excoriating external parts; ovarian neuralgia, burning, darting, stinging pains with cutting pains in mammæ.

Lithium carb.—Menses late and scanty; all symptoms accompanying

irregular menses are on left side; urine turbid and flocculent; rheumatic soreness about heart, < bending forward, > after urinating; menses cease suddenly and headache comes on.

Lobelia.—Too early and profuse or too scanty and profuse; violent pain in sacrum during fever; **great weight and heaviness in genital organs**; rheumatic or neuralgic pains in face, chest, extremities; extreme tenderness over sacrum, she **cannot bear the slightest touch**; cries out when attempt is made to examine parts.

Lycopodium.—Too profuse, too long, flow partly black, clotted, or bright-red or watery with laborlike pain, followed by fainting; too often, reappearing after six or eight days; suppression from fright. Before: sadness and melancholy; shivering; heaviness of lower extremities and coldness of feet; distension of abdomen. During: dizziness and dull screwing headache in temples, as if forehead would burst; shooting and cutting pains across abdomen from right to left, sometimes running upward; pains in back before urination; flow < in afternoon, 4 P. M. After: obstinate dryness of vagina; bearing-down pains, as if menses would reappear; itching, burning, gnawing at the vulva; varices of genitals; low-spirited; constant sensation of satiety.

Magnesia carb.—**More profuse during night** (Amm. carb., Zinc.) **and when first rising**; only when lying down, ceasing when walking; too frequent, dark and thick; retarded menses with discharge of large coagula, flow only in the absence of pain and at night; discharge acrid, dark, thick, viscid, almost like pitch, and washed out with difficulty. **Reappearance of menses in women of advanced age**; bloody discharge from vagina when standing or walking, outside of monthly period. Before: ulcerated sore throat just before menses, commencing on one side and going to the other; chilliness, backache and great weakness; pressing towards pelvis, with cutting in abdomen. During: headache and heaviness of head, > at night; paleness of face; neuralgic pains in face, driving her out of bed; diarrhœa with great trembling of limbs. After: severe backache and itching of vulva.

Magnesia mur.—Too early and too profuse with discharge of black clots. Before: leucorrhœa and great nervous excitement. During: weariness, wakefulness; backache, < walking while pains in thighs are < sitting; menstrual pains > by pressure on back; pale face; debility; ill humor before and during menses; suppressed menses; congestion of blood to head, with painful undulation and whizzing as of boiling water on side on which she rests; stools hard, difficult, crumbling; uterine spasms, accompanying induration of uterus; palpitations; < when quiet, > from moving about.

Magnesia phos.—Menstrual colic, pains radiating from spine, during or preceding flow; vaginismus; ovarian neuralgia < on right side, > by external application of heat; nervous headaches with sparks before eyes; menses anteponing.

Magnesia sulph.—Too early and too short; reappear in a fortnight, more profuse with thick, black blood; bruised pain in back with pain in groin when sitting or standing, less when walking. After: profuse leucorrhœa, burning, thick, < during motion.

Manganum.—**Too early and too scanty**, thick, black blood; bloody discharge between menses; pressure on genital organs; low-spirited and reflective; headache, jarring in brain, < or > in-doors.

Melilotus.—Menses painful and difficult, with nervous headaches; sharp, shooting, sticking pains in external genitals only for a moment, but often recurring, with nausea and pelvic pains at the close of menses.

Mercurius.—Too profuse with great anxiety and colic. Before: slight bloody discharge a few days before menses; dry heat and rush of blood to head. During: anxiety, red tongue with dark spots, salty taste, scorbutic gums, teeth feel sharp; salivation, breath of a mercurial odor; abdomen weak as if it had to be supported; dragging in loins; swelling of labia with itching pimples and nodes. After: leucorrhœa, < night.

Mezereum.—Too frequent, too profuse and too long; scanty with leucorrhœa and prosopalgia; low-spirited and weeping, wants company.

Millefolium.—Too often, too long and too much; **profuse from overexertion; vicarious menstruation**; membranous dysmenorrhœa with convulsions and fainting fits; hysterical spasms; epilepsy; sterility from profuse menstruation.

Moschus.—Too early and too profuse. Before: violent drawing and downward pressing pains on genitals. During: violent drawing pains, pulling and pressing on genitals like labor-pains, intolerable titillation, ceasing with the menstrual flow. Nymphomania; urine scanty and thick like yeast; dysmenorrhœa with frequent fainting; great desire for beer and brandy; constriction of chest, relieved by sighing; sadness at the approach of menses, wants to die.

Murex purp.—Too early and too profuse, with soreness of uterus; patient lively and in good spirits despite the hæmorrhage. During: intense pain in abdomen **like something pressing on a sore place**; feeling of dryness and constriction in uterus; constant feeling of goneness in stomach (Sep.); appetite poor; bowels costive or bloody leucorrhœa during stool; flow ceases after a few days and then reappears after twelve hours; **violent sexual excitement from mere touch of the parts.**

Muriatic acid.—Too early and profuse. Before: severe pressing and bearing.down pains. During: sad and taciturn as if she were going to die, colic, sore piles: cannot bear the least touch, not even of the sheets, on genitals; scurvy.

Natrum carb.—Too late and scanty, thin, watery; too soon and too long, like flooding, < **or reproduced by thunderstorm.** Before: headache and drawing in nape of neck, leucorrhœa. During: excessive nervousness; **cannot bear music**; tearing headache, pressing in hypogastrium towards genitals as if everything would issue from abdomen; **movement in uterus as from a fœtus**; distended abdomen in the morning, relieved by diarrhœa, < after exertion; dysmenorrhœa; sterility from discharge of mucus from vagina after an embrace.

Natrum mur.—Too late, too short and scanty; too early and profuse; retention of otherwise regular menses, **blood dark and flowing day and night.** Before: sadness and anxiety; faintishness; palpitations and fluttering of heart, throbbing headache, which continues persistently after menses; pressure and pushing towards genitals from relaxation of ligaments, must sit down to prevent procidentia; music causes weeping. During: sleepy in daytime, lassitude and trembling; morning headache. After: headache, impatient and hasty; pimples and itching at vulva; falling out of the hair; profuse leucorrhœa with contraction of abdomen; loses flesh while living well; hysterical debility, < mornings and during full moon.

Natrum phos.—Too early, pale, with afternoon headaches over eyes; < after menses, with sensation in knees as if cords were shortened; sterility, with acid secretions from vagina; acid discharges from uterus; anxious and apprehensive, leucorrhœa; discharge creamy or golden-yellow, just as found or back part of tongue.

Natrum sulph.—Profuse, acrid, corrosive the first two days; during last

days large lumps of clotted blood are discharged; retarded and scanty, with colic and constipation. Before: violent nosebleed. During: colic, with scanty flow and hard, knotty stools; chilly in the afternoon; **flows freely while walking.** After: leucorrhœa with great heaviness; acrid, corrosive, with sticking pain in vagina and vulva.

Nitric acid.—Too early and profuse; too early and scanty, like muddy water, with palpitation of heart; irregular; blood thick, brownish, offensive, during and between irregular menses. Before: violent throbbing pain in sacrum and nape of neck, crampy pains in hypogastrium and sides. During: weakness, hardly able to breathe, has to lie down, cramp colic in hypogastrium, as if it would burst, and bearing down as if everything would be pushed out; pulling in sides and legs; **fetid urine.** After: greenish watery leucorrhœa, itching and soreness of vulva; stitches in vagina, shooting upward; sad and despondent, vexed at trifles.

Nux moschata.—**Irregular as to time and quantity**; discharge thick and dark or leucorrhœa instead of menses; suppression from fright, overexertion, cold or debility. Before: peculiar pain in small of back as from a stick lying across back being pressed from within outward; excessive tendency to laughter. During: drowsiness, lassitude, headache; laughter, especially in open air; dryness of mouth, tongue and throat; pains in uterus at the onset; irritability of pelvic viscera, which feel swollen and sensitive to pressure, < from cold, wet, windy weather, when riding in carriage; > by hot, moist applications.

Nux vomica.—Too early and too long, though the amount lost is not excessive; too early, too scanty and too short, with spasmodic pains in abdomen, griping in uterus, blood thick, clotted, dark, attended with fainting spells; **menses irregular, never at the right time.** Before: anxious, excited, irritable, cross; morning nausea and vomiting; distended bowels. During: wishes to be alone, oversensitive to impressions; faints easily; congestive headache with vertigo; griping and digging in uterus; grinding pains in back, as if it were broken, > when lying perfectly still on back; constipation; languor, chills, rheumatic pains in limbs; recent prolapsus from sudden wrenching of the body.

Palladium.—**Menses during lactation**; transparent, jellylike leucorrhœa, < before and after menses; heaviness and weight in pelvis; pain and weakness as if uterus were sinking down; sharp, knifelike pains in uterus, > after stool.

Petroleum.—Premature and scanty, causing intense itching; delayed or suppressed, often from chronic diarrhœa. Before: heat and throbbing in head, boiling in epigastrium. During: intense itching of genitals, burning in palms of hands and soles of feet, singing and roaring in ears; lassitude, sadness and inclination to weep; **diarrhœa in daytime, none at night.**

Phosphorus.—Too early, too profuse, too long; too early, too scanty; retarded, but copious; flow usually pale, but sometimes black, viscous, clotted, membranous; hæmoptoë and hæmatemesis instead of menses. Before: colic, leucorrhœa with **weeping mood and frequent desire to urinate.** During: sleepiness, weariness and weakness in abdomen; violent colic, pain as if cut with a knife, with pains in back, vomiting and diarrhœa; sensation of weariness and emptiness in abdomen. After: great weakness and anxiety; stitches through pelvis, from vagina to uterus; milky, mucous or acrid, corrosive and blistering leucorrhœa; aversion to sexual intercourse, or excessive voluptuousness with sterility.

Phosphoric acid.—Too early and too long, dark blood. Dysmenor-

rhœa with pain in liver; meteoristic distension of uterus, passes quantities of colorless urine at night. Profuse yellowish leucorrhœa after menses; pale, sickly complexion: loss of health from lactation; ovaritis and metritis from debilitating influences.

Phytolacca.—Too frequent and too profuse; mammæ painful; membranous dysmenorrhœa; painful menstruation in barren women, accompanying erosions and ulceration of cervix.

Platina.—Too early, profuse and long-lasting or early, profuse, but lasting only a short while; **menses suppressed in emigrants**; discharge dark, clotted, like tar, or black, ropy and tenacious. Before: mind depressed, severe bearing-down pains; backache and desire for stool. During: catalepsy; spasms and screaming; tetanic rigidity and trismus alternating with dyspnœa; **discharge of much clotted blood during the first day**, with painful urging and pinching pains in abdomen and groins, as if abdominal viscera were drawn downward; crampy colic with pressure on vulva; mons veneris cold and extremely sensitive to touch; whole external genitals feel numb; pressing in hypogastrium, body feels as if getting larger, with ill-humor and flooding; low-spirited, taciturn, loud cries for help, is tired of living, but fears death. After: leucorrhœa, sensation as if menses would reappear; vulva painfully sensitive during coitus; **nymphomania with voluptuous tingling in external and internal genitals**; all pains < at rest, > during motion.

Piper meth.—Intense pain on first day; deathly pallor of face and feeling of faintness; nausea and pain in both sides of abdomen and uterus.

Plumbum.—Menses and sexual desire increased; **cessation of menses with invasion of colic, which may reappear after cessation of pain or not till next period**; profuse menses with sensation as of a string pulling from abdomen to back: pale dry skin, with liver-spots; spasmodic dysmenorrhœa and vaginismus; amenorrhœa when working in lead, menses return when ceasing such work; menorrhagia at climaxis; obstinate constipation, difficult micturition.

Podophyllum.—Painful menses with bearing-down in abdomen and back, > lying down; sensation as if genitals would come out during stool.

Prunus spin.—Too early, too profuse, blood light-colored, watery; daily bloody discharge during intervals; sacrum feels stiff, as from overlifting; painful urination.

Pulsatilla.—Irregular, delayed or scanty, flowing in fits and starts, with shivering coldness of body, sadness, melancholy, pale face, weeping mood, chilliness and trembling of feet; too early and too profuse, discharge thick, clotted, viscous or pale and watery, changeable with erratic pains, flying from one place to another. **Menses flow more in daytime and while walking about, very little at night** (Lil.). Before: weeping, sadness, pale face, migraine; thick white leucorrhœa when lying down. During: **fainting**; nausea and vomiting; sour slimy taste; great difficulty of breathing in a warm room; pressure in abdomen and small of back as from a stone, lower limbs go to sleep when sitting. After: milky, thick white mucus or burning acrid leucorrhœa with swelling of labia and soreness of pudendum; uterine cramps, compelling her to bend double; cutting pains in os tincæ; irregular menses in consequence of constipation.

Rhododendron.—Too early and too profuse, attended with fever and headache; ovarian neuralgia, < during changeable weather, rough weather, thunderstorms.

Rhus tox.—Too early, profuse and long-lasting, flow light-colored,

acrid, causing an itching and biting of the parts or clotted with labor-pains. Before: bearing down from standing, walking; aching pain, > by lying on something hard. During: profuse clotted discharge from straining or lifting too heavy, with pressing bearing-down pains; stiffness of limbs in damp cold air, or damp wet weather, as she feels then poorly and depressed; rheumatic dysmenorrhœa; prolapsus from straining and lifting, > when shifting position and walking about; soreness in vagina during embrace.

Sabadilla.—Too late, irregular, flows by fits and starts, sometimes stronger, then weaker, with painful bearing-down a few days before; nymphomania from ascarides (Calad.); pain and cutting in ovarian region.

Sabina.—Too early and profuse, too long and debilitating, partly fluid, partly clotted and offensive, bright-red or dark and clotted, flowing in paroxysms; brought on by slightest motion and often > by walking; profuse flooding of thin watery blood mixed with blackish clots. During: neuralgic dysmenorrhœa with shooting, cutting, drawing pains, extending up and down from sacrum to pubes. After: offensive leucorrhœa with pruritus; severe stitching pains in vagina from before back; uneasiness and restlessness in lumbar vertebræ and drawing from behind the fundus uteri through pubes and genitals, like labor-pains.

Sanguinaria.—Regular, but too profuse, with black blood or scanty, followed by irritating leucorrhœa; **flow at night, bright-red, offensive,** and clots like lumps of flesh, and later blood darker and less offensive. Before: pains in loins extending through hypogastrium down thighs. During: **dysmenorrhœa with right-sided headache and pain in right eye**; nausea, > by vomiting; scanty discharge, with headache from occiput to forehead, as if brain would burst and eyes pushed out, face red and hot, > by vomiting; irregular, with slight dry cough, faintness, palpitation, weakness, neuralgia in left chest; chills and flushing of face; headache < from motion, stooping, noise and light, > lying still and after sleep; eruption on face of young girls from deficient menses.

Sarsaparilla.—Too late and scanty, preceded by **frequent desire to urinate, which ceases as soon as the flow is established**; unbearable smarting after micturition; flow scanty and acrid, excoriating inside of thighs. Before: itching eruption on forehead, burning and becoming moist on rubbing. During: colic with griping pains in abdomen; pain from pit of stomach down to sacrum. After: leucorrhœa when walking or riding with pains from crest of ilia around to uterus; mental depression, emaciation.

Secale.—Too profuse and too long, with violent cramps; tingling in limbs and great weakness; discharge thin, dark or black, **flowing only when moving** about, or black and lumpy, of a disgusting smell; atonic flooding during climaxis; suppression in thin, scrawny women, suffering each period with severe forcing pains. Before: weakness and dread of death. During: excessive uterine contractions, tearing and cutting colic, cold extremities, cold sweat, great weakness, small pulse; **discharge comes in gushes and is always preceded by strong bearing-down pains**; great prostration, pinched look, coldness, but cannot bear to be covered.

Selenium.—Delaying, flow copious and dark. Before: **irresistible desire for liquors,** wants to get completely drunk and afterwards feels distressed, wants to be taken to the insane asylum; backache, wants to lie down to sleep, though it does not refresh her.

Senecio.—Premature and profuse, retarded and scanty or profuse; irregular; **hæmoptoe as vicarious catamenia.** Sleeplessness from uterine irritation as from flexion or prolapsus; **burning pain in neck of bladder with dysuria,** < at night; cutting pain in sacral region, in hypogastrium and

groins, with too early and profuse flow; dysmenorrhœa from want of tone and vigor; chlorosis in scrofulous girls with dropsy; sleepy in daytime.

Sepia.—Too early, too scanty and **flowing only in the morning**; great weakness in the morning, > open air, < in-doors; **regular, but scanty, lasting only one day**, dark. Before: sadness and weeping; shuddering; foul odor and taste in mouth; tongue very foul, but cleanses at each period, returning again when flow ceases; burning, excoriating, smarting at vulva; sensation of distension at genitals. During: sleepless and restless; empty sensation at pit of stomach; drawing pains in abdomen and limbs, palpitation and dyspnœa; spasmodic colic and pressure over sexual organs, with headache, rigidity of limbs, weakness of sight, nausea, hard stools; painful stiffness, apparently in uterus; crampy colic with bearing-down pains and sensation as if she must cross her legs to keep everything from coming out of vulva; constipation with sensation of a heavy lump in anus; soreness of perineum; fetid urine, depositing a clay-colored sediment, which adheres to the bottom of the vessel. After: dryness of vulva and vagina, causing a disagreeable sensation when walking; offensive sweat in axillæ and soles; **flooding during climaxis or pregnancy, fifth and seventh month**; much pain and weakness in small of back.

Silicea.—Irregular, every two or three months; too early and profuse; too early and scanty; too late and profuse; protracted; milky, watery or brown leucorrhœa discharged instead of menses; **profuse menses during lactation**; offensive, acrid and excoriating; discharge of blood between menses. Before: diarrhœa; constipation from loss of power to expel feces; icy coldness of body at commencement of flow. During: cold feet; paroxysms of icy coldness over whole body; melancholy; momentary blindness, præcordial anguish; drawing between scapulæ only at night, > by bending backward; burning soreness of pudenda with eruptions on inside of thighs; sensation in vagina, which is very sore, as if everything were pressed out; strong odor of secretion. After: dispirited and melancholy; bloody discharge of mucus from vagina, itching at vulva; acrid, serous or milky leucorrhœa.

Spigelia.—Menses too early, too copious; bright red, **foul odor**, with fulness, pressure and tearing pains in uterine region, extending down the limbs; burning in vagina, < standing, followed by brownish leucorrhœa.

Spongia.—Too soon and profuse. Before: pain in back and palpitations. During: **awakens with suffocative spells**, drawing in all limbs; chronic hoarseness and cough; swelling and induration of glands; feels best in wet weather.

Stannum.—Too early and too profuse. Before: **great anguish and melancholy the week previous and ceasing with the appearance of menses**; great weakness of larynx and chest; pains in malar bones, which continue during menses. During: improvement in mental condition, severe headache, gradually increasing and decreasing; face pale and sunken; limbs suddenly give out when attempting to sit down; dizziness and weakness when descending; trembling when slowly exercising or talking.

Staphisagria.—Irregular, late and profuse, first pale, later dark and clotted; sometimes wanting; crampy pains in uterus and vagina; itching of vulva, painful sensitiveness of vulva and pudendum, especially when sitting; sadness and ill-humor; pain in teeth during menses; < eating.

Stramonium.—Too profuse, of dark blood mixed with large clots; **strong odor of the woman during menses**; watery. During: excessive loquacity, desires bright light and company; dysmenorrhœa with religious loquacity or nymphomania with lewd behavior. After: sobbing, whining,

desire for company and light; constriction of chest with dyspnœa; hysterical abdominal spasms.

Sulphur.—Too late and too short; too scanty or suppressed; premature and profuse, blood thick, dark, acrid and corroding, sour-smelling, of putrid odor, < when she gets up in the morning, driving her out of bed and increases again afternoon. Before: headache, nosebleed, restlessness, and anxiety; weak, faint spells; leucorrhœa with itching of vulva. During: dysmenorrhœa, flow sets in with great pain, < bathing during flow; great irritability; **heat** all over, especially on top of head, vertigo, nosebleed; heartburn, cardialgia, itching of pudendum, leucorrhœa; asthma; convulsions. After: acrid, smarting leucorrhœa; great weakness in uterine region, with pressure in parts, itching and excoriations at vulva and vagina; smarting and burning when urinating.

Sulphuric acid.—Too early, too copious and too long. Before: **nightmare with choking.** During: great haste, talks, eats and works in a hurry; trembling sensation without trembling; general debility. After: sexual excitement; climacteric spitting of blood; **uterine diseases in elderly women.**

Tanacetum vulg.—Menstrual irregularities accompanied by intense nausea, discharge scanty, pale, watery, inclined to acridity, with uterine pains extending to knees, < in close rooms, > in open air; intense nausea temporarily relieved by eating, < from taking sweets.

Tarentula.—Profuse and early, flow dark and clotted, accompanied by frequent erotic spasms; neuralgia of uterus with sadness and despair; reflex chorea; pains in lumbar region commence and cease with menses. After: pruritus vulvæ; burning smarting leucorrhœa, coccygodynia, > standing, < by movement, sitting or lying or by least pressure; hysteria.

Theridion.—Neuralgia and neurasthenic dysmenorrhœa in psoric women; tardy menstrual flow, with chilliness, depression of spirits, want of self-confidence; frontal headache; nausea, < on rising in the morning, from least movement or talking; burning pains in hepatic region; retention of urine, which is dark and scanty.

Thuja.—Too early, too copious; too early, too scanty and too short. Before: **profuse perspiration**; burning pains in left ovary; laborlike pains in abdomen. During: **general coldness and weariness**; distressing pains in left ovary, < riding in carriage or walking, has to lie down; burning pain in vagina, < by walking. After: rush of blood to head, nightmare, sleeplessness, leucorrhœa from one menstrual period to the other; vertigo on closing eyes; blotches, freckles and sycotic eruptions; vaginismus. **All symptoms worse during** menses (Zinc., better)

Trillium.—Premature and profuse, **gushing of bright-red blood from uterus at least movement**, later becomes pale from anæmia, after any over-exertion, as after riding, after too long a walk; profuse flow during climaxis; discharge dark, thick, clotted and exhausting the women. Before: congestion to head, shortness of breath; palpitation of heart. During: vertigo, dimness of sight; palpitation, sinking at pit of stomach; yellow saddle across nose; sensation as if hips and back would fall to pieces, with desire to bind them up.

Ustilago maid.—Too frequent, too profuse, too long; dark fluid blood intermixed with small black coagula; **atony of uterus, with persistent oozing** of dark-brown, half-fluid blood, slightly coagulable and forming long, black, stringy clots; profuse gushes of bright-red blood, when rising from a seat or after a fright; vicarious hæmatemesis. Before: heavy backache with sharp pains across abdomen from hip to hip, followed by expulsive pains.

During: **membranous dysmenorrhœa,** severe uterine pains extending down thighs; reappearance of flow, after having nearly ceased, from any excitement. Passive enlargement of sensitive uterus, cervix soggy, flabby, tumefied and open. After: heavy, dragging backache from least exertion; sensation as if top of head were being lifted up; mental depression; constant suffering under left breast, at the margin of the ribs; excoriating albuminous leucorrhœa; copper-colored spots on skin.

Veratrum alb.—Too early and too profuse. Suppressed with despair of salvation, or spitting of blood. Before: nymphomania, mania for kissing everybody. During: full of nonsense, violent thirst for ice-cold water, vomiting profuse, exhausting diarrhœa, profuse cold sweat; attacks of fainting; collapse.

Veratrum vir.—Suppressed menses with cerebral congestion; **terrible dysmenorrhœa for several days before appearance of menses,** pains extending all over body; head and face bloodshot, pulsation in head, neck and carotids; pulse full and bounding.

Viburnum op.—Too early, too profuse, offensive in odor, like jelly; scanty, thin, light-colored. Before: cramps and bearing-down pains; **spasmodic and membranous dysmenorrhœa,** excruciating pains through hypogastrium and womb, coming on slowly just preceding the menstrual flow, lasting several hours, with great nervousness, cannot sit or lie still; severe bearing-down pains, accompanied by drawing pains in anterior muscles of thighs and sharp shooting pains over ovaries; feeling as if heart would cease to beat and breath leave her body.

Xanthoxylum.—Too soon, profuse; scanty; retarded. Before: despondent, full of fear; headache as if top of head would fly off; grinding pain in pelvis. During: neuralgic dysmenorrhœa in women of spare habit, nervous temperament and delicate organization; starting at every trifle, yawning and drowsy during the day; weak in lower limbs, wants to sit or lie all the time; headache a day before menses; pains over eyes, with throbing at glabella; agonizing bearing-down, as if everything would be pushed out; backache as if broken; **pain starting in iliac crest and shooting down into knees,** with no relief in any position; oppression of chest, with desire to take a deep breath.

Zincum met.—Too early and too profuse, especially at night and when walking, when lumps and clots pass off. Before: irascible and weeping; incessant fidgety feeling in lower limbs and feet, cannot keep them still; abdomen distended, oppression of stomach, with feeling of suffocation, has to loosen her dress; boring pain over left ovary, > by pressure. During: **she feels perfectly well while the flow continues.** After: return of all her former complaints; thick mucous leucorrhœa, preceded by colic and gnawing, or after stool; swelling of mammæ with pain and sensitiveness; varicose veins of external genitals, with fidgety feet; dry, hard stool, followed by involuntary micturition.

Zincum cyan.—Dysmenorrhœa with cramplike pains in uterine region, severe pain in back, colic pains in bowels, vertigo, **convulsive movements in various parts of body,** great restlessness and nervous irritation, oppressed and rapid respiration, frequent and feeble pulse, depression of spirits.

Zingiber.—Too early and too profuse, blood dark and clotted; looks exhausted before menses, suffers with violent drawing pains in sacrum and is irritable and chilly during the flow.

Menses before proper age: Amb., Ant. crud., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Canth., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Croc., Fer., Hyosc., Ipec., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Sec., Sil., Sulph.; **flowing**

more afternoon: Lyc., Puls., Sulph.; **less in afternoon**: Magn. carb.; **only during evening**: Coff.; **only when lying, ceasing when walking**: Magn carb.; **cease when lying down at night**: Cact., Caust., Ham., Lil.; **cease when walking about**: Coc. c., Magn. carb., Sabin.; **only in daytime**: Caust., Coff., Cycl., Ham., Puls.; **day and night**: Natr. m.; **less during morning**: Amm. m.; **more during morning**: Bor., Bov., Sulph.; **only mornings**: Bov., Carb. an., Sep.; **only mornings and evenings**: Phell.; **intermittent**: Apoc., Berb., Cham., Fer., Kreos., Lach., Murex, Magn., Puls., Sabad., Sabin., Sec., Sil., Sulph., Trill., Ust.; **irregular**: Apis, Apoc., Arg. nit., Berb., Calc. phos., Caul., Cocc., Cycl., Fer., Graph., Ham., Iod , Kreos., Lach., Lil., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Ruta, Sabad., Senec., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Ust.; **sensation as if menses would come on**: Kreos., Plat., Croc., Mur. ac.

For **premature** menses: 1, Amm., *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, Kalm., Kreos., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, *Phos.*, *Plat.*, Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; 2, Amb., Amm. m., *Cham.*, Cin., *Cocc.*, Con., Croc., *Ign.*, Ipec., Rhus, Ruta, Sec.; 3, Alet. far., Seneg., Sang

Delaying menses: 1, Abies nigr., Apis, Caust., Cic., *Con.*, Cupr., Dulc., *Graph.*, Iod.,*Kalm.*, *Lyc.*, Magn.carb., Natr.m.,*Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, Sil.,*Sulph.*; 2, Dros., Hep., Lach.; 3, Camph., Cimicif., Senec., Sang., Mitchel., Xanth.

Too short: Amb., Bar., Dulc., *Graph.*, Lach., *Natr. m.*, Phos., *Puls.*, Sulph.; **too long**: Chin., Cocc., Cupr., *Ign.*, *Ipec.*, Kreos., Lyc., Natr., *Nux v.*, *Phos.*, Plat., Puls., *Sabin.*, Sec., Sulph. ac.; **too scanty**: 1, Alum., Amm., Cact. gr., *Carb. v.*, Caust., *Con.*, *Graph.*, *Kalm.*, Lach., Magn. carb., Natr. m.,*Puls.*,Sil., Sulph.; 2, Cocc., Dulc., Fer., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Ruta, Sabad., Sass., Sep., Staph., Sang.: **too profuse**: 1, Acon., Ars., *Bell.*, *Calc.*, Carb. v., Chin., Fer., *Ipec.*, Natr. m., Nux v., *Phos.*, Plat., Sabin., Sec., Sil., Stram., Sulph. ac.; 2, Bry., *Cham.*, Cin., Cocc., Hyosc., *Ign.*, Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Ruta, Samb., Sep., Sulph.; 3, Alet., Cimicif., Senec., Trill., Phyt., Ust.

When the menses are about to cease, **at the critical period**: 1, Lach., Puls.; 2, Caust., Cocc., *Con.*, Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Natr. m., Ruta, *Sep.*, Sulph.; 3, Helon., Trill., Ust.

Too pale, too watery: 1, Bell., Calc., *Carb. v.*, Cocc., Fer., *Graph.*, Lyc., Nitr.ac., Plat., *Puls.*, Sulph.; 2, Alum., Ars., Chin., Con., Helleb., Kalm., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos , Plumb., Sep., Spig., Stram.; **brown blood**: Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Rhus; **thick blood**: 1, *Croc.*, Cupr., Cycl., Ign., *Plat.*, Sulph.; 2, Arn., Nux m., Puls.; **dark black blood**: 1, *Bell.*, Bry.,Cham.,*Croc.*, *Nux v.*, Puls., Sulph., 2, Amm., Ant., Kreos., Lach., Magn. carb., Nitr. ac., Sep.; 3, Cimicif., Ust.: **bright-red blood**: *Bell.*, Calc., Carb. v., Dulc., Fer., Hyosc., *Ipec.*, Nitr. ac., Sabin., Sulph.; **lumpy coagulated blood**: 1, Amm., *Bell.*, Cham., Chin., Cocc., Fer., Hyosc., Ign., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., *Plat.*, Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Stram.: 2, Cimicif., Ust. maid.; **corrosive blood**: Amm., Carb.v., Kali, Natr., Nitr., Sass.,Sil.,Sulph.; **fetid blood**: Bell., Bry., Carb an., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Croc., Kalm., Kreos., Phos., Sabin., Sil.

When the menses are attended with **congestion of blood to the head, vertigo**: 1, Caust., Gels., Iod., Merc., Phos., Veratr.; 2, Arg. nit., Cimicif., Cycl., Hyosc.; **headache**: 1, *Bell.*, Carb. v., Lac can., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., *Sep.*, Sulph ; 2, Calc., Cupr.,*Graph.*, Hyosc., Magn.carb., Magn.mur.,Phos., Sang., Veratr., Veratr. vir.; **affection of the eyes**: Calc., Magn. carb., Merc., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; **swollen cheeks**: Graph., Phos., Sep.; **toothache**: 1, Bar., Calc., Carb. v., Kalm., Magn. carb., Sep.; 2, Amm., Graph., Natr. m., Phos., Sulph. ac.; **nausea and vomiting**: 1, *Amm. m.*, Carb. v., *Cupr.*, Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Veratr.; 2, Caps., Hyosc., Magn. carb., Phos., Sulph.; **colic or abdominal spasms**: *Bell.*, Calc., *Cham.*, Cocc., *Coff.*, *Con.*, *Cupr.*, *Graph.*, Natr. m.,

Nux v., *Phos.*, Plat., *Puls.*, Sec., Sep., Sulph., Ust., Xanth.; **diarrhœa:** 1, Amm. m., Graph., Sil., Veratr.; 2, Alum., Amm., Caust., Kreos., Magn. carb.; 3, Bry., Puls.; **distress of breathing:** Cocc., Graph., Ipec., Lach., Puls., Sep.; **palpitation of the heart:** 1, Alum., Cupr., Ign., Iod., Lil., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Spong.; 2, Cimicif., Croc., Dig.; **pains in the back and small of the back:** 1, Amm., Amm. m., Calc., Caust., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Sep.; 2, Ham., Helon., Senec.; **pains in the limbs:** Bry., Graph., Sep., Veratr.; **spasms:** 1, Acon., Bell., Caust., Cham., *Cocc.*, *Coff.*, *Cupr.*, Graph., Ign., Phos., Plat., Puls.; 2, Bry., Chin., Con., Lil , Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Sep.; great **debility, languor, fainting:** 1, Caust., Graph., Ign., Magn. carb., Nux v., Puls., Sep.; 2, Calc., Cocc., Nux m., Trill.; derangement of the **mental or emotive sphere:** Acon., Coff., Cham., Hyosc., Natr. m., Stram., Veratr.

When the distress sets in shortly **before** the appearance of the menses: 1, Bar., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Cocc., Cupr., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Amm., Asar., Con., Dulc., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Plat., Sil.; **during** the menses: 1, Amm., Amm. m., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Con , Graph., Hyosc., Kalm., Kreos., Lach., Phos., Puls., Sep.; 2, Alum., Ars., Bor., Bry., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Ign., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Plat., Sil., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc.; **after** the menses: 1, Bor., Graph., Kreos., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Ruta, Stram.: 2, Alum., Ars., Calc., Con., Magn. carb., Phos., Sep., Sil.

Eruption about pudenda with menses: Aur., Caust., Graph., Dulc., Merc., Petr., Staph.

Fainting spells during and after: Acon., Apis, Bar., Berb., Cham., Cimicif., Cocc., Cycl., Glon., Ign., Lach., Mosch., *Nux m.*, Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Sulph., Veratr.

Sadness before: Amm. carb., Bell., Berb., Calc., Caust., Con., Cycl., Ign., Lac can., Lac defl., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Stann., Xanth.

Sadness with melancholy: Amm. carb., Cact., Calc., Caust., Con., Cycl., Fer., Lac can., Lyc., Natr. m., Puls., Stann.

Vicarious menstruation: Bry., Ham., Puls.

MERCURY, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Poisoning with **corrosive sublimate** requires (according to Hering): 1, *albumen*, dissolved in water, as a drink; 2, *sugar-water;* 3, *milk;* 4, *starch*, mixed with water, or bookbinder's paste. *Albumen* and *sugar-water* are the principal remedies, which may be used in alternation.

Secondary affections require the usual antidotes for the drug symptoms of mercury, the principal of which is *Hep.*, in water, a teaspoonful night and morning, especially for headache at night, **falling off of the hair, painful nodes on the head;** inflamed red eyes, with painful sensitiveness of the nose when pressing upon it; scurfs around the mouth; ptyalism and **ulcerated gums;** swelling of the tonsils and cervical glands; swelling and ulceration of the inguinal and axillary glands; diarrhœic stools, with tenesmus; inflammation of the skin, and **disposition to ulcerate**, etc.

After Hep. give Bell. or Nitr. ac. If symptoms remain after Nitr. ac. give a dose of Sulph., for one or two weeks; after Sulph , Calc. carb. does good service.

The ill effects of mercury and sulphur together require: Bell., Puls., or even Merc.

Antidotes to mercurial cachexia: Asa., Aur., Chin., Chionanth., Hep., Iod., Kali iod., Mez.

For affection of the **mouth and gums, ptyalism,** etc.: 1, Carb. v., Dulc., Hep., Nitr. ac., Staph,, Sulph.; or: 2, Chin., Iod., Natr. m.; **sore throat:** 1, Bell., Carb. v., Hep., Lach., Staph., Sulph.; or: 2, Arg., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Thuj.; nervous **debility:** 1, Chin., Hep., Lach.; or: 2, Carb. v., Nitr. ac., nervous **excitement:** Carb. v., Cham., Hep., Nitr. ac., Puls.; **excessive sensitiveness** to changes in weather, to cold, etc.: Carb. v., Chin.; **rheumatic** pains: Carb. v., Chin., Dulc., Guaiac., Hep., Lach., Phos. ac., Puls., Sarsap., Sulph.; or, 2, Arn., Bell., Calc., Cham., Lyc.; affections of the **bones, exostosis, caries,** etc.: 1, Aur., Phos. ac.; or, 2, Asa., Calc., Dulc., Lach., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Sil., Sulph.; affection of **glands, buboes,** etc.: Aur., Carb. v., Dulc., Graph., Nitr. ac., Sil.; **ulcers:** Aur., Bell., Carb. v., Graph., Hep., Lach., Nitr. ac., Sass., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **dropsical** symptoms: Chin., Dulc., Helleb., Sulph.

METRITIS.

Principal remedies: Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb., Canth., Caul., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Con., Croc., Fer., Graph., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Iod., Kali carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sec., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Veratr. vir.

Aconite.—**Violent fever,** especially when the disease was caused **by fright,** during confinement, or during menstruation; hard rapid pulse; hot dry skin; intense thirst; sharp shooting pains in the whole abdomen, which is very tender to the touch; great restlessness; fear of death, and predicting even the hour of death.

Apis mell.—Stinging thrusting pains, similar to those arising from a sting of a bee; absence of thirst, urine scanty, dyspnœa.

Arsenicum.—Burning, throbbing, lancinating pains; restlessness and anguish, with fear of death; thirst, but cold drinks make her worse; wants to be wrapped up; endometritis.

Belladonna.—**Tympanitis,** the abdomen swollen up like a drum and very sensitive to touch, so that she wants all the bed-clothing removed, < from least jarring; pungent heat, abdomen feels extremely hot to the touch; lochial discharge scanty or suppressed; **marked cerebral irritation;** heaviness, drawing and pressure in hypogastrium, as if everything would pass through vagina, with burning, stitching pains; bruised feeling in back; pains come suddenly and disappear suddenly; clutching pains in abdomen, as if hands were clawing with their nails; stitching pains in hip-joint, which cannot be touched or moved; involuntary flow of urine; drowsy dozing, with startings and inability to go to sleep.

Berberis.—**Renal and vesical symptoms in conjunction with metritis;** sticking, digging, tearing pains down the hips, < from deep pressure, extending down back and following course of ureters, back feels stiff and numb; burning in bladder; great prostration; face sunken and worn-looking.

Bryonia.—The least motion aggravates her suffering; head aches as if it would split open; sitting up, as if in bed, causes nausea and fainting; lips and mouth parched; great thirst; stools hard and dry.

Cantharis.—Constant painful urging and tenesmus of the bladder; in worst cases, when the patients lie unconscious, with their arms stretched out along the side of the body, interrupted by sudden starting up, screaming, throwing about the arms, and even convulsions—all signs of erosions and ulceration of internal organs.

Carbo an.—Chronic and subacute metritis; inefficient urging to urinate,

with painful pressure in the groins, loins and thighs; soreness in pit of stomach; lassitude; leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow.

Carbo veg.—Much soreness about vulva, with aphthæ; aching and pinching in iliac region; languor, weariness and physical depression towards noon, with faintness and hunger; flatulence, > by emission of flatus; wants to be fanned.

Chamomilla.—After confinement, caused by fit of chagrin or anger; heat all over, with thirst and redness of face; one side of face red, the other pale; irritable and cross, can hardly restrain herself to treat people decently; lochia generally increased, with laborlike pains, going through from back to front; greenish, watery, milky diarrhœa; urine abundant and light-colored.

China.—After loss of blood distension and oppression of abdomen, not > by eructations; ringing in ears; sufferings increased by least touch; painless diarrhœa.

Cocculus.—Much paralytic pain in back and paralysis of lower extremities; sensation of **sharp stones in abdomen rubbing together at every movement**; painful pressure in uterus, with cramps in chest, fainting and nausea, < from every change of position; head and face hot, feet cold; pulse hard and small, metallic taste; intense thirst or aversion to drink; **shivering over mammæ.**

Colocynthis.—Metritis from indignation; colicky pains bend her double; cutting as from knives in bowels; great distress and distension of abdomen; feeling as if intestines were **being squeezed between stones**, great restlessness, < after taking food or drink; pain < by touch and changing position; full, quick pulse, great thirst; bitter taste in mouth.

Conium.—Burning, sore, aching sensation in uterine region; urine intermits in its flow; vertigo on turning over while lying down; pulse unequal and irregular; bitter taste, thirst.

Crocus.—Black stringy discharge; rolling and bounding in abdomen, as from a fœtus; stitches in abdomen arresting respiration.

Ferrum.—Fiery-red face; bowels feel sore to touch, as if they had been bruised or weakened by cathartics; headache and vertigo, ringing in ears, frequent short shuddering; hot urine, leucorrhœa like watery milk.

Hepar sulph.—Where there is evidence of a tendency to suppuration; burning, throbbing pains; chilliness, wants to be covered

Hyoscyamus.—Emotions cause the inflammation, with spasmodic symptoms; jerks of the extremities, face and eyelids; **typhoid metritis**, with delirium, throws off the bedclothes, lasciviousness, wishes to go naked, etc.

Ignatia.—Suppressed grief; cramps, with lancinations, aggravated or renewed by touching the parts; empty feeling at the pit of the stomach.

Iodum.—Acute pain in mammæ, developed by the metritis; the mammæ very sore; low cachectic state of the system, with feeble pulse.

Ipecacuanha.—Continual nausea; every movement causes cutting pain, running from left to right; pain about the navel extending to uterus; discharge bright-red; dyspnœa, faintness; rapid pulse.

Kali carb.—Cutting, darting, shooting and stitching pain all over abdomen; intense thirst continually.

Lac caninum.—Parenchymatous metritis with extreme soreness and tenderness that made every motion, position and even breathing painful; gloomy feeling with fits of weeping; she is exceedingly nervous and irritable, < as headache gets worse; severe pressure on brain.

Lachesis.—She **cannot bear any pressure**, not even of the clothes, upon the uterine region; she wishes frequently to lift them, not that the abdo-

men is so very tender, but that the clothes cause an uneasiness; **sensation as if the pains were ascending towards the chest**; metritis during the critical age; aggravation after sleep; amelioration of the pains by a flow of blood from the vagina; skin alternately burning hot and cool; abdomen distended; lochial discharge thin and ichorous; puerperal metritis with fetid lochia, face purple and patient unconscious.

Lilium.—**Chronic metritis**; pain in small of back, right and left ovarian region, < when menstruation is at its height; flow bright, clotted, intermitting; between periods sense of weakness and dragging, with feeling as if uterus fell from right to left.

Lycopodium.—Cutting pain across abdomen from right to left; rumbling in abdomen, particularly in left hypochondrium; pain in back when urinating; red sand in urine; dryness of vagina, discharge of wind from vagina.

Magnesia mur.—Hysterical complaints and spasmodic turns; uterine spasms extending to thighs; large, difficult stools, which crumble as they pass the anus.

Mel cum sale (3d or 6th; Jeanes).—Soreness in hypogastric region extending from ilium to ilium.

Mercurius.—Stitching, aching or boring pains in the uterus, with little heat, but frequent sweats and chills, moist tongue, with intense thirst; aggravation throughout the night.

Murex.—Nervous temperament; lively, cheerful disposition; strong, determined will; strong sexual passions; menses anticipating and profuse; feeling of dryness and constriction in sexual regions; copious watery urination; urine smelling like valerian.

Nux vomica.—Bruised pain at cervix; frequent desire to urinate, with pain; scalding and burning; retention of urine, dysuria, ischuria; frequent and ineffectual desire to defecate, or passing a small quantity of feces at every attempt; much backache, < by attempting to turn in bed; heaviness and burning in abdomen; swelling of os tincæ, with contusive pains and stitches in abdomen; pain in forehead above eyes and fainting spells; < towards morning; despondent, sleepless or startled by frightful dreams.

Opium.—After fright, the fear of the fright still remaining; flushed face, delirium, sopor; in her lucid intervals complains of the sheets being too hot for her; sleepy, but cannot sleep; coldness of extremities; fetid discharge from uterus.

Platina.—Particularly after confinement, if there be **excessive sexual excitement**; painful pressure in the region of the mons veneris and the genital organs; profuse discharge of thick, black blood; constipation, the stools adhering to the anus and rectum; palpitations.

Podophyllum.—Endometritis (cervical or corporeal) with thick, tarry, dark and offensive leucorrhœa; sensation as if genitals would come out during stools, < lying on back, > from external warmth and bending forward, while lying on side; restless sleep, whining.

Pulsatilla.—Tensive, cutting pains in uterus, which is very sensitive to touch; tension and contraction in abdomen as if menses would come on, with nausea and vomiting of mucus; migraine; bad taste in mouth; no thirst; nightly diarrhœa and scanty urination.

Rhus tox.—**Metritis with typhoid symptoms**; internal and external genitals inflamed, erysipelatous; tearing and bearing-down pains into the thighs; lochia vitiated and offensive; slow fever, dry tongue, restless, especially at night, wants to change position often; powerlessness of lower limbs, can hardly draw them up.

Sabina.—Confinement or miscarriage; metrorrhagia of clotted and fluid blood, with pain from the sacrum or lumbar region to pubes; stitching in vagina from before backward; frequent urging to stool, finally a liquid portion passes, followed by a hard portion.

Secale.—When there is a **strong tendency to putrescence**; the inflammation seems to be caused by suppression of the lochia or menses; discharge of thin black blood, a kind of sanies, with tingling in the legs and great debility.

Sepia.—Burning, shooting, or stitching pains in the neck of the uterus; a constant sense of pressing in the vagina, she feels that she must **cross her limbs to prevent a protrusion**; painful stiffness in the uterine region; sense of weight in the anus; putrid urine, depositing a claylike sediment, which is difficult to remove; icy coldness of the feet; great sense of emptiness in the pit of stomach; menses postponing and scanty; little sexual desire; melancholy.

Stramonium.—Face bloated with blood; awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object she sees; desires light and company, disposed to talk continually, imagines all sorts of absurd things; the head is often jerked from the pillow, and then falls back again.

Sulphur.—Vulva excoriates easily; frequent flushes of heat; feels suffocated, wants windows and doors open; frequent weak fainty spells, with strong craving for food.

Terebinthina.—Bearing down in the uterine region, burning like fire about hypogastrium, burning on urinating, urine cloudy and dark, having a muddy appearance, as if it contained decomposed blood; tongue dry and red.

Thuja.—Chronic metritis and ovaritis; erosion at os uteri, like aphthæ; distressing pains, < when walking or riding, > lying down, frequent urging to urinate, with profuse flow, < at night.

Tilia Europ.—**Puerperal metritis**; intense sore feeling about uterus; bearing-down pains, with hot sweat, which gives no relief.

Veratrum vir.—Incipient stage of **perimetritis (pelvic cellulitis)**; nervous perturbation; **tympanitis**; vesical and rectal tenesmus.

MIGRAINE, Hemicrania.

Sick-headache: 1, Asa., Apis, Bell., Boletus, Codein, Coloc., Curare, Eup., Gels., Glon., Helon., Ind., Ign., Iris, Mosch., Nux m., Par. q., Plat., Sil.; 2, Anac., Ananth., Aranea, Arg. nit., Calc. phos., Caul., Cimicif., Kali bi., Melilot., Sang., Sep., Tarent., Zinc.

Gouty hemicrania: Colch., Coloc., Guaiac., Kali bi., Lyc., Magn. mur., Natr. m.

During climaxis: Cocc., Lach., Natr. m., Nux m., Sep., etc.

Aconite.—Burning in forehead, as if everything could be pushed out; pulsation in left side of forehead, as from severe blows in right side of forehead, < motion, drinking, talking, sunlight; > lying with head high.

Aranea diad.—Headache at regular intervals, with flickering before eyes, vertigo, and a feeling as if head and hands were bloated and swollen; coldness of hands and feet; > in open air.

Argentum nit.—**Boring pain in head, < left frontal eminence, >** by tight bandaging; caused by mental emotions; depreciation of nervous force; bones of the head feel as if they were separating, or head feels as if **it were enormously large**, frequently ending in vomiting of bile or sour fluid.

Arsenicum. — Throbbing stupefying headache **over left eye** of such severity as to render him angry and irritable, temporarily > **by cold water on head,** < from wrapping up head warm; intermitting, tearing, boring, burning pain in right supraorbital region, extending over eye and into upper teeth, > by walking about; periodical pain above left eyebrow and temple, followed by vomiting of a yellow, bitter or tenacious mass.

Belladonna. — **Violent hyperæmia,** with throbbing carotids, red face, intolerance of least jar, noise or light; hemiopia, retinal blindness, slight paralysis of tongue, even transitory hemiplegia. Attacks more afternoon or evenings; before or during menses, with dysmenorrhœa, globus hystericus, titillating cough; all > in bed in a dark room, far removed from light and noise.

Bromium. — Hemicrania affecting **left side only,** of a heavy pressing character, < from stooping, in the sun and after drinking milk; > in shade and by pressing the neck.

Calcarea carb.—Nausea, eructations, **icy coldness in head**; pains begin in the morning, often on the side on which patient rested; pressing pain from within outward, as if head would split; tearing headache above eyes down to nose, with nausea; hemicrania, left side, stitches in temples and downward into teeth, < on awaking, from motion, noise and talking, > in evening, especially in chlorotic girls, with much empty eructations and inclination to vomit; headache from occiput to vertex, with fulness and heaviness in head; < from any stimulant, as liquors, or excess in venery, > by rest, quiet and darkness.

Capsicum.—Flushes at the start, then face pale and sunken; stitching, tearing, drawing pains with sensation as if the skull would burst, at height of attack nausea, vomiting, anguish, < from motion, stooping, light, > in fresh air, from cold; patient feels lazy and shuns all motion, wants to remain in-doors.

Causticum.—Hemicrania with nausea and vomiting, pain mornings when awaking, by motion of head and rapid walking, increasing progressively and then suddenly diminishing; constant succession of **shocks or jerks in head**; rheumatic pains in head cause nausea.

Cocculus.—Migraine with vertigo and nausea, pain especially in frontal protuberance and left orbit, < eating, drinking, starting up, walking in fresh air; sick-headache from **riding in a carriage, boat, train of cars**; headache at each menstrual period, with nausea and inclination to vomit.

Colocynthis. — Hemicrania from anger with indignation, after suppression of menses, pains extending towards forehead and left side of head, with nausea, vomiting or diarrhœa, especially towards evening; violent periodical or intermittent headache; bilious, gouty or nervous migraine of great severity.

Conium.—**Sick-headaches with inability to urinate**; great giddiness, < lying in bed, when everything in room seems to go round; numbness, with sensation of coldness, on one side of head.

Cyclamen.—Irregular menses with migraine and blindness; semilateral headaches, stitches in left temple, with nausea, vertigo, pale face and sunken eyes, < at night and at rest, > when moving.

Digitalis.—Violent migraine with hot head, cold extremities and copious, bilious vomiting; **report in head, like the firing of a pistol**; amaurosis for three days, diplopia, hemiopia, etc.

Gelsemium.—Hemicrania with **dim sight or double vision,** or preceded by great sensitiveness to noise, coming on suddenly with vertigo and great heaviness of head, semi-stupor; settled dull, heavy pain in occiput, mastoid

process and upper cervical region down to shoulders, > when sitting, by reclining head high on pillow, < by exertion or study; paroxysm ends with profuse urination (Sang., Sil., Veratr. alb.).

Glonoinum.—Hemicrania from excessive use of wine; nausea, is obliged to sit down, dimness before eyes, like a cloud, followed by most violent headache, > by vomiting.

Ipecacuanha.—Sick-headache, brain feels bruised and as if it were drawn down to the root of the tongue and into teeth; nausea, vomiting; > out-doors.

Iris vers.—Attack **begins with blurring of sight** or speck before the eye of the affected side, a stupid, stunning headache, neuralgia of infraorbital or dental nerves, attended with sour, watery vomiting, from mental exhaustion, < towards evening, from cold air; > from moderate motion.

Kali bichrom.—Blindness followed by violent headache, must lie down; aversion to light and noise, **sight returns with the increasing headache**; frontal headache over one eye, shooting at intervals in right temple; semilateral headaches in small spots; nausea with feeling of heat over body and bitter, sour, glairy vomiting.

Kali mur.—Migraine with white-coated tongue and vomiting of white phlegm, arising from sluggish liver.

Kali phos.—Hemicrania with hyperæsthesia to sound or light, feeling of weariness and exhaustion, goneness at pit of stomach, sometimes followed by bilious vomiting.

Lac caninum.—Pain especially **over left eye** (Ars.), < noise and talking, > rest and cold water; pain as from knife-thrust from under left zygoma up to vertex; neuralgic pain in left side of head, followed by a film over right eye, with inclination to rub it off; intense darting pain around left eye; empty weak feeling in pit of stomach.

Lac defloratum.—Frontal migraine in anæmic women with nausea; vomiting and obstinate constipation; some spots on scalp very sensitive, pale face; great weakness and prostration; hyperæsthesia of sight and hearing; **icy coldness of body, even near the stove**; deathly sickness of stomach, sometimes vomiting; < during menses.

Melilotus.—Intense frontal headache, preceded by hot flushed face, < forenoon, with some fever, periodically recurring every few days, > by epistaxis or menstrual flow.

Mercurius.—Migraine from cold; drawing tearing pains in head, stitches in ears and teeth, fulness and heaviness in head; chilliness, cold hands with hot cheeks, without heat in head and without thirst; sweat does not relieve, < in bed, by noise or touch, > by rest and external application of heat.

Natrum mur.—Attack begins in the **morning in bed, diminishes after rising** and moderate exercise, but becomes worse from rapid motion, accompanied by nausea and vomiting of transparent phlegm or water; dull, heavy headache with profusion of tears and drowsiness, sleep not refreshing; headache before, during and after menses; **pain as if head would burst, < coughing**; loss of consciousness; twitching of limbs.

Natrum sulph.—Sick-headache with bilious diarrhœa or vomiting of bile; bitter taste in mouth; congestion of blood to head, with fulness; heat in vertex as if it would split; vomiting, < motion and reading, > quiet. Menstrual migraine; attacks recurring **every spring and sudden in their onset**; boring pain in right temple, preceded by burning in stomach, bitter taste, languor.

Nux vomica.—Gouty and hæmorrhoidal patients. Attack sets in in the

morning when awaking, getting worse during the day; nausea and vomiting during attack; becoming often most severe in occiput; drawing, aching feeling as of a **nail driven into the head,** or as if the brain were dashed to pieces; face pale, or sallow on a red ground; < from mental exercise, by motion and by rest, from stimulants; patient irritable with his abdominal plethora.

Oleum an.—Migraine with **polyuria, urine perfectly clear**; face suffused, red; eyes heavy and bloodshot, can hardly lift the upper lids; speech thick and unwieldy; patient makes impression of one under influence of liquor; pulse full and round.

Phosphorus.—Headache over left eye (Ars., Lac can.), with black spots which dance before eyes; transient blindness, headache with vomiting; unilateral, pulsating, pressing, boring pain in one or other temple, radiating into forehead, eyes and vertex, with sensation of painful nodes on scalp, < morning and evenings, with yawning, turgor of face and watery urine, from talking, in warm room or after eating, > in fresh air, when resting or sleeping; exhausting after attack and tendency to catch cold.

Pulsatilla.—General chilliness; scanty menses; bursting, throbbing or boring, stitching pains on one side of head, obscuration of sight, white tongue, nausea and vomiting; thickly furred tongue with clammy mouth and relief from cold air; shifting pains < evenings.

Rhus tox.—Catching cold from dampness; tearing, stitching pain in one temple radiating to ear, cheek and teeth as well as towards occiput, with heat, fulness and heaviness of head and sensation of looseness of brain, < after midnight and after eating, by moving head, cold air or emotions, > by rest in bed and warmth.

Sanguinaria.—Migraine in women who menstruate freely; excessive pains with bilious vomiting, **electric stitches through head,** toothache, earache, pains in extremities, chills, preceded by scanty and followed by copious clear urination; attacks begin in the morning and get worse during the day, reaching their acme at **noon**; pains are more **right sided**; **attack every seventh day**; the veins of the suffering temple full of blood and sensitive to touch.

Sepia.—Pains over one eye of a throbbing character, deep stitching pains in the membranes of the brain, **shooting upward or from within outward**; **jerking of head backward and forward**; pains set in suddenly, especially in the morning, accompanied by hot flashes, stiff neck, nausea, by going into the fresh air, < light, noise, motion; arthritic headaches with hepatic affections, urine loaded with uric acid, and hysterical headaches in women with uterine malpositions, leucorrhœa and menstrual disturbances.

Silicea.—Rush of blood to head, **great sensitiveness of hair,** falling out of hair, perspiration on head, pains running from neck up into head, paroxysms end with profuse urination; headache every seventh day; **violent periodic hemicrania,** vertex, occiput or forehead, often with nausea to fainting and obscuration of sight; < from mental exertion, motion, even jarring of room by footstep, stooping, talking, light, cold air, touch; > heat, lying down in dark.

Spigelia.—Terrible pain in **globe of eye as if it were torn out**; dilatation and immobility of the pupil; temporary blindness; boring, tearing, stitching pains in forehead, temples, vertex or occiput, especially left side, following the course of the trifacial nerve and producing there paretic sensations; dull stitches from within outward, on top of head, < from touch or after washing, but > while washing it; (higher potencies work best).

Stannum.—Neuralgic headache every morning **over one or the other**

eye, mostly left, gradually spreading over whole forehead, gradually increasing and decreasing; painful jerks through left temple, forehead and cerebellum, leaving a dull pressure, < during rest, > from motion; vomiting of bile and mucus mornings.

Theridion.—Flickering before eyes; nausea < by closing eyes and by noise; **extreme hyperæsthesia of acoustic nerve**; throbbing over left eye and across forehead, sick stomach, < on rising from lying; desire for stimulants.

Veratrum alb.—Neuralgia of head, with indigestion; features sunken, fainting, with cold sweat and great thirst; pains drive to despair.

MILIARIA.

Rash: Acon., Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Ars., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Coff., Hep., Hyosc., Jabor., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Mez., Natr. m, Phos., Puls., Sulph.

MISCARRIAGE, Abortion.

Miscarriage in early part of pregnancy: Apis; in last months: Op.; second or third month: Apis, Cimicif., Croc., Kali carb., Sabin., Sec., Thuj., Trill.; fifth to seventh month: Sep. Women with habitual tendency to miscarry ought to take Sep. and Zinc., or the Chloride of Gold.

Aconite.—Impending abortion from anger or fright; fear that something terrible will happen to her; dizzy on rising from a recumbent position, afraid to turn over, to move or to leave the bed.

Aletris.—Habitual tendency to abortion in feeble persons of lax fibre and anæmic condition, even after hæmorrhage has set in; weight in uterine region, tendency to prolapsus uteri; general weakness of mind and body; weak from long sickness or defective nutrition.

Ambra.—Threatening abortion, with tendency to convulsions, in excitable women.

Apis mell.—Stinging pains in one or the other ovarian region, more and more frequent, till labor-pains are produced, sometimes flowing and finally abortus; urine scanty; no thirst; prolonged and difficult constipation; miscarriage in third and fourth month, with profuse flow.

Arnica.—Abortus in consequence of a shock, injury, particularly if she commences to flow, with or without pain, or to have pains without flowing; a bruised feeling all over, so that it hurts her to move; where the period of quickening has passed the motion of fœtus hurts her.

Asarum.—Threatened abortion from excessive sensibility of all the nerves; from even imagining something unpleasant might happen to her, a disagreeable sensation is felt, momentarily arresting all her thoughts and functions.

Aurum natro-chloricum.—**Habitual abortus at the same month** of pregnancy depending most frequently on induration of some part of uterus.

Belladonna.—Violent aching and tensive pains through whole body, with sensation of constriction and tension; pains and discharge come suddenly and cease as suddenly; pressing towards vulva, as if all internal organs would be pushed out; pain in back as if broken; more or less discharge of blood which feels very hot in passing out; cerebral congestion and moaning, which gives her temporary relief; < from least jar.

Bryonia.—Discharge of dark-red blood; pain in back worse by motion; burning pains in uterus; pain all over, limbs and all; mouth dry, nausea on sitting up, desire to keep still.

Calcarea carb.—Leucophlegmasia; disposition to hæmorrhages; cold

and damp feet, vertigo; disposition to leucorrhœa, painful nipples, tendency of blood to head, colic, pain in loins; varices of sexual organs.

Camphora.—During epidemic influenza; disposition to catarrhs; pale, loose, cold skin.

Cannabis sat.—Threatening abortion, caused by gonorrhœa or on account of too frequent sexual intercourse.

Carbo veg.—Menses too pale and scanty, or too copious and premature, with varicose condition of sexual organs; frequent headache, abdominal spasms.

Caulophyllum.—Severe pains in back and loins, threatening abortion, with great want of uterine tonicity; uterine contractions tormenting, irregular, feeble and attended with only slight loss of blood; menstrual irregularities after miscarriage. Habitual abortion from **uterine debility with passive hæmorrhage.**

Cedron.—Tendency to miscarriage, when it repeats itself at the same epoch with nearly clocklike regularity.

Chamomilla.—Threatening abortion from anger; labor-pains begin in back and pass off down inner side of thighs, with great nervous excitement and with more or less discharge of dark, offensive blood and frequent urination; great agony and restlessness; heaviness of abdomen; yawning, chills and shuddering.

China.—Sensation of distension of the abdomen, as if it were packed full; discharge of flatus, upward and downward, without relief; hæmorrhage and its sequelæ; the membranes of an early ovum remain for weeks, keeping up a constant hæmorrhage.

Cimicifuga.—Habitual abortion in women of rheumatic tendencies; cold chills and pricking sensations in the mammæ; **pains fly across the abdomen from side to side,** especially from right to left (Lyc.), and seem to double the patient up; subinvolution; abortion following fright; convulsions with the labor-pains.

Cinnamomum.—After a false step or a strain in loins profuse flow of bright-red blood.

Cocculus.—Much bilious vomiting; paralytic pain in the back, rendering lower extremities nearly useless.

Colocynthis.—Suppression of lochia after abortus, from vexation and anger; head hot, face dark-red, tongue yellow, epigastrium and abdomen tender to touch.

Conium.—Vertigo on turning over when lying down; the flow of urine intermits; induration of cervix.

Crocus.— Flooding increased by the least movement, the discharge partly bright, partly composed of black strings; as fast as the blood flows from vulva it forms clots or stringy masses; third month, offensive-smelling uterine hæmorrhage, which, by its long continuance, causes nervous erethism and excited circulation.

Crotalus.—Miscarriage during course of a septic or zymotic disease or from other blood-poisoning; blood dark, fluid, offensive.

Digitalis.—Distressing nausea and vomiting in the incipiency of abortion, accompanied by deathly faint, sinking sensation at pit of stomach, surface of body cold and often covered with cold sweat; flow of blood from vagina.

Dulcamara.—Threatened miscarriage induced by exposure in a damp, cold place, as in a milk-house or cellar.

Erigeron.—Abortus, hæmorrhage, diarrhœa and dysuria.

Ferrum.—Atony of sexual organs, great tendency to abortus, excessive

nervous erethism and flowing; pains accompanied with a fiery-red face, she feels very weak and is pale.

Gelsemium.—Threatened abortus from sudden depressing emotions; pains run **upward and backward,** quite distressing and of a sharp character; loss of will-power over the muscles; confused feeling in head affecting mind; nervous chills.

Gossypium.—Fœtus came away, leaving **placenta in uterus and os tightly closed**; miscarriage in weakly women.

Hamamelis.—Much soreness in abdomen; passive flooding.

Helonias.—Threatened abortion from atonic conditions, especially in habitual abortion; slightest overexertion or irritating emotion tends to cause loss of fœtus; useful for many of the sequelæ of miscarriage.

Hyoscyamus.—Delirious, clonic and tonic spasms, rigidity of the limbs; unconsciousness, or at least loss of sight and hearing; discharge of bright-red blood, with laborlike pains.

Ipecacuanha.—Continual nausea, without a moment's relief; cutting pains about umbilicus, going from left to right, passing off into the uterus; **continued, steady, profuse flow of bright-red blood**; spasms without consciousness.

Kali carb.—Abortus during second or third month; weak back, labor-pains commence in back and pass from lumbar region down to buttocks and thighs, they feel more like stitches; backache when walking, must lie or sit down; stitches in renal region, constipation; stools large and passed with difficulty.

Kreosotum.—Metrorrhagia threatening abortus, third month, blood black, lumpy, sometimes offensive; hard lumps on neck of uterus.

Lycopodium.—Abdomen in constant state of fermentation, with pains shooting from right to left across the abdomen; severe pain in back before passing water, with almost entire relief as soon as urine flows; motion of child excessive and tumultuous; feeling of dryness in vagina; weeping, sadness, fainting; leucorrhœa, itching about vulva.

Mercurius.—Hæmorrhage, with swelling of the external organs of generation and inguinal glands; excrescences on os uteri; deep ulcers with ragged edges; **expels moles.**

Millefolium.—**Uterine hæmorrhages after great exertion**; excessive flow, light-colored and fluid, painless drainings from uterus, no pains in joints.

Nux moschata.—**Continued and obstinate flooding** in hysterical women, disposed to fainting spells; they feel chilly and catch cold easily; mouth and throat very dry, tongue sticks to the roof of the mouth.

Nux vomica.—Every pain produces a desire to defecate and to urinate; frequent desire to urinate, with burning and scalding when urinating; constipation. has large difficult stools or small and frequent ones, with pain in ano; irritable, dreads being moved, pains across uterus.

Opium.—Abortus after fright, spasmodic labor-pains, especially in latter part of pregnancy; insomnia with very acute hearing; constipation.

Platina.—Discharge of a quantity of thick, black blood; tremulous sensation extending from vulva into abdomen; mons veneris and vulva feel cold and sensitive to touch.

Phosphorus.—Pulsating, burning pain in vertex, < on forehead, nausea and vomiting; from morning till noon.

Plumbum.—**Tendency to abortion from non-development of uterus**; the fœtus grows, but the muscular fibres of the uterus do not develop in proportion, hence the uterus is no longer able to accommodate the growing fœtus and abortion ensues; pain drawing from abdomen to backbone, as if the abdomen were drawn upward by a string.

Pulsatilla.—Discharge arrested for a little while, then returns with redoubled violence; this **cessation and renewal are often repeated**; cannot bear a close or warm room and wants fresh air; she passes black blood with labor-pains.

Rhus tox.—The patient had a strain or wrench, or she slipped and strained to save herself; pains worse latter part of night, must move often to find relief; cramp in calves; metrorrhagia.

Ruta.—**Miscarriage of dead children at about seventh month,** followed by a long and slow recovery; corrosive leucorrhœa.

Sabina.—Abortion during third month, pain commencing in small of back and going around and through pubes; drawing aching pains from sacrum to pubes; bright-red, clotted flow of blood, < with every motion, followed by a flow of dark-red clotted blood.

Secale cor. — Threatened abortion, more especially about the third month, with copious flow of black, liquid blood; after abortus difficult contraction of uterus with thin, black, foul-smelling discharge; tingling all over body, > by having the limbs rubbed; **she holds her fingers spread asunder,** which bothers her more than even the hæmorrhage; wan, sunken countenance, filiform pulse, fear of death.

Sepia.—Miscarriage from fifth to seventh month; fulness and pressure of blood to head and chest; feeling of heaviness in abdomen and sense of weight in anus like a heavy ball, piles; flushes of heat, with faintness and momentary attacks of blindness, especially in a warm or close room; **motions of fœtus are hardly to be felt**; painful sensation of emptiness in pit of stomach; induration of os and cervix (Aur., Con.); constipation.

Silicea.—Spinal affections, constipation or difficult defecation, as if the rectum had not power enough to expel the feces; **promotes expulsion of moles**; pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch.

Stramonium.—Threatening abortion with **unceasing loquacity,** she talks, prays, sings, constantly uttering something in this line; many hallucinations.

Sulphur.—Promotes expulsion of moles or blighted conceptions and **cures the predisposition to abort** in future pregnancies.

Trillium.—Profuse flooding, bright-red, when sacro-iliac synchondroses feel as if falling apart, wants to be bound tightly; third month.

Ustilago maid.—Passive hæmorrhage from retention of secundines after miscarriage, the blood coming away in lumps; **flooding for days and weeks**; uterus enlarged, cervix tumefied or dilated; bearing-down, as if everything would come through.

Veratrum alb.—Abortion threatened; pains with cold sweat, nausea, vomiting; exhausting diarrhœa.

Viburnum op.—Threatened miscarriage, pains begin in back, come around either side of the hypogastrium and culminate in intense squeezing, cramping and bearing down, going down into the thighs; **frequent and very early miscarriages, so that the ovum is expelled at every menstrual period,** thus causing sterility.

Viburnum prun.—Uterine pains during gestation with strong bearing down, thus threatening to rupture the membranes and produce miscarriage.

Zincum.—Fidgetiness and restlessness of feet and legs attend abortion.

Moles of the uterus: Calc., Canth., Caul., Chin., Fer., Graph., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Sab., Sec., Sep., Sil., Sulph. We must, in every case, feel sure that the placenta, small as it may be, has been discharged.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

Where gastric derangements prevail: Bell., Bry., Nux v., Ipec., Veratr., followed by Calc., Hep., Sil., Sulph.; also, Asa., Brucea antidys., Pinus sylv., Lyc., Mez., Phos. ac., Ruta, Staph. See Scrofulosis and Rachitis.

MOLLUSCUM.

A disease of the sebaceous glands: Kali iod., Lyc., Sil., Thuj.

MORBUS ADDISONII.

Bœnninghausen mentions: Ant. crud., Carb. v., Caust., Nitr. ac., Sec., Spig. Jousset: Arg. nit., Ars., Calc. carb., Kali carb., Sil., Sulph.; Bell., Chin., Fer. iod., Natr. m., Phos., Picr. ac., Sep.

Belladonna.—Acute cases, first stage, pain in small of back and groins, sensitiveness of epigastric or hypochondriac region, vomiting, coldness of extremities and great weakness. Often to be followed by

Calcarea carb.—Sallow color of skin, headache, vertigo, dimness of sight, fainting, insomnia, coldness of extremities, apathy and mental depression, aversion to work, anorexia or bulimy, nausea, vomiting, gastralgia, sensitiveness to pressure in epigastrium and abdomen; constipation; pressing pains in kidneys and loins; muscular twitchings, clonic spasms and epileptic fits; restless and irritable.

China.—Yellow, cachectic color of skin, debility, prostration of mind and body; aversion to labor; irritability with excessive debility of nervous system; coldness and trembling of extremities, dimness of sight and surring in ears, fainting, restless sleep, nausea, anorexia, vomiting, gastric and abdominal pains with constipation or diarrhœa; dull, stitching pains in renal region; hydræmia (Chin. ars. and Chin. sulph. or mur.).

Ferrum (Fer. iod.).—High grade of debility and muscular paresis, tremors, sleeplessness, headache, vertigo, yellow, sallow face, constant nausea, vomiting; pressing and clawing pains in stomach, constipation.

Iodum.—Dark color of skin with sensation of heat; the skin turns to a reddish-brown or dark-brown, like parchment, scales off and shows a fatty perspiration under the loosened scales; thickening of epidermis with a brown coloring and looks as if smoked; excessive debility and malaise; muscular debility and trembling; moroseness and ill-humor; mental torpor; dulness of head; headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiturition; severe, continuous vomiting; severe, painful gastralgia, frequent spasms of stomach; constipation; drawing and pressing pains in renal region; twitchings, convulsions, epileptic fits, palsies; yellow face turns brown, and red hair turns to a chestnut brown.

Natrum mur.—Tension and heat in renal region, yellowish-pale color of face, brown spots on back of hands; excessive lassitude and relaxation of mind and body with trembling of lower limbs; dimness of sight, nausea, vomiturition, vomiting; pressing and screwing pain in stomach; loss of appetite with aversion to animal food, constipation; pain in abdomen and hypochondria; aversion to motion and labor; frequent yawning and stretching with sleepiness, still he cannot sleep; cold extremities; vertigo when rising up or when trying to walk, with faint feeling; cross and irritable.

Phosphorus.—Sickly-yellow color of face, with sunken eyes and features; brown, dark spots on different parts of body; weariness and sudden loss of strength with fainting; icy coldness of extremities with trem-

bling, frequent yawning and stretching; headache, vertigo, sleeplessness, downheartedness and irritability; illusions of sight and hearing; inappetency alternating with bulimy; burning, cutting and pressing pains in stomach with nausea and severe vomiting; pains in abdomen and hypochondria; constipation and diarrhœa; sensation of weakness and paralysis in small of back, excessive debility in extremities, twitchings and spasms.

MORBUS BASEDOWII.

Graves' disease, exophthalmic goitre: Aur., Bar., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Fer. ac., Fer. iod., Guaiac., Hep., Iod., Lycopus, Natr. m., Amyl nitr., Phos., Sec., Sil., Sulph , Veratr. alb.

Martiny recommends: Acon., Aur. mur., Bell., Cact., Kali carb., Kalm., Lycopus, Naja, Nux m., Samb., Sang., Veratr. vir., and the arsenical combinations. High alpine climate and strict hygiene improve most symptoms.

Arsenicum.—Downheartedness from mental or physical causes; staring, protruding eyes; heat in eyes with burning in chest and dyspnœa; slimy diarrhœa; trembling, irregular action of heart; excessive beating of heart; valvular troubles, trembling of limbs or numbness; skin dry, scaly; petechiæ; urticaria; periodicity (Calc. ars.).

Aurum.—Prominent, protruding, staring eyes, tensive pressure in eyeballs which makes seeing difficult; fiery sparks before eyes; vertigo on stooping, accompanied by confusion; palpitation of heart with cutting pain and feeling of anguish and tremulous fearfulness; frequent urination; restlessness with the palpitations; insomnia and melancholy.

Badiaga.—Eyeballs tender, felt even when closing lids firmly; tremulous, vibrating palpitation upon slightest mental emotion; lying on right side heart is heard and felt to pulsate from chest up to neck; indurated and enlarged glands; general cachectic appearance; dulness and dizziness of head; restless at night, must often change position, body feels so sore.

Baryta carb—Pressure deep in eyes, < looking fixedly, or upward or sideways, > looking downward; opaque cornea, eye feels dry, shuns the light; feels the heart beat; violent, long-lasting palpitations, < when lying on left side, with great anxiety, renewed by thinking on it; large glandular swellings; excessive nervousness; general weakness of nerves and body; drowsy day and night; cold hands and feet with hot cheeks; flushes of heat with great restlessness.

Belladonna.—Vertigo, especially when stooping, with flickering before eyes and anguish; cannot look upward; dimness of vision; protruding, staring, half-opened eyes; lids wide open, eyes shining and protruding; violent palpitations, reverberating in head; pressure in cardiac region, which arrests the breathing and causes a sense of anxiety; flushed face, throbbing arteries; twitchings of body, especially in extremities; heat and redness of body, copious sweating; erythema, urticaria, etc.

Bromium.—Protrusion of eyes; anxious feeling about heart; violent palpitations, she cannot lie on right side; goitre; glands of neck much swollen; continued desire to urinate, with tickling sensation in tip of urethra; sweat from least exertion; emaciation (Brom. ars.).

Cactus.—Exophthalmus, blurred sight; sensation in chest as if the heart whirled around or as if some one grasped the heart tightly; violent stitches in heart, with icy coldness of feet; pulse small, weak, rapid; < from muscular exertion and excitement.

Calcarea ars.—Pain in forehead, as if it would split the head and tear it to pieces; each beat of heart felt in the head as if every beat were striking

against a wedge, < stooping and going out-doors; vertigo when moving head; eyes have little brilliancy; palpitation with constriction and oppression of chest, disturbing sleep; weariness and drowsiness; in lymphatic, scrofulous or tuberculous patients after Con.

Calcarea carb.—Stiffness of eyeball, is unable to move it without an unpleasant sensation; pale face with blue rings around eyes; swelling of the glands under the lower jaw; mucous derangement all over; frequent need to breathe deeply, which again causes sticking pains in chest; shortness of breath when ascending, on walking; loss of breath when lying down, followed by whistling respiration; excessive palpitation, with irregular pulse; spasmodic contraction in cardiac region, impeding respiration, followed by severe shocks.

Conium.—Protruding eyes; movements of eyes as if they were pressed outward; weakness of vision; profuse epistaxis without heat; increase of the goitre; anxious sensation in heart, with rapid action of heart; pressure at times in præcordial region, as if it would be pressed down, with oppressed breathing; palpitations on rising, at stools, after drinking; heart's impulse weak; pulse rises from emotional excitement, but soon quiets down again; frequent and profuse micturition, tremulous weakness after stool; nervous prostration; constant lack of vital heat and constant chilliness.

Digitalis.—Copious perspiration without relief of heart symptoms; partial sweats on face and upper body; abnormal heart action with constant pain and anguish; audible palpitations; heart has lost its force, least exertion renders its action labored and intermittent.

Ferrum iod.—Dulness of mind; vertigo < moving, in warm room; after suppression of menses protrusion of eyes, enlargement of thyroid gland, palpitation of heart and excessive nervousness; running up stairs causes violent beating of heart and pain on top of head; circulation excited, heart seems to force the blood violently through whole body; weakness and bruised sensation in all parts of the body; restless sleep, with frequent waking.

Ferrum met. — Morbus Basedowii, especially after suppression of menses; protruding eyes; enlarged thyroid; palpitation of heart; excessive nervousness; marked muscular debility; frequent tremors with weariness; exhausting sweats.

Iodum.—Protrusion of the balls; face pale, distressed; violent palpitation, worse from the least exertion, sensation as if the heart were squeezed together: constant heavy oppressive pain in region of heart; pulse accelerated by very slight exertion; soft, vascular goitre, swelling and hardness of the cervical glands; coldness of hands and feet; rapid failing of strength, emaciation: trembling of limbs of whole body.

Lycopus Virg.—Protrusion of eyeballs, cardiac depression and palpitations, increased by ascending, by excitement; by deep inspiration, by thinking of them; irregular and intermittent pulse, not corresponding to the beat of the heart; frontal and fronto-occipital headache, relieved by strong pressure; sense of constriction in larynx; cough, with slight pale expectoration, wheezing and hot aching beneath right scapula; oppressed respiration, with sighing; tremulous feeling in hands; erratic rheumatoid pains, worse towards sunset and during evening.

Natrum mur.—Vision not clear, the eyes seem misty all day; cervical glands swollen and painful, chokes easily when swallowing; changed voice; eccentric dilatation of heart, with systolic bellows' sound; difficulty of breathing, even when keeping quiet, on standing, walking, with trembling of hands and feet; sensation of violent constriction in the heart, with inter-

mitting pulse and feeling of oppression in lower part of chest; fluttering of heart; intermitting pulse, short-breathed from least exertion.

Nitrite of Amyl (olfaction).—Eyes protruding, staring; fundus as well as conjunctivæ injected; frequent flushes of heat in face, oppressed respiration, cardiac oppression and tumultuous heart's action.

Phosphorus.—Sensation as if the eye were swollen and pushed out of the orbit; affections of the right heart, with consequent venous stagnation; dyspnœa, with inability to exert himself, palpitation; frequent fainting, sudden syncope, lying as if dead; hands and feet numb, clumsy.

Spongia —Eyes protruding, staring; thyroid gland swollen, even with the chin, suffocating attacks; violent palpitations with faintness.

MORBUS BRIGHTII, Albuminuria.

Nephritis albuminosa: Inhalations of oxygen gas, Apis, Apoc., Arg. nit., Ars., Berb., Bry., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Cann. ind., Canth., Caul., Chim., Chin., Colch., Coloc., Con., Crotal., Dig., Eupat. purp , Euonym., Fer., Geran., Helon., Helleb., Hep., Kali carb., Kali iod., Kali phos., Kalm., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Merc. cor., Mez , Myric., Nitr. ac., Op., Phos., Phyt., Plumb., Rhus, Sec., Sulph., Tereb.

Epithelial casts: Arg. nitr., Ars., Merc. cor., Phos., Plumb., Sulph. ac.; **granular**: Ars., Merc. cor., Natr. hypochl., Petr., Phos., Plumb., Sulph. ac.; **blood-casts**: Ars , Plumb.; **fibrinous** (waxy): Ars., Phos., Sulph. ac.; **fatty**: Ars.. Merc. cor., Phos., Plumb.; **hyaline**: Ars., Brachygl., Natr. hypochl., Petr., Phos., Plumb., Sulph. ac.; **renal epithelia**: Ars., Canth., Cop., Phos., Puls. nut., Sulph. ac., Tereb.; **hæmaturia**: Acon., Ars., Canth., Natr. hypochl., Phos., Sab., Sulph. ac., Tereb.

Prof. Tarnier, of the Maternity, recommends a strict *milk* diet, or buttermilk, under which the albumen disappears gradually from the urine.

Ammonium benz.—Eyelids swollen, face bloated, head heavy and stupid; soreness in region of right kidney when pressing back against something; pain across sacrum with urgency to a stool; urine scanty, smoky.

Apis mell.—**Secondary morbus Brightii, a genuine catarrh of the urinary canaliculi**; dropsy may be general, but usually worse on eyelids and in upper part of body, with thirstlessness and absence of sweat; anasarca with shining white skin, ascites with great soreness and sensitiveness of the abdominal walls; cerebral œdema; pericardial effusion; œdema of lungs, with great dyspnœa and suffocative constriction about throat; pain in renal region, soreness on pressure and when stooping; frequent sudden attacks of pain along ureters; urine suppressed or scanty, high-colored, fetid, containing albumen, blood-corpuscles, uriniferous tubes and epithelium. Great debility, **no anguish or fear of death, as in Ars.**; especially after scarlatina or diphtheria.

Argentum nit.—Gastro-intestinal irritation; dull, pressive, persistent headache, > from firm pressure; confusion of thought; giddiness with lassitude and weakness of lower limbs; transitory paralysis, coma or convulsions from fatty degeneration of liver and kidneys; hæmaturia, epithelial casts in urine.

Arsenicum album.—**Primary cases, tubal nephritis.** Œdema begins with puffiness of eyes and swelling of feet and ends with general anasarca; great dyspnœa from cardiac trouble, either from defective carrying of the blood through lungs and system generally or from dropsy in chest, hydrothorax and hydropericardium; suffocative spells, < at night and on lying

down; skin cool and clammy, while internally patient feels burning hot; urine highly albuminous with waxy and fatty casts; little blisters on legs burst and serum oozes from the dropsical limbs, with their tense, waxy, shining skin; exhausting diarrhœa; burning thirst with intolerance of water; extraordinary restlessness, especially after midnight; pulse intermittent, quick, weak, slow, tense; progressive emaciation and debility.

Arsenicum hydr.—**Deadness of various parts**; hair rapidly loses its color; great fatigue and weakness, prostration on waking; urine suppressed, followed by vomiting; hæmaturia and hæmorrhages from mucous membranes.

Arsenicum iod.—**Morbus Brightii from cardiac disturbances and periodical effusions**, as it reduces the amount of albumen in the urine; constant headache, sallow features; enlarged spleen; heaviness in limbs with weariness of whole body; emaciation and prostration; unable to exercise in any weather.

Aurum.—**Interstitial nephritis**; **contracted kidney**, marked cardiac hypertrophy; mercurial and syphilitic cachexia, swelling of liver, caries. **Renal troubles secondary to cardiac affections**, causing a decided albuminous crasis, passing over in hydræmia; at first the urine is increased in quantity, later it becomes scanty and albuminous; bloated, shining face; vertigo as if he would fall to the left side; bruised pain in head and confusion in thinking, dyspnœa, palpitations.

Brachyglottis repens (Puka-puka).—Albuminuria depending on nervous disturbance, as from overwork, gradually causing renal disorganization.

Berberis vulg.—Gouty or rheumatic diathesis; burning in back: urine of dark, bloody appearance and largely supplied with albumen; tough mucus in mouth and throat; constant nausea and loss of sleep; frequent palpitation, slow, weak pulse; painful pressure and tension in the lumbar and renal regions, with sensation of numbness, puffiness, warmth, stiffness and lameness, extending at times into the lower limbs, especially indicated in persons addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages.

Bryonia.—Urine almost dark-brown, darker and more scanty than usual; effusion in chest with sticking pain under sternum; frequent catching for breath immediately before paroxysm of coughing; suffocative attacks, more after midnight; asthmatic breathing, $<$ from least motion; breathing hurried, quick, anxious, from stitches in sternum, compelling him to sit up.

Calcarea ars.—Great depression of mind with great anxiety and restlessness; head hot, temples œdematous, eyes have little brilliancy, face swollen, more about eyes; features pale and sunken; lips and tongue dry, but drinking causes pain in abdomen and diarrhœa; distension of stomach and abdomen; great sensitiveness to pressure in renal region; must urinate every hour and urine full of albumen; beat of heart very strong; pulse rapid and easily compressed; œdema of hands and legs; great weariness and drowsiness; collapse.

Calcarea carb.—**Albuminuria following eruptive diseases**, especially variola; pressing pains in kidneys and loins or aching when riding; frequent urination, also at night; anxious sensation about heart and palpitations from slightest exercise; fluttering of heart and faintness; fatty degeneration of heart; dyspnœa $<$ after walking and ascending, even turning in bed puts her out of breath; difficult breathing, awaking with anxiety; enlargement or induration of liver and spleen.

Cannabis Ind.—**Sequelæ of pericarditis**; palpitations which awaken

from sleep; pressing pain in heart, with dyspnœa, all night; oppression of chest, with deep, labored breathing, < when ascending; trembling with mental weakness; dimness of vision; countenance dejected and careworn.

Cantharis.—Early stage, especially when occurring from blows on the loins, or sudden changes of temperature; scanty secretion of high-colored urine, with scalding irritation in bladder and urethra; aching pains across the loins, or in the testicles; strangury, hæmaturia, erotism, serous exudations, burning pains, paraplegia; dysentery, with shreddy scrapings from the intestines; **pleurisy.** Urine contains an excessive quantity of swollen epithelial cells, and coagulates rapidly under heat and nitric acid. Post-scarlatinal nephritis, threatening uræmia; more renal desquamation than blood (Tereb., more blood than casts).

Carbolic acid.—**Post-scarlatinal nephritis; exhaustion,** pale face; cold clammy sweat, loss of appetite; smoky urine, dark-green, almost black; desire for stimulants.

Chelidonium.—**Intercurrent pneumonia** (Cann., pericarditis); short and quick breathing, with oppression and anxiety, as if he would choke; urine red and turbid, dark-yellow; constant pain under inferior angle of right scapula, extending into chest and stomach, causing nausea and vomiting; severe palpitations; weariness and lassitude; migraine with lethargy; weight in lower limbs; neuralgia in limbs.

Coccus cact.—Palliates the suffocative distress of breathing and the cough arising from the crowding of water against the diaphragm, as in the last stage with ascites; fits of absence of mind or unconsciousness; headache in forehead and temple; face deep red; sweetish taste, little appetite, thirst; unbearable abdominal pains at night; urging to urinate, urine turbid; general lassitude. Pulmonary congestions during acute desquamative nephritis, with profuse mucous secretion and suffocative spasmodic cough.

Colchicum.—**First stage;** flatulent distension of stomach; stools watery, jellylike, mucous or bloody, and mingled with a stringy substance; gouty pains in joints; urine dark and scanty, discharged in drops and depositing a whitish sediment; **urine as black as ink, containing blood,** and loaded with albumen and tube-casts, smoky in appearance; pericarditis rheumatica with violent cutting, stinging pain in chest, with great oppression and dyspnœa; sensation as if the chest or heart were squeezed by a tight bandage; relapses from taking cold in damp weather or from suppressed perspiration; **patient cannot stand up straight or lie down with stretched-out legs without causing pain in renal region** and vomiting, especially in albuminuria of pregnancy.

Crotalus.—Torpor, sluggishness and quiet indifference; **retinitis albuminurica;** pale face as in faintness; nephritis albuminosa in pregnancy or from toxæmia, urine dark, smoky from admixture of fluid blood; passive renal congestion, when from embarrassed circulation, as from obstructive heart disease, asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc., especially during its course, or as sequelæ of zymotic diseases; tremulous weakness all over, muscles refuse their service.

Cuprum met.—Convulsions of the head, which is drawn to one side; purplish-red swelling of face, twitching of limbs and biting of tongue; convulsions alternate with loquacious delirium, respiratory muscles affected by spasms, face and tongue turn blue; cold breath; **dropsy from hypertrophy of heart,** urine containing albumen and renal elements; **uræmic convulsions,** vomiting, dyspnœa, suffocative cough; slow wasting away of the muscles; ascites; syphilitic hepatitis and cirrhosis hepatitis.

Digitalis.—**Granular degeneration of the kidneys**; hydropericardium; scanty urination, urine albuminous, thick, turbid, blackish; urinary solids absolutely diminished; nephritis after scarlatina, with anasarca and œdema of lungs; dropsy with suppression of urine; **contracted kidney and uræmic poisoning**, with drowsiness, insensibility and frightful convulsions; general nervous prostration; effusion from weakness of vessels and diminished force of circulation; jaundice and easy vomiting; slow and intermittent pulse; bluish hue of skin.

Euonymus atrop.—**Liver complaint**; chronic catarrhal and rheumatic troubles; dyspepsia; migraine, the more severe the headache the more albumen in urine; melancholy and bodily weakness.

Glonoinum.—**Cirrhotic kidney, albuminous urine**, passes much urine at night with dyspnœa and sleeplessness; high-colored, **burning while passing**, with red sediment and muddy, reddish-yellow slime; constant tremulous sensation in cardiac region; heart's impulse increased; pulse, quick, small; dry, parched feeling, wants cold water; nausea with faintness; jerkings through body; brain feels too large, congested; throbbing headache, < by stepping or jarring.

Helleborus.—Post-scarlatinal or post-diphtheritic dropsy; black urine with a black cloud near the bottom of the chamber or a coffee-ground sediment; congestion of kidneys with extensive effusion of serum in abdominal cavity and tissue of lower extremities; jellylike stools; dulness of mind, with slowness in responding; anxious about heart, which prevents him from resting anywhere; pulse often slower than beating of heart; want of bodily irritability.

Helonias.—Great languor; feeling of weakness and weight in the region of the kidneys; albuminuria following scarlatina, or during and after pregnancy; profound melancholy, better while doing something; burning pains in abdomen and kidneys; palpitations; aching burning pain in sacrum down into buttocks; dropsy, general debility, uterine atony; urine profuse, clear, light-colored, albuminous.

Hepar.—**Dropsy after scarlatina**; sensation as if bruised in small of back and thighs; palpitation of heart, with fine stitches through the heart and chest; urine dark-red, hot, bloody, burning, or pale, with flocculent, muddy-looking sediment.

Kali bichrom.—**Morbus Brightii on a syphilitic basis**; blindness before headache and sight returning with the onset of pain; yellow sight from bile in blood; yellow pallor of face; difficult breathing, sits bent forward, < after midnight; nausea, palpitations, **cold sensation in cardiac region**, pressure on heart when lying, > after rising; painful retraction of anus; rheumatic, paretic states; urine loaded with epithelial casts and albumen.

Kali carb.—Urine hot, scanty, frequent; sediment red and slimy; urine blackish, foaming when shaken; tensive pain on left renal region; sacculated swelling of eyelids; swelling of inguinal glands and œdema of left foot, extending gradually to right foot and upward over body; jerking of limbs if foot is touched.

Kali iod.—Urine scanty, dark, micturition painful or urine copious, frequent, pale and watery, or red as blood; great thirst; chronic headaches with coldness of the affected part, > by external warmth; oppression of breathing, < morning hours; when lungs become engorged; palpitations while walking; weak digestion with empty belching, eating does not relieve, food tastes like straw.

Kali mur.—**Nephritis crouposa** with dirty, yellow sediment; **congestion** to heart, slow pulse, twitching of face; alternate states of **sadness** and

cheerfulness with congestion, > by nosebleed; congestive vertigo, < after violent exercise; luminous vibrations before eyes when sneezing, brassy taste, fetid breath; **cardiac asthma**, with sensation as if heart and lungs were constricted, with cold feet; portal congestion and enlarged liver; dryness of stool, so that it crumbles; twitching of facial muscles; **scorbutic state from abuse of mercurials.**

Kali phos.—Depressed condition of nerves; insomnia, weary feeling, irritability; nervous asthma with sallow features, sunken eyes, emaciation, < on ascending, with dyspnœa; intermittent action of heart; œdema pulmonum.

Kalmia.—**Morbus Brightii from heart complications**; dropsy from cold with rheumatic manifestations; persistent pains in back and lower extremities; scanty urine, albuminous, with fibrinous casts and epithelial cells; oppression of chest; dyspnœa, vertigo, dulness of head; periosteal pains prevent sleep.

Lachesis.—Morbus Brightii, after scarlatina or diphtheria, **after excessive use of alcohol** (Berb.); urine dark, turbid or black in spots; dropsy with suffocating spells; pale, puffy, yellow face. Dropsical swelling and pain in sacral region during pregnancy, urine scanty, full of albumen, pale face, left leg swollen and painful, left side œdematous; stitches from the kidneys through ureters; difficulty of breathing, blue surface, < after sleeping; **hydrothorax and hydropericardium from organic diseases of heart.**

Mercurius cor.—**Early stages,** especially when caused by abuse of alcoholic drinks, by cold or by obstructed portal circulation; face pale, puffed, doughy; thirst; swollen tongue; renal and rectal region painful; scanty, bloody urine; effusion of fibrin or fat globules in the urine, or profuse secretion of pale, albuminous urine; colic and tenesmus; yellowish tint of body; offensive secretions; tendency to ulcerations and glandular swellings.

Mercurius iod.—Urine copious, thick and dark when passing, < at night and in the open air; easily swelling; yellow, heavy-furred tongue; headache, especially right side; pressure on vertex, etc.

Myrica cerif.—Great despondency and irritability; drowsy sensation in head; dryness of mouth and fauces; the whole mouth, including the roof, coated with dirty-white, adherent mucus; foul, nauseous, bitter taste; throat sore and rough with painful and difficult deglutition; horrid epigastric pains, with great weakness and soreness; urine high-colored and loaded with sand.

Nitric acid.—**Contracted kidney**; nausea, excessive slimy secretion from mouth and throat; yellow coating all over tongue, with bitter or acid taste; bilious diarrhœa or constipation, piles, anorexia; hæmaturia, urging after and shuddering along the spine during urination; skin dry, dark and dirty.

Phosphoric acid.—Great torpor, melanotic dyscrasia, similar to scurvy and stupid typhoids; the heart relaxed, dilated, with thin walls; atheroma of the arteries, petechiæ; insidious appearance of the renal degeneration, carelessness and apathy, perfect prostration, with low delirium, neither hunger nor thirst, nausea and vomiting, bleeding gums; urine contains much phosphates, fibrinous casts and epithelial cells, fatty corpuscles, rarely carbonate of ammonia, and never much albumen; costiveness or light-yellow diarrhœa, no fever or heat; cool wrinkled skin, cool breath, cool sweat.

Phosphorus.—Affects primarily the right heart, producing venous stasis; kidneys present great structural changes, granular and fatty degenerations, destruction of epithelium, and finally atrophy; urine highly albuminous; the blood profusely affected, the red corpuscles greatly diminished

and the white corpuscles increased. Nervous exhaustion, atrophy or softening of the brain, sensation of weakness or emptiness in the stomach; painless watery diarrhœa; congestion of the right heart, and hence venous congestion of kidneys; dimness of sight, amaurosis; hæmorrhages; hoarseness; pneumonia; jaundice; fatty degeneration and atrophy of liver or pancreas; tuberculosis; caries; retinitis albuminurica.

Plumbum.—**Granular kidney.** Loss of appetite, frontal headache worse from mental application; difficulty of breathing, especially at night when lying down; œdema of ankles; dry skin, no perspiration even after exercise; colicky pains proceeding from the spine, with obstinate constipation and retracted abdomen; amaurosis from atrophy of the optic nerve (Phos., from retinal hæmorrhage); epileptiform conditions, paralysis; cutaneous anæsthesia, with albuminuria; exceedingly pale skin; chlorosis; rapid emaciation and progressive debility; hypertrophy of heart; atheromatous degeneration of the arteries; hæmorrhagic tendency, intractible epistaxis; urine of low specific gravity, pale, containing albumen, tube-casts, epithelial cells, blood and pus corpuscles; urine dribbles; inability to pass urine, though bladder is full; urine fetid and high-colored; **hardly any dropsy.**

Sarsaparilla.—Syphilitic taint, mercurial poisoning, scrofula, cachectic states from hepatic diseases or rheumatism; cloudiness of head; dim sight, as if looking through a mist; aphthæ; frequent and copious micturition of pale urine, depositing a sediment; frequent desire, but scanty urination; fetid breath; dyspnœa; tearing in almost all the joints and limbs; great weakness; languid feeling; emaciation.

Secale.—**Morbus Brightii after scarlatina**; retention of urine; urine pale or bloody, urinary deposits looking like cheese; discharge of thick black blood from kidneys; obscuration of sight.

Tartar emet.—Humid asthma; dyspnœa from mucous accumulation and impending paralysis of the pneumogastric nerve; vanishing of sight, sees only through a thick veil; pale, puffed face, with coma; pale, sunken face; nausea and vomiting; stools of cadaverous smell; albuminous urine; palpitation, pulse rapid, weak and trembling; great weakness and lassitude, fainting.

Terebinthina.—Adapted to the early stages, when blood and albumen abound more than casts and epithelium; renal dropsy, attacking rapidly, with pain in lumbar region, urine much diminished in quantity, loaded with albumen, casts of tubes with blood-disks; **urine highly charged with decomposed blood,** especially if it is bright and is passed in very small quantity; dyspnœa, especially at night, scarcely able to breathe; copious mucous sputa; organic disease of heart and large bloodvessels; irritability and weakness of the alimentary canal; anorexia; smooth and glossy tongue; œdema of legs which are of enormous size; tendency to a typhoid state; rigors, followed by feverish heat through whole body, headache and fever, red face; urine very scanty, dark-colored, smelling strongly of violets, smoky and containing tube-casts; congestion of kidneys with rupture of the fine capillaries and consequent pouring out of blood into the pelvis of the kidneys.

Uranium nitr.—Patient is compelled to rise often during the night and urinate, which disturbs his sleep; ill-tempered, cross and irritable; pains over left eye; disturbed stomach, faintness of stomach, even after a hearty meal; cardiac complications; diabetes; pregnancy.

MUSHROOMS, NOXIOUS, ILL-EFFECTS OF.

1, Powdered charcoal mixed with water, and smelling of Nitr. s. d.; 2, for secondary diseases: Acon., Coff., Nux v., Puls.

MYELITIS ACUTA, Inflammation of the Spinal Cord.

From **trauma**: Arn., Amm., Bry., Cic., Con., Hyper., Phos., Ruta, Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; **concussion**: Arn., Bry., Cic., Con., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ac., or Bell., Calc., Euphr., Hep., Iod., Lach., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; **exposure to cold**: Calc., Dulc., Puls., Sulph., or Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb., Caust., Colch., Hep., Lyc., Nux m., Phos., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep.; **bathing**: Ant., Calc., Carb. v., Sulph.; **working in cold water**: Ant., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Dulc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **lassitude after overexertion**: Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Merc., Rhus, Sil., Veratr.; **mental alterations, anger**: Acon., Bry., Calc., Cham., Ign., Nux v., Phos.; **fear and fright**: Acon., Bell., Caust., Coff., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Nux v., Op., Puls., Veratr.; **dissipation**: Calc., Carb.v., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Con., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sulph.; **syphilis**: Kali iod., Merc., Phyt., Stilling., Sang., Cundur., Cupr., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Thuj.; **suppressed foot-sweats**: Cham., Cupr., Merc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil.

According to location:

Myelitis bulbaris: Bar., Bell., Cocc., Cupr., Caust., Merc., Plumb., Stram.

Myelitis dorsalis: Acon., Ars., Caust., Cocc., Gels., Nux m., Nux v., Rhus, Phos., Plumb., Sulph., Zinc.

Myelitis diffusa ascendens: Ars., Con., Led.; **descendens**: Bell., Gels., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.

Myelitis without softening: Acon., Gels., Bell., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Con., Cupr., Merc., Rhus.

Abscess of the spinal cord: Bell., Hep., Kali mur., Magn. phos., Merc.

Perimyelitis acuta, myelomeningitis acuta: Acon., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cic., Con., Rhus.

Abrotanum.—Rheumatic myelitis, suddenly appearing, sudden aching pains, > by motion; numbness and paralysis; disposed to lie prone from soreness all over.

Acetic acid.—**Patient must lie on abdomen to find relief** from the pain in his back; intense and constant thirst; marked debility; passes large quantities of pale urine day and night.

Aconite.—**Anæsthesia dolorosa**; vertigo, reeling as if drunk; numbness of mouth and tongue; numbness and tingling sensation in arms and hands, as if the poles of a galvanic battery were being held; numbness in small of back extending into lower limbs; spasms from inflammatory spinal affections; icy coldness and insensibility of hands and feet; very restless tossing about in bed at night.

Alumina.—**Pain in spine as if a hot iron had been thrust into the part**; paralysis from spinal disease, cannot walk with eyes closed; arms feel heavy, they go to sleep; legs feel heavy, can hardly drag them, when walking he staggers and must sit down; nates go to sleep when sitting; slow tottering gait, as after severe illness; during sleep the cervical muscles draw the head backward.

Anacardium.—**Sensation as if a band were tied around the body**, a feeling **as if a plug were stuck into the spine**, so that any motion of the body gives rise to a pain as if the plug were penetrating deeper into the body; knees feel weak, as if paralyzed and tightly bandaged; weakness of memory; heaviness of tongue as if swollen; **paralysis of single parts**; trembling

and debility; tired feeling of limbs, with restlessness of body, cannot keep quiet; feels cold most of the time and prefers sunny places.

Angustura vera.—Twitching and jerking along back like **electric shocks;** tension of facial muscles; lockjaw; intermittent, spasmodic breathing.

Apis mell.—Lower posterior dorsal or lumbar region feels as if bruised; could not sit on account of most violent pains in sacrum; feels perfectly powerless, could not take hold of anything, must be fed and nursed; contractions of flexors; joints cannot be stretched; paralysis and emaciation of upper and lower limbs; several glands on neck swollen to the size of walnuts and of stony hardness.

Arsenicum.—**Myelitis diffusa.** Greatly oppressed breathing and anxiety; constriction and tightness of chest as if bound with a hoop; twitching, trembling, violent starting, weariness in all limbs; tetanic spasms, affect lower limbs first, extending gradually to arms, accompanied with cramps; spasmodic movements and formication; coldness of extremities; anæsthesia.

Artemisia abrot.—Suddenly appearing cases of spinal inflammation or chronic myelitis; **sudden aching pains in back, > by motion;** numbness and paralysis; rheumatic patients.

Belladonna.—Shooting and gnawing pain in spinal column; stabbing, as if with a knife, from without inward, in vertebræ; drawing, burning and throbbing pain in spine; pains as if back would break, hindering motion; cramplike sensation in lumbar region; laming, drawing pressure and tearing in arms, with weakness; numbness and prickling in hands; paralysis of lower extremities, together with neck of bladder and sphincter ani; twitching and convulsions of limbs; lassitude of limbs.

Bryonia.—**Myelitis traumatica,** all motion gives pain, much pain over seat of injury; great restlessness and thirst.

Cocculus.—Great sensitiveness as if paralyzed, in back and neck; spasmodic constriction through entire spine, < on motion; sensation as if very fine wires or fibres were pulling down arms to hands; numbness and paralytic feeling in arms; paralysis of lower extremities, with stiffness, numbness and bruised feeling; soles of feet go to sleep while sitting; paralytic rigidity of extremities.

Colchicum.—Risus sardonicus, perception entirely lost, loss of speech; tongue heavy, stiff and numb, projected with difficulty; spasm of sphincter ani during or independent of defecation, with shuddering at back; oppression of chest; violent palpitations; sudden tearing and shooting in loins; spot in sacrum feels sore as if ulcerated, very sensitive to touch; laming pains in arms that he cannot hold the lightest thing; knees stick together, can hardly walk; numbness of hands and feet; nervous prostration; **paralysis after suddenly suppressed sweat,** especially foot-sweat, by getting wet.

Crotalus.—Very little local pain, but < from pressure; weakness of back; oppression of chest, difficult speech, painless paralysis of extremities with numbness and coldness of affected limb.

Cuprum.—Twitching and jerking of muscles; respiration short and oppressed; stiff lame feeling in back and lumbar region; spasms of extremities; weakness, prostration and debility.

Dulcamara.—**Myelitis from imperfectly developed exanthemata** or from exposure to damp cold weather, especially during menses; every motion causes horrid pain in spine and extremities, particularly in lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ.

Fluoric acid. — Occipital headache; numbness in head and hands; rigidity of nape of neck; weakness and numbness in extremities.

Gelsemium.—**Early stage of myelitis of the anterior horns**; spinal weakness from exhaustion; confusion of head, spreading from occiput to forehead; dim sight; expression of face heavy, dull, drowsy; paresis of tongue and glottis; incontinence of urine; muscles feel bruised and refuse to obey the will; loss of voluntary motion.

Graphites.—Tremulous sensation through whole body; weakness and prostration; weakness in back and loins when walking; heaviness in legs; left hand becomes numb with formication, extending up the arms, which feel asleep; frequently feels faint, with partial loss of senses.

Hyoscyamus.—Subsultus tendinum; spasms with coldness and diarrhœa; pinching in abdomen; exhausting, debilitating diarrhœa; retention of urine or paralysis of bladder; difficulty of breathing with stitches in the sides of the chest; pain in back and stiffness and rigidity of the cervical muscles; coldness and swelling of feet, > from warmth; < evening, when looking on bright objects, when vomiting.

Kalmia.—Constant pain in spine, sometimes worse in the loins, with great heat and burning; sensation as if the spine would break from within outward; aching across the loins; feeling of paralysis in sacrum; pains evening in bed, with heaviness of head; weakness and paralytic condition of limbs.

Mercurius—Paralysis of lower extremities, of the bladder and rectum, with occasional jerks in the paralyzed parts; violent pains in spine, worse from motion; great restlessness and sleeplessness, worse at night in bed; insensibility of skin.

Nitric acid.—After spinal concussion profuse perspiration on hands and feet; sycosis.

Nux vomica.—Vertigo, heavy tongue; paresis of arms, with shocks as if the blood would start from the vessels; brain and spinal cord secondarily affected, the primary source of irritation occurring in the alimentary canal; sudden loss of power in the legs in the morning; hands and feet go to sleep easily; stiffness and tension in the hollow of the knees; clothing around waist feels too tight sensation of a girdle around waist; numbness and formication along spine and in extremities; desire to lie down; torticollis, arising from cold and due to spinal disease or from sexual excesses; > after an uninterrupted sleep.

Opium.—General insensibility of nervous system; trembling of limbs; convulsive, spasmodic jerking of muscles; shocks through body and general coldness; cannot bear fresh air and catches cold easily; relaxation of all muscles of the limbs, with shuffling and trembling gait; paralysis of tongue and difficult articulation; paralysis of limbs; **paralysis of fundus of bladder** (not of the sphincter vesicæ), and **paralysis of the intestinal muscles** (not of the sphincters).

Oxalic acid.—**Myelitis paralytica**; pains occupy small longitudinal places, < on thinking of them; limbs stiff; dyspnœa and spasmodic constriction of chest, paroxysms of short, hurried breathing, with intervals of ease; acute pain in back, gradually extending down to thighs, with great torture, seeks relief in change of position; back too weak to support the body; spinal softening, weakness about loins and hips extending down legs, with numbness and loss of power.

Petroleum.—Twitching in limbs when rising; limbs go to sleep and become stiff; aversion to open air and chilliness from it; misty sight and diplopia; nightly erections; enuresis; constant dripping of urine; hands and feet perspire easily; most ailments in occiput and neck; unsteadiness in walking.

Phosphorus.—After sexual excesses or getting wet, especially when in connection with inflammatory processes of the vertebræ; burning pain in spine; some vertebræ sore to touch; dyspnœa and cough; weakness of sight; transient vertigo, constipation with tapelike dry stools; numbness and insensibility of extremities.

Physostigma.—Congestive state of paralysis of the spinal cord; congestion of spinal cord, with tetanic spasms; stiffness of neck, with a feeling of drawing and tension; back very weak, unable to stand erect; stiffness and pain going all down the spine, with inclination to bend forward, as if hard to sit up straight; limbs weary, as if after great fatigue; tremors of young people from emotional or physical disturbances.

Picric acid.—Tonic and clonic spasms; keeps legs wide apart when standing; looks steadily at objects as if unable to make them out; limbs too weak to support the body; terrible erections and copious emissions with restless sleep; great sexual desire; heaviness of legs with tingling.

Rhus tox.—Myelitis from trauma, concussion or dampness; contractive sensation as if the sinews were shortened; numbness, with tingling and loss of sensibility; tremors.

Secale corn.—Myelomeningitis; muscular twitchings beginning in face and spreading over body; spasm of tongue, constriction in epigastrium, palpitations, tingling in back extending to fingers and toes; irregular movements of the whole body; convulsive jerks and shocks in the palsied limbs; painful contractions of the flexor muscles; paralysis of bladder and rectum; paraplegia; gangrene.

Stramonium.—Trembling contractions; tonic epileptoid convulsions, but with consciousness undisturbed; sudden jerks through the body, spots in back pain when touched; constant pain in cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; muscles will not obey the will; alternate exaltation and melancholy; **vertigo when walking in the dark**, day or night; diplopia, cloudiness of vision; strabismus; stammering speech or aphonia; spasms of muscles of face, or twitching of single parts; trembling or paralysis of limbs.

Sulphur.—Burning and tensive aching between scapulæ; heat on top of head; palpitation of heart; insomnia; congestion of lumbar spine, followed by retention of urine and paraplegia.

Tarantula hisp.—**Excessive hyperæsthesia**, the least excitement irritates, to be followed by languor and sadness; slight touch along spine provokes spasmodic pains in chest and indescribable distress in cardiac region; at times the heart feels as if it twisted over (spiral fibres); intense headache, as if thousands of needles were pricking into the brain, > by rubbing head against pillow; burning heat of body.

Zincum.—Desponding and sad; spinal irritation, with pains only when sitting; violent, long-lasting, aching pains in last lumbar vertebræ, < sitting, > standing; **burning pain along whole spine**; pressure in pit of stomach; hard pressure in sides of abdomen, hypochondria and back; dry, insufficient stool; burning at anus; anxiety and burning in chest; frequent palpitation of heart, without anxiety; constant pain in back and loins as to render life a misery, < afternoon and evening, also in a warm room; > in open air.

MYOPIA.

Principal remedies are: Amm., Anac., Carb. v., Con., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sulph.

For myopia in consequence of **ophthalmia**: Puls. and Sulph.

For myopia from **abuse of mercury**: Carb. v., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph.
Myopia in consequence of **typhus** or debilitating loss of animal fluids, requires: Phos. ac.
Myopia from spasms of ciliary muscles: Phys.

NÆVUS.

Acetic ac., Ars , Bor., Calc., Calc. fluor., Carb. v., Fer. phos., *Fluor. ac.*, Hep., Iod., Lach., *Lyc.*, Merc., Phos., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

NAILS, DISEASES OF.

Panaritium (inflammation of the skin, tendons and their sheaths, or of the periosteum): Alum., Amm. carb , Amm. mur., Anthrac., Apis, Arn., Asa., Bufo, Calc., Curare, Diosc., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Merc., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **superficial, subcutaneous** (run-around): Apis, Caust., Cepa, Graph., Merc., Rhus, Sulph.; **lymphatic vessels inflamed**: Cepa, Hep., Lach., Rhus, Sinap.; **deeper-seated and diffuse**: Bry., Hep., Lyc., Rhus; **affecting tendons or aponeurotic tissues** (whitlow): Graph., Hep., Lach., Led., Merc., Natr. sulph., Ran. bulb., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; **periosteum and bones** (felon): Amm. carb., Canth., Calc., Fluor. ac., Mez., Phos., Sil., Sulph.; **old maltreated cases**: Hep., Phos., Sil., Stram. Sulph.

Cause.—From a hurt: *Led.;* hard work: *Rhus, Sep.;* a prick with a needle under the nail: *Cepa, Bov., Sulph.;* a prick near the nail: *Iod.*; splinters: *Bar., Hep., Iod., Lach., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sil., Sulph.;* hangnails: *Lyc., Natr. mur., Sulph.;* splits of the skin adhering to the nails: *Cepa, Natr. m.*

Location.—Beginning at the root of nails: *Caust., Graph.;* before suppuration: *Hep., Lach.;* after: *Sil., Sulph.;* margin of nails: *Lith.;* under the nails: *Alum., Caust., Cocc. c , Sulph.;* all around the nails: Alum., Bufo, Caust., Crot., Hep., Fer., Lach., Magn., Merc., Paris, Plumb., Puls., Ran. bulb., Ruta, Sang.; pain under finger-nails: Berb., Bism.

Preventive.—If Apis is insufficient, give *Sulph.* high. If Ars., *Anthrac.* If Merc., *Hep.* If Hep., *Lach.* If Sil., Fluor. ac Felons may be checked in the beginning, before suppuration, by *Nitr. ac.*, in water, applied locally; *Calc. carb.* prevents returns.

Alumina.—Panaritium, with brittle nails, lancinating pains and tendency to ulceration of the finger-tips; gnawing beneath the finger-nails, with crawling along the arm as far as the clavicle; nails brittle or thick, spots on nails

Anthracinum.—Violent burning pain in panaritium; absorption of pus into the blood; gangrenous destruction; cerebral symptoms.

Antimonium crud.—Deficient growth of nails· split nails, growing cracked and thick (split hoof in horses); thick, horny callosities of skin.

Apis mell.—Burning, stinging, throbbing panaritium, which is hard and has a white, sickly, bleached-out appearance, characteristic of the bee-sting; very sensitive to touch; the finger swells rapidly, with tense glossy-red surface, extending up to forearm.

Arnica.—Ulceration around the roots of the nails, with painful soreness of the ends of the fingers.

Asafœtida.—Whitlow, with violent nightly pains and threatening necrosis of phalanx.

Berberis.—Pain under finger-nails, with coldness of feet, extending up ankles and swelling of some of the finger-joints.

Bryonia.—Tight, compressed feeling with pressing-out sensation, as if the finger needed more room, dark, congested part; chilly feelings at times, but dry heat and burning tearing, shooting pains more prominent; at first cold applications pleasant, later moist hot poultices more agreeable; dry mouth without thirst or great thirst; bitter taste; dry stool; dry skin; pulse fast, frequent and strong.

Bufo.—Bluish-black swelling around nail, followed by suppuration; **pains run in streaks up the arm to axilla**; after slight contusion, tearing pain, with redness along whole arm, following lymphatic vessels into armpit, causing there painful glandular swellings.

Dioscorea.—**Disposition to felons**; frequent sharp pains in bones of fingers, one finger at a time, sensation as of a brier in the middle finger of each hand, with throbbing, darting, stinging pain next to the bone and very tender to pressure; nails brittle; jumping, darting pains in corns.

Fluoric acid.—Felon, particularly **bone felons**, with offensive discharge; > from cold applications; phalanges swollen far above their natural size, on dorsum of finger an opening discharges ichorous pus; panaritium, also simple onychia, with ulceration; sharp sticking pain at root of right thumb-nail. Nails grow more rapidly, crumpled or longitudinal ridges in them; soreness between toes; soreness of all the corns. It promotes expulsion of necrotic bones.

Graphites.—Ingrowing toe-nail; sides and roots of the finger and toe-nails become sore, ulcerate and swell, they are exceedingly painful, violently burning and throbbing, then suppuration and proud flesh. Given at the beginning it absorbs the ailment in a few hours; hypertrophy of nails.

Hepar.—Superficial erysipelatous onychia around the root of the nail; **before suppuration** *Hep.*, **after it** *Lach.*; thumb livid, violent throbbing, cutting, burning pain, lymphatics inflamed, lump in axilla; patient sensitive to touch and cold; subject to it every winter; decided yellow color of the skin; pulse can be plainly felt, and the patient cannot bear the weight or pressure of a poultice, though > by warmth generally.

Hypericum.—Panaritium; injuries of parts rich in sentient nerves, particularly fingers and toes and matrices of nails; pains severe and of long duration; mechanical injuries by splinters or needles under nails; squeezing or hammering of toes and fingers.

Lachesis.—Maltreated cases of some standing, when gangrene is threatening or has already set in, emitting an intolerable odor (Ars.); pricking in the ends of fingers.

Ledum.—Consequence of injuries, but only in first stage, as by pulling off abruptly a hangnail, during sewing; nightly itching of feet.

Lycopodium. — Inflammation extending over whole hand; dark-red swelling; belching, bloated abdomen, emptiness in stomach, with yawning.

Mercurius.—Inflammation in the cellular tissue beneath the cutis, in the sinews, their fasciæ, and their phalangeal joints; pains not violent, more throbbing than shooting; patient extremely sensitive to heat and cold.

Natrum sulph.—Living in damp dwellings or workshops, pale appearance, lassitude and dull headache in the morning, chilly and feverish in the evening. A blister on the unguilar phalanx, followed by deep-red swelling; festering at root of nail; great pains, more bearable out-doors than in the room.

Nux vomica.—Suppuration in palmar surface of finger or thumb with throbbing or burning pain, < by warmth and by letting the hand hang down, in the evening after sundown; more comfortable in bed.

Rhus tox.—Slow local development, frequent remission; dark-red, erysipelatous, with little blisters or œdema; pain running up the armpit

Sepia.—Itching with throbbing, shooting and burning at intervals or alternately; part dark-red and pus visible.

Silicea.—Affection of periosteum; moderate redness or heat, deep-seated inflammation, violent shooting pain deep in the finger, worse in the warm bed, sleepless at night, pain being unbearable, with great restlessness, irritability, even unto convulsive jerks; opening with a surrounding wall of proud flesh, pus malignant, discolored; it promotes expulsion of necrotic bones; ingrowing toe-nail; tearing pains as if the bones would be actually torn out, preventing all sleep; **frequent crops of boils**; chronic fetid foot-sweats; slightest draught unbearable.

Sulphur.—Hangnails; complementary to Apis in panaritium.

Thuja.—Finger-nails distorted, crumbling, soft, discolored (Graph., Nitr. ac., Sil.); toe-nails brittle and distorted; ingrowing toe-nails.

For violent nightly pains, threatening necrosis, Asa. or Lach.; **onychia**, a panaritium under the nail, *Hep.* is almost specific, after which *Lach.* acts well, and if ulceration should have set in, Hyper., Fluor. ac., Sil. or Sulph.

For **ingrowing toe-nails**: Colch., Graph., Kali carb., *Magn. aust.*, Mar. v., Natr. m., Phos., Sil.; for **nails with white spots**: Nitr. ac., Sil.; **easily breaking**: Graph., Sil., Squil., Sulph., Alum., Merc., Sep.; **discolored**: Ant., Ars., Graph.,Sulph.,Mur.ac.,Nitr ac.,Sep.; **deformed**: Graph.,Sabad.,Alum.,Sil., Sulph.; **painful**: Caust., Graph., Magn. aust., Sil., Ant., Hep., Mar., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Squil., Sulph.; **thickened**: Graph., Sabad.; **with sensation as if a splinter went in**: Nitr. ac., Sil., Sulph., Hep., Petr.; **exfoliating**: Graph., Sil., Sulph., Alum., Merc., Sabin.; **excoriating pains**: Graph., Sep., Hep., Magn. aust., Merc., Nux v., Sulph.; **yellow**: Con., Sep., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sulph.; Ambr., Aur., Bell., Bry., Canth., Carb.v., Cham., Chin., Fer., Ign., Lyc., Op., Plumb. Spig.; **growing very slowly**: Ant. crud.; **pressing, squeezing**: Magnet.; **sensitive**: Magn. aust., Nux v., Sil., Natr.m.,Squil., Sulph.; **lancinating**: Graph., Puls., Calc., Caust., Magn. aust., Natr.m., Nux v., Rhus, Sil.; **with ulcerative pain**: Graph., Puls., Amm. m., Natr. m., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Caust., Chin., Hep., Kali, Merc., Nux v., Sulph., Thuj.; **falling off easily**: Ant.,Ars., Hel., Merc., Squil., Sep.,Thuj.; **hangnails**: Natr.m.,Rhus, Sulph.; Calc., Lyc., Merc., Sabad., Stann.

NARCOTISM, Ill-Effects of Narcotic Substances.

Poisoning with large doses requires: 1, large quantities of *black coffee;* 2, vinegar mixed with water.

The remaining ailments yield to: 1, Bell., Carb. v., Cham., Coff., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Op., Puls.; 2, Amm., Ars., Caust., Graph., Hyosc., Ipec., Kalm., Lyc., Natr. m., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

NEPHRALGIA, Renal Colic.

Apis, Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Berb., Cann. sat., Canth., Diosc., Erig., Eup. purp., Equiset., Kali carb., Lyc., Nux m., Nux v., Ocimum, Op., Pareira, Piper meth., Sarsap , Sil., Tab., Uric ac., Zinc.

Apis mell.—Frequent sudden attacks of pain along ureters, lasting some minutes.

Argentum nit.—Nephralgia from **congestion of kidneys or from passage of calculi**; face dark-red with dried-up look; dull aching across small of back and over region of bladder; urine burns while passing, is dark and

contains blood, renal epithelium and uric acid; urethra feels as if swollen; sudden urging to urinate. Often useful after failure of Canth.

Arnica.—Piercing pains as if a knife were plunged into renal region, with violent tenesmus of bladder; patient chilly and inclined to vomit.

Arsenicum.—Passage of gravel from time to time, causing dull pain in renal region and down the ureter, accompanied by gastralgia, tickling in urethra and difficult micturition; excessive restlessness.

Belladonna.—**Spasmodic, crampy pains**; straining along ureter as far as the bladder; pains come and go quickly; eyes injected, face dark-red.

Berberis vulg.—Sticking, digging, tearing or pulsative pain in region of one or both kidneys; or violent, cutting, sticking pain from kidney to bladder and urethra; red sediment in urine; yellow, muddy complexion; dyspepsia.

Calcarea carb.—Pressing pains in kidneys and loins; aching in kidneys and lumbar region when riding; pain in urinating after feet getting wet; gravel and stone in bladder.

Cannabis sat.—Drawing pains in renal region, extending into inguinal glands, with nauseous sensation at pit of stomach; burning while urinating, < after.

Cantharis.—Dull, pressing pains in both kidneys and urging to urinate, steadily increasing in severity; paroxysmal cutting and burning pain in both kidneys, the **region very sensitive to slightest touch**, alternating with pain in tip of penis; urging to urinate; painful passage, by drops, of bloody urine; dull, heavy, distensive pain in renal region, no relief in any position; groaning and crying, followed by nausea, retching and vomiting; no great desire to urinate, but a tingling thrill running down dorsum of penis to glans.

Coccus cact.—**Acute desquamative nephritis**; fit of unconsciousness and absence of mind; headache in forehead and temples; face deeply red; sweetish taste, little appetite, thirst; severe abdominal pains at night; urging to urinate; urine dark-colored, with white sediment covered by a granular layer deeply tinged with blood; general lassitude; pains in limbs.

Colchicum.—Pains in kidneys; urine bloody, **inklike**, albuminous; urging to urinate and discharge of hot, highly-colored urine.

Dioscorea.—**Agonizing pain in small spot over crest of right ilium**; pains radiate from this spot up to renal region and down right leg into right testicle; loud tremulous moaning and writhing about in bed; skin bathed with cold, clammy sweat; pulse feeble and weak, retching; frequent desire to urinate.

Equisetum.—Dull pain in region of right kidney, with urging to urinate; slight pain in right kidney, then in left, extending down left side of sacrum.

Erigeron.—Sharp, stinging pain in left renal region, complete supression of urine or urging to urinate with emission of only a few burning drops.

Nux vomica.—Renal colic, especially right side, extending to genitals and right leg, < lying on that side, > on back; painful ineffectual urging to urinate; urine passes guttatim, with burning and tearing; stitches in back when turning, with dull pain while sitting.

Ocimum canum.—Renal colic, right side, **with violent vomiting** every few minutes; she twists about, screams and groans; red urine with brickdust sediment or blood after the attack.

Pareira brav.—Violent pains in bladder and at times in back; left

testicle painfully drawn up; pain in thighs, shooting down into toes and soles of feet; strongly ammoniacal smell of urine.

Tabacum.—Renal colic; violent pains along ureters; cold sweat and deathly nausea.

NEPHRITIS.

Inflammation of the kidneys: Acon., Alum., Arg.nit., Berb., Cann.,Canth., Caust., Chim., Coc. c., Colch., Collins., Eriger , Eupat. purp., Eryng., Gels., Geran., Hep., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Phyt., Samb., Sarsap., Senec., Trill.

Aconite.—Synochal fever; secretion of urine diminished; micturition difficult and painful; urine saturated or mixed with blood; from exposure to dry cold.

Alumina.—Renal pains as from **riding over a rough road**, < **by dancing**; soreness in kidneys as if full of small stones, red sand in urine, feels as if sand were pricking in urethra; numbness and tingling down right leg and up to right scapula; cannot pass urine without much straining.

Apis mell.—Constant dull pains in both kidneys, < on pressure or on stooping; burning in urethra before and during micturition, urine dark and scanty; retention of urine, bladder but slightly distended; febrile symptoms with oppressed respiration, headache and gastric derangement; thirstlessness; frequent desire with passage of only a few drops.

Argentum nit—Catarrhal renal affections, acute pains extending from kidneys to bladder, or dull aching pains extending across the loins or over the region of the bladder, with or without painful urination, with red sand in urine and abundance of uric acid.

Arnica.—Chill followed by nephritic pains, nausea and vomiting, without relief; vomiting causes excruciating pains in epigastrium, extending to right hypochondrium and down the groin; piercing pains as from knives plunged into kidneys; urination difficult, urine scanty, dark, with thick brown sediment, or with pus and some blood-globules, but no tube-casts.

Belladonna.—Stitching pains in kidneys, extending along the ureter as far as the bladder, with periodical anguish; urine first clear, becomes turbid on standing; blood-red; when heating the urine it deposits nearly always a cloud of phosphates; great anguish and colicky pains; restless, starts in sleep.

Benzoic acid.—**Renal pains which penetrate the chest**, when taking a deep inhalation; sore pain in back; dull pains in kidneys, loins stiff; right knee swollen; burning in left kidney, with drawing when stooping; urine dark, the urinous odor highly intensified and repulsive, strongly ammoniacal.

Berberis.—Pressive or tensive pain in region of loins and kidneys, on one or on both sides across small of back, extending downward into posterior portion of pelvis, of thighs, and even to calves, with **feeling of stiffness and lameness**, or swelling of back and lower extremities (Kali carb., without stiffness or lameness); lancinating or tearing pulsative pains in renal region, < when stooping or rising again, sitting or lying, > when standing; burning and soreness in renal region; great urging, with pain in neck of bladder, with burning, scanty urine; urine blood red, speedily becoming turbid, depositing thick mucus and bright red mealy sediment; back feels sore and stiff, with a bubbling sensation, as if water came up through the skin; **pains radiate from kidneys in all directions.**

Bryonia.—Post-scarlatinal nephritis; urine clear or slightly clouded, but greatly diminished in quantity, loaded with albumen; bloatedness only of face, especially below eyes; thirst; dyspnœa from threatening œdema of lungs; perfect anorexia; burning in urethra when not urinating; patient does not wish to be disturbed.

Cannabis sat.—Ulcerative pain in renal region, drawing pains from kidneys to inguinal glands, with anxious, nauseous sensation in pit of stomach; pain in both kidneys and neck of bladder; frequent urging to urinate, urine yellowish-white and the last mixed with blood, scalding when passing, but $<$ after; at close of urination **painful spasmodic closure of sphincter** and at same time very severe stricture and drawing up of anus, with inability to defecate.

Cantharis.—Violent pains during passage of renal calculi; gravel in children; irritation extending down penis, with almost constant pulling at that organ; a paroxysmal **cutting and burning** pain in renal region, which is very sensitive to the slightest touch, alternating with pain in tip of penis; urging to urinate; painful micturition, only a few drops at a time, bloody urine or pure blood; before, during and after urinating, cutting, burning pains in urethra; high fever, pulse frequent and hard; drawing-tearing pains in loins and testes, worse from motion, sometimes stopping breathing: constipation; uræmic cerebral symptoms, like stupor, numbness; after exposure to cold or mechanical injuries; urine turbid or scanty; cloudy during the night, like mealy water, with white sediment; albuminous; containing cylindrical casts, useful after burns.

Chimaphila.—Scanty urine, containing large quantities of muco-purulent sediment; chronic catarrh of the bladder; urine thick, ropy, of brick color, and copious bloody sediment, with hectic fever and night-sweats, from chronic renal disease; inability to urinate without standing with the feet wide apart and the body inclined forward; urging to urinate after passing water; constipation.

Coccus cacti.—Attacks of nephritic colic, with very copious urine and dull pain in the urethra; sudden, acute, prolonged lancinations, extending from left renal region along the ureters into the bladder, bruised pain in the sacro-lumbar region and in groins; spasmodic pain in kidneys, accompanied by vesical tenesmus and frequent emissions of deep-colored urine; hæmaturia; lateritious sediment of color of brickdust, which adheres to the vessel; the urine contains mucus in the form of filaments, clouds, flocks, and sediments, and the sediment is entangled with much mucus.

Colchicum.—Nephritis with bloody, ink-like, albuminous urine, pain in renal region; urine turbid; leaves an orange-colored ring on vessel; after scarlatina or from gouty troubles.

Erigeron.—Sharp, stinging pains in left renal region; complete suppression of urine, and pain in kidney, followed by urging to urinate, with emission of only a few burning drops.

Helleborus.—Nephritis causing dropsical symptoms; congestion of kidneys with extensive effusion of serum in abdominal cavity and tissues of lower extremities; frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge; urine scanty, dark, with floating dark specks, like coffee-grounds; albuminous or smoky from admixture of decomposed blood; post-scarlatinal nephritis; tubercular meningitis.

Hepar sulph.—Bruised sensation in small of back and thighs; pale urine, with flocculent, muddy-white sediment, blood being discharged only with the last drops; croupous nephritis passing into suppurative stage, with fever, chills alternating with burning heat.

Kali carb.—Tensive pain in left kidney; swelling of inguinal glands; œdema of left foot, extending gradually to the right foot, and upward over the whole body; blackish urine, which, on shaking, foams, and on standing leaves a thick, reddish, slimy sediment; frequent soft pale stools; after a blow on left side, or remaining for hours in wet clothes.

Kali iod.—Scanty dark urine; painful micturition; sediment dirty, yellowish, great thirst, heat in the head, deliria; granulated kidney from gout or mercurio-syphilis.

Mercurius.—Diminished secretion of urine, with great desire to pass it; urine saturated, dark-brown, mixed with blood, with dirty-white sediment.

Millefolium.—Pain in the region of left kidney, then bloody urine, forming a cake in the vessel

Naphthalin.—**Pyelonephritis**; terribly offensive odor of decomposing ammoniacal urine (needs proving).

Natrum mur.—Tension and heat in the renal region; urinal sediment like brickdust; urine dark like coffee; hæmaturia.

Nux vomica.—**Renal colic**, especially in right kidney, extending to genitals and right leg; worse lying on that side, better on back; painful ineffectual urging to urinate, urine passes in drops, with burning and tearing; spasmodic strangury.

Ocimum canum.—Renal colic, right side, with violent vomiting every fifteen minutes, twists about and groans; red and bloody urine, with brickdust sediment after the attack; thick, purulent urine with an intolerable smell of musk.

Phosphorus.—The skin is pale and anæmic; frequent watery diarrhœa; in complication with pneumonia, bronchial catarrh, ulceration of bones, amaurosis; albumen and exudation cells in the urine.

Phytolacca.—Weakness, dull pain and soreness in the region of the kidneys, most on right side, and connected with heat; uneasiness down the ureters; chalklike sediment in the urine; albuminous urine.

Rhus tox.—Tearing pain in renal region; œdematous swelling all over; urine diminished, though he drinks much; after exposure to wet.

Senecio.—Slight pains in renal region, nausea, attendant on renal derangement and renal colic; chronic inflammation of kidneys; urine scanty, high-colored, tinged with blood.

Terebinthina.—Scanty secretion of dark (occasionally) bloody urine, coagulating on addition of nitric acid and heat; œdema all over; intestinal catarrh and diarrhœa; bronchial catarrh, with expectoration of much mucus; affections of kidneys, worse from living in damp dwellings; burning and drawing from right kidney to hip and ureters; pressure in kidneys when sitting, better from motion; bloody urine, the blood thoroughly mixed with the urine, or urine depositing a slimy, thick, muddy sediment.

Thuja.—Kidneys inflamed, felt swollen; dark, cloudy sediment in urine.

NETTLERASH, URTICARIA.

Acon., Anac., Ant., *Apis*, *Ars.*, Astacus fluv., Bell., Benz. ac., Bry., *Calc.*, Caust., *Chloral*, Clem., Con., Cop., Dulc., Hep., Ign., Kreos., Lyc., Medusa, *Mez.*, Nux v., Petr., Puls , *Rhus*, *Salic. ac.*, Sep., Sulph., Urt. ur., Ust., Veratr. alb.

Acute nettlerash: Acon., Anac. (emotional), Antipyrin, Apis, Arn., Bry., Dulc., Rhus, Salic. ac., Urt.; **chronic**: Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Caust , Lyc., Mez., Petr., Rhus, Sulph., Veratr., Chloral.

Aconite.—Great heat, thirst, frequent pulse, sleeplessness; spots like flea-bites, itching unchanged by scratching; agonizing anxiety and heat of body.

Anacardium.—**Urticaria tuberosa**, with itching, burning and swelling, ending in desquamation; intense redness of skin, with eruption of little blisters and unbearable itching, < evenings and when in bed.

Antimonium crud.—Urticaria with **intense gastric catarrh**, < by acids and heat; white lumps with red areolæ and itching.

Antimonium tart.—Skin hot and dry, biting itching on whole body in evening, desquamation of cuticle; **eruption comes and goes**, makes him irritable, very hot and thirsty, < after meat.

Antipyrin.—Nettlerash, especially in women; intense itching on thighs, extending up abdomen, tears herself with her nails; feet icy-cold; recent cases.

Apium grav.—Stinging itching nettlerash, accompanied by shuddering and changing location when allayed by scratching, left side mostly affected, < at night, by undressing.

Apis mell.—Hard, red, somewhat conical swellings, occurring usually on lower extremities below the knees, sometimes on the arms, rarely on other parts of body; heat, redness, extreme soreness; burning, smarting, stinging pains; **dyspnœa with the nettlerash,** result of cold or during intermittent fever; uterine catarrh; more acute than chronic cases; < from heat and covering.

Arsenicum.—Caused by **eating shellfish,** wheals attended with burning, itching and restlessness; bad effects, like croup, from repercussion of nettlerash or hives.

Astacus fluviat.—**Nettlerash, with liver complaint,** over whole body; fulness and pressure in stomach, burning in epigastrium; violent fever with headache, glowing red face, inward chilliness and sensitiveness to air; hepatic region painful; chill over whole body, particularly sensitive in armpits.

Bovista.—Urticaria nearly covering the whole body, with rheumatic lameness; ill-humor and irritability; absence of mind and difficulty of fixing his attention; scurvy; inflammation of eyelids with nightly agglutination; lips cracked, in some places crusty; **disposition to diarrhœa,** especially mornings, stools followed by tenesmus and burning.

Bryonia.—Atmospheric influences, with simultaneous rheumatic articular pains, nightly exacerbations and sleeplessness, < from motion.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic nettlerash, which always disappears in the fresh air (Sep., < in fresh air); elevated red stripes on tibia, with severe itching and burning after rubbing.

Causticum.—Chronic nettlerash, coming out more fully in fresh air, with decided aggravation and itching from the heat of the bed.

Chloral.—Eruption on arms and legs, exactly like nettlerash, in large, raised wheals, with intense, irritating itching, œdematous swelling of face, cheeks, eyelids and ears, coming on suddenly from a chill, not from heat.

Cimicifuga.—Urticaria from menstrual or rheumatic disorders.

Conium.—Nettlerash from violent bodily exercise, erratic itching of all parts of body, as from fleas, < from scratching.

Copaiba.—Violent chills, headache and general malaise; red, hot skin; nettlerash all over body; delirium, drowsiness; scanty urine which is dark with brickdust sediment; often from eating some offending article of diet.

Dolichos pruriens.—Intolerable itching all over body, especially in **pregnant women,** < at night, preventing sleep; < from scratching, with no perceptible eruption on skin.

Dulcamara.—Hives come on at night, especially when the nights are cool, with heavy dew, after a hot day or when weather changes from warm to cool and damp; urticaria with violent cough and œdema of glands; feverish nettlerash, obliging one to scratch, and burning after scratching,

every eruption being preceded by sensation of pricking over whole body; eruption of white, irregular blotches raised upon the skin, surrounded with red areola, appearing in warmth and disappearing in cold, on extremities, face, chest and back, violently itching and burning after scratching; headache, want of appetite; nausea, bitter taste, vomiting, intense aching in pit of stomach and præcordial region, restlessness and sleeplessness, night-sweats; turbid, dark urine, diarrhœa, pains in limbs. **Urticaria from gastric disorders.**

Hepar.—Nettlerash, with violent itching and stinging, disappears as heat begins; itching nettlerash precedes intermittents.

Hydrastis.—Nettlerash from head to foot; burning, itching, < at night; rash disappears for a long time under pressure.

Kali brom.—Nettlerash during nervous affections; slightly elevated, smooth red patches, with hardened bases, itching at night in bed and in a high temperature; < in winter.

Natrum mur.—Nettlerash about joints, with great itching, especially ankles; wheals itch, smart and burn, particularly in **intermittent fever or after exposure to cold, damp or seaside air**, < from exercise. Complementary to Apis.

Petroleum.—Urticaria with fetid sweat in axillæ, or when chronic, with miliary eruption; hyperæsthesia of the skin all over body.

Pulsatilla.—**Hives of gastric or uterine origin**; urticaria with diarrhœa, itching < at night; chilly all the time, even in a warm room.

Rhus tox.—Vesicular nettlerash from getting wet, during rheumatism, with chills and fever, < in cold air; itching all over, < on hairy parts, burning after scratching.

Rumex.—Itching in various parts, < on lower limbs, while undressing; vesicular eruption, itching when uncovered and exposed to cool air.

Sarsaparilla.—Rash when going from warm room into open air.

Sepia.—Chronic nettlerash < as soon as he goes into the cool air, > in warm room; eruption in the form of wheals, similar to those produced by a blow with a whip or a small rod.

Urtica urens.—Itching and burning of the skin, as if scorched; raised red blotches; fine stinging points; pale rash requiring constant rubbing: consequences of suppressed nettlerash; eruption and itching disappear as soon as she lies down and reappear immediately after rising; œdema of face, chest and limbs without inflammation (Medusa).

Ustilago. — Terrible itching at night; menstrual irregularities from ovarian irritation.

When caused by uterine diseases: Apis, Bell., Kali carb., Puls., Sep., may be indicated; when gastric catarrh prevails: Nux v., Puls., Ant. crud. or tart.; *Dulc.* gives us itching of skin, with burning after scratching, griping pains in bowels, nausea and diarrhœa, the stools being watery, after taking cold.

NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia frontalis, supraorbitalis, and maxillaris. See Prosopalgia.

Neuralgia cervico-occipitalis: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Chin., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Spig., Sulph.

Neuralgia cervico-brachialis: Acon., Arn., Ars., Fer., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Sulph., Veratr.

Neuralgia of the eyes: 1, Bell., Chin., Hyosc., Spig.; 2, Asar., Caust., Guaiac., Hep., Par., Phos. ac., Plumb., Thuj.

As regards the **pains**, with or without inflammation, give:

For sensation as if the eyeball were **too large**: Bell., Spig.; Asar., Caust., Guaiac., Hep., Hyosc., Natr. m., Op., Par., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sen., Tarent., Thuj.

For pains which increase by **contact**: Bell., Chin., Helleb., Hep., Sulph.; by **motion**: Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Hep., Led., Magn. aust., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Ran., Spig., Sulph.; for **boring** pains: Bism., Calc., Hep., Kalm., Natr. m., Spig., Thuj.; **burning** pains; Acon., Ars., Asar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Coloc., Croc., Crotal., Euphor., Lach., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Spong.,Sulph.; aggravation by **turning eyes**: Acon., Bry., Caps.,Cupr., Lyc., Nux v., Puls.,Rhus, Sep.,Sil.,Spig.; for **aching** pains: Arn.,Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc.,Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Cina, Cupr., Graph., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac.,Nux v.,Oleum an., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Sep., Spig., Staph., Sulph.,Veratr.,Zinc.; sensation as of a **thread** being **drawn** through the eyes: Bry., Ign., Lach., Mur. ac., Par., Plat., Val.; sensation as of a **foreign body (sand or dust)**: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Cina, Con., Graph., Ign., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Spig., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj.; **pressing-down** pains: Aur., Cann., Helleb., Oleand., Par., Puls.; pressure from **within outward**: Acon., Asar., Bell., Bry., Cann., Canth., Caust., Con., Dros., Guaiac., Ign., Led., Magn. arct., Nux v., Par., Puls., Ran., Rhus, Spig., Val.; **stitches** from **within outward**: Calc., Cocc., Dros., Natr., Sil., Sulph.; **pressure** from **without inward**: Agar., Anac., Aur., Bism., Chin., Phos. ac., Spig., Zinc.; **stitches** from **without inward**: Arn., Bell., Phos.; **feeling of coldness in the eyes**: Alum., Amm., Berb., Calc., Con., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. arct., Par., Plat.; **beating** pains: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. (Cham., Cocc.), Ign., Magn. aust. (Phos.), Petr.; **pinching** pains: Croc., Nitr. ac.; **bone-pains** in the cavities: Aur., Hep., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **tearing** pains: Ars., Bell., Bry. (Cham., Chin., Colch., Con.), Kalm., Led., Lyc., Magn. carb. (Merc.),Nux v.(Puls.),Sen., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; **scraping** pains: Ars., Lyc., Puls., Rhus; **cutting** in the eyes: Bell., Calc., Canth., Coloc., Kalm.,Lyc., Merc., Mur. ac., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph., Veratr.; pains as if **sore or excoriated**: Alum., Arn., Bar., Bry.,Carb. v., Croc., Euphr., Iod., Kalm.,Lyc.,Magn. aust.,Natr. m.,Nitr. ac.,Nux v.,Phos., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **feeling of heaviness** in the eyes: Bell., Calc., Natr., Plat., Sep.; **tension** in the eyes: Acon., Aur., Calc., Led., Lyc., Natr. m., Phos., Sulph. ac., **stitching** pains: Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Coloc., Con., Dig., Euphr., Graph., Hep., Lyc , Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sen., Sep., Spig., Thuj., Val., Veratr.; feeling as if **bruised**: Arn., Bry., Chin., Cupr., Hep., Lyc., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph., Veratr.

Neuralgia intercostalis: Arn., Ars., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Merc., Ran. bulb., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Sulph.; or Agar., Cimicif., Ledum, Magn. phos., Nux v., Phos., Puls.

Neuralgia lumbo-abdominalis: Arg., Bell., Chin., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Spig., Staph., Sulph.; also Clem., Coloc., Ham., Rhod., Spong.

Neuralgia of mammæ, mastodynia: Arg., Calad., Calc., Canth., Cimicif., Con., Crot. tig., Kali carb., Murex, Nitr. ac., Rhus, Tab.

Neuralgia ischiatica. See Ischias.

Neuralgia cruralis, ischias antica. See Ischias.

Neuralgia anomalous. See Headache, Toothache, Gastralgia, etc.

From **abuse of coffee**: 1, Cham., Coff., Ign., Nux v.; 2, Bell., Canth., Caust., Cocc., Hep., Merc., Puls., Sulph.; **catching cold**: 1, Acon., Coff., Cham., Chin., Hep., Merc., Puls., Rhus; 2, Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb., Lyc., Magn. phos., Nux v., Phos., Samb., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Veratr.

In plethoric persons: 1, Acon., Arn., Bell., Fer., Hyosc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Aur., Bry., Calc., Chin., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; **nervous persons:** 1, Acon., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Coff., Hep., Ign., Val., Veratr.; 2, Asar., Aur., Canth., Cocc., Fer., Melilot., Phos., Polyanth., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.,,Tarent.

From **abuse of mercury:** 1, Arn., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Hep., Puls.; 2, Arg., Bell., Dulc., Guaiac., Lach., Lyc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Sarsap.

Abrotanum.—**Neuralgia of head and stomach**, from change of disease or metastasis; burning, tearing, darting pains, < at night; sensation as if the stomach were hanging or swimming in water; sharp and severe pain across chest, < in region of heart; anxious and depressed.

Aconite.—From exposure to dry, cold winds; violent congestion of the affected part, especially the face, which is red and swollen, driving patient nearly to despair, < at night; pains burning, lancinating, pulsating, tingling, benumbing, as if asleep; hyperæsthesia of all nerves, especially of sight and hearing; sleeplessness and restlessness, although motion aggravates.

Ammonium mur.—**Sciatica, < while sitting, > while walking and entirely relieved when lying down**; tearing, stitching pains from ulceration in heels, < at night in bed; > by rubbing; neuralgic pains in stumps of amputated limbs, pain in left hip, as if tendons were too short, which makes him limp when walking, while sitting there is gnawing referred to the bones.

Apis mell.—Pains **migrating** from place to place; sudden jerks through the joints and other parts; frequent loss of all strength, with a trembling sensation.

Argentum met.—Spasmodic pains in various parts of body; pains in head gradually increasing to acme and then suddenly ceasing, mostly left side, vertigo; spasmodic twitching of heart-muscle, < when lying on back.

Arnica.—Intercostal neuralgia simulating pleurisy, < by cough and breathing; stinging and pricking in affected parts, with restlessness, so that he has to stir about constantly, < by noise or from slightest exertion.

Arsenicum.—**Malarial neuralgia**, recurring periodically, mostly in face and often resisting other remedies; burning-tearing pains, especially at night and even during sleep, nearly driving the patient crazy; great anguish, excessive weakness, has to lie down, affected parts feel cold; < during rest, after prolonged exercise, at night in bed or after rest; > from outside heat.

Belladonna.—Right side; paroxysm, after gradually increasing to an intolerable acuteness, ceases suddenly (Arg. met., Stann., gradual increase and gradual decrease); lancinating burning pain, < by motion, noise, light, shock or contact; daily attack from noon to midnight; congestion of head, with bright-red face and delirium; hasty speech and words roll out in profusion; hasty drinking (Hep.); < lying down, from fresh air or a draught; > sitting up.

Bryonia.—Neuralgic pains, left side of face and head, pressing, tearing, shooting pains, as if from subcutaneous ulceration, < mornings after moving, from motion, > by hard pressure, as when lying on affected side, and from cold applications; water tastes bitter; rheumatic disposition, great irascibility.

Cactus grand.—**Neuralgic pains as soon as patient misses his accustomed meal**; excitement increases pain, especially headache; periodicity, pains returning at same hour every day, but **non-malarial**.

Capsicum.—Burning pungent pains, especially in face, < from slightest draught of air, whether warm or cold; patient of lax fibre with want of bodily irritability.

Causticum.—Lancinating pains, < by carriage-riding and by the least contact; paroxysmal tearing pains from occiput upward and forward, over vertex; often several attacks during day.

Cedron.—Malarial neuralgia, usually supraorbital and in eye, which burns as if it were on fire, recurring regularly at same hour daily, neuralgic pains post-coitum; pains < during menses.

Cepa.—Neuralgic pains, like a long thread in face, neck or elsewhere, worse evenings; unbearable pains in the cicatrix of amputated limbs (Amm. mur.).

Chamomilla.—Shooting, tearing, pulsating pains; with sensation of torpor in affected parts; excessive impressionability, so that least pains become unbearable and faints easily away; face puffy, one cheek red, the other pale; hot sweat of head and hair; crying, crossness, irritability. Neuralgia from abuse of Magnesia.

Chelidonium.—Excessive lachrymation in right supra- or infraorbital neuralgia, tears fairly gush out and eyes cannot bear the light. Neuralgia after injuries, where Arn. is not well borne; pains gradually increase and gradually decrease (Stan.); hepatic neuralgia.

China.—Malarial or other neuralgia, typical in their return, < from slightest touch or draught of cold air; excessive sensitiveness of skin; torpor and paralytic weakness of affected parts; pressive pains with hot flashes over face; nightly restlessness; infraorbital neuralgia of either side.

Chininum ars.—**Violent neuralgic pains in left mammary region,** as if it were torn out with tongs, < by motion and going up stairs, or about right temple and eye; pains come and go quickly, sometimes several times a day; restless, constantly changing position at night, particularly as soon as pillow becomes warm.

Chininum sulph.—Neuralgia in head, eyes, around eyes, in face; great periodicity, pains return with great regularity; periodical cervical neuralgia; at 4 P. M. violent pain in lateral muscles of neck, which seem to be swollen and contracted, head is heavy and giddy and he wants to lie down; sciatic neuralgia.

Cimicifuga.—Neuralgia of any part of body as **reflex from uterine or ovarian disease;** sensation of heat on top of head just back of the centre; feeling as if top of head would fly off; sharp, lancinating and neuralgic pains like electric shocks in and over eyes; supraorbital pains, shooting up to the top of head; great anxiety; dread of undertaking anything, even ordinary work; high-graded nervousness; cold perspiration on hands; numbness of whole body, especially of arms.

Clematis.—**Ilio-scrotal neuralgia,** violent tearing pains in testicles and seminal cord, especially left side; retracted testicle feels bruised.

Cocculus.—Hyperæsthesia of all the senses, the least noise or jar or motion is painful; great lassitude of the whole body, it is an exertion to stand firmly; hysterics with sadness.

Coffea.—Pains unbearable, feels perfectly discouraged, cries and throws himself about; fear of fresh air and of the least noise; excessive weeping and lamentations over trifles; fainting.

Colchicum.—Left-sided prosopalgia; paralytic weakness of muscles.

Colocynthis.—Great tenderness on pressure over posterior spinous processes of all cervical and first dorsal vertebræ, pressure there brings on neuralgic pains; neuralgia affecting the ganglionic and sensory nerves, causing colic, vomiting and diarrhœa, following violent emotions, as anger and indignation; painful retraction of testicle with shocks through it.

Croton tigl.—**Brachialgia,** shooting, tearing pains extending the whole

length of limb, inability to move or to lie down, < at night, preventing sleep, but > after sleep; least attempt to stir causes pain to reappear with great violence; arm becomes paralyzed and feels like a very heavy weight; weakness and bruised feeling through whole body.

Cuprum.—Twitchings in upper and lower limbs with contraction of muscles; stitching, rending and drawing pains; cramps in limbs which may be cyanotic; spasmodic pains with crawling and weight in head, burning and stitching in forehead and temples, < by touch, with spasmodic contraction of jaw-bones.

Dioscorea.—**Hyperæsthesia of spinal cord or reflex irritation**; severe drawing, writhing pains in sacral region and bowels, radiating upward and downward until whole body and even fingers and toes become enveloped in spasms so severe as to elicit shrieks; **sciatica**, < when moving right limb or on sitting up, > when lying still; sharp pains in various parts of body and limbs, darting from place to place; numbness and paralysis.

Ferrum met.—**Omodynia** (in spring), affecting both deltoid muscles, of a constant drawing, tearing, laming pain, < in bed, must get up and walk about, from moving arm; downward shooting pains in upper arm, least movement of fingers causes pain in arm, > by external heat; violent pain in hip-joint, < evening till midnight, can hardly put foot down, but pain lessens while walking; cramps in soles of feet and toes, with painful contraction of toes, cramps in calves of legs at night; oversensitiveness to pain; restless sleep at night.

Ferrum phos.—Congestive neuralgia, from chill or cold, with pain as if a nail were being driven in, accompanied by flushed face, burning or diffused heat, feeling of weight and pressure; acute cases of rheumatic paralysis.

Gelsemium.—Terrible neuralgia in upper portion of spinal cord, passing through upper portion of brain and ending with a severe pain in forehead and eyeballs, > bending head forward, < lying; cardiac neurosis, with deficient power and action; hysterical palpitation in plethoric women; acute sudden darting pains along single nerve branches in almost any part of the body; myalgia from overexertion, temporary relief from brandy.

Hamamelis.—**Neuralgia of testicles** with nausea, < at night; dull aching, or severe, excruciating pains in testicles, extending from groin; frequent paroxysms of pain in left ovary, passing down uterus, with anæmia; vicarious menstruation from ovarian irritation.

Hepar.—Neuralgia, right side of face, after abuse of mercury and after the unsuccessful use of Bell., particularly after exposure to dry cold winds; bruised sensation as from subcutaneous ulceration, < by contact; mental irritability; **hasty speech and hasty drinking**; fainting towards evening from least aggravation; > from heat.

Ignatia.—Tearing pains, or pressing from inside outward, with paleness of face, watery urine, slight relief from changing position, worse after meals, after lying down at night, or in the morning after getting up changeable humor, with disposition to start, or taciturn and mournful sweet, sensitive nature.

Kali bichrom.—**Periodical wandering pains** (Apis, Cimicif., Puls.); weariness in limbs as the pains subside; < from morn till noon.

Kali mur.—Lancinating, nightly pains from small of back to feet, < from warmth of bed, must rise and sit in chair for relief.

Kali phos.—Neuralgic pains with ill-humor, sensitiveness to light and noise, > and **not even felt during pleasant excitement** (Piper meth.); pains > with gentle motion, < on rising, felt most when quiet and alone; ex-

haustion after paroxysm, depression, failure of strength; nearly unable to remain up, yet pain is felt less when standing or walking about.

Kalmia.—**Burning pains** in supraorbital region, < right side; occipital neuralgia of a stupefying, rending character, with more or less cutaneous sensibility, < by heat and in summer > by cold.

Kreosotum.—Neuralgia of face, with burning pains, < by motion and talking, especially in nervous, irritable persons whose teeth decay rapidly; great restlessness and excitation of whole body, < in repose than during motion; < in open air, from washing or bathing with cold water, from growing cold and in cold weather.

Ledum.—Intercostal neuralgia, especially in axillary region, painful pressure in left or both shoulder-joints, < from motion; affected limb cooler than rest of body; constant chilliness; patient morose, discontented, much interested in his troubles.

Lycopodium.—Neuralgia > by lying on affected side; jerking, sticking pains in upper and lower extremities, which leave them weary and powerless; involuntary jerking, now here, now there, affecting him greatly; formication of affected limbs; depression of nearly all functions.

Magnesia phos.—**Neuralgia every night, well during the day.** Acute pains, coming periodically, excruciating, spasmodic, extending to the ends of nerve-fibres. Intercostal neuralgia of a drawing, constrictive kind; facial neuralgia, especially right side; crampy, shooting, darting pains, < by touch and after going to bed; also neuralgia of stomach and abdomen.

Melilotus.—**Violent congestion to head,** profuse and frequent epistaxis; dry cough; palpitations; extreme nervousness, loss of memory, confusion of thoughts; goneness in pit of stomach; gastralgia from irritation of solar plexus, radiating all over abdomen, caused by overexertion or excitement.

Mercurius.—Rheumatic patients with night-sweats, tearing-lancinating pains, sensation of cold in the affected parts, aggravation at night, great weakness, hot flashes from the least exertion, pale face or evanescent redness on cheeks.

Mezereum.—Neuralgia in the cheek-bone or over left eye; pains leave numbness, < from warmth; herpes zoster or when there have been herpetic eruptions after the abuse of mercury; neuralgic pains at night in the teeth.

Natrum mur.—**Ciliary neuralgia from sunrise to sunset,** < about noon; darting, shooting orbital neuralgia with flow of saliva or involuntary tears; faceache with constipation, < mornings, from reading, writing and talking; > at the seaside.

Nux vomica.—Stitches through the body in jerks, feels sore all over, worse mornings; great weakness, with hyperæsthesia of all the senses; tendency to faint; worse morning, after eating, in fresh and cold air, from mental exertion.

Paris quad.—Feeling of great weight on the nape of the neck and shoulders; violent pains on both sides of neck, extending down to fingers, especially on left side, worse by mental exertion.

Phosphorus.—Uterine neuralgia in sensitive women, induced either by protracted lactation, excessive sexual passion, or from mental or local causes; intercostal neuralgia, > lying down, after sleep; neuralgia from anæmia, especially during convalescence from severe exhausting diseases.

Piper meth.—Burning neuralgic pains, relieved by diversion of the mind by some new topic, by any excitement or change of position.

Platina.—**Ill effects of prepubic masturbation**; cramping pains with numbness and tingling in parts affected, frequently in head, increasing and

decreasing gradually; spasmodic jerking and drawing pains in limbs and joints.

Plumbum.—**Neuralgia of rectum,** constant gnawing drawing pain, < towards evening and at night.

Pulsatilla.—Pains, jerking, erratic and paroxysmal, and as they continue they become more and more unbearable; pains in sacral region, < on sitting and bending backward, > from rest and after sleep; neuralgia mostly only on one side of body; pains coming on while lying on back, are relieved by lying on side and vice versa or by walking about.

Rhododendron.—**Ilio-scrotal neuralgia**; testicles, especially epididymis, intensely painful to touch; soreness between genitals and thighs.

Rhus tox.—Tingling burning, or ulcerative pain, < from midnight to morning, in fresh air and when resting; > by motion and heat; constant restlessness, must change position.

Robinia.—Jawbone feels as if disarticulated, with intensely sour taste and vomiting.

Sacharum lactis.—Especially **cold neuralgic pains,** as if produced by a very fine icy-cold needle, with tingling, as if frost-bitten; neuralgic pains passing in every direction all over body.

Sanguinaria—Wandering neuralgic pains < at night and in those places least covered by flesh, not in joints, on touching painful part pain vanishes and appears in some other part.

Sarsaparilla.—Lightning-like tensive pains, here and there, in the body and through head, so that patient screams with pain, < at night, in damp weather or after taking cold in the water; after mercury or checked gonorrhœa.

Silicea—Obstinate neuralgia caused by dissipation, hard work or close confinement; lumbo-abdominal neuralgia, > from wrapping up warmly.

Spigelia.—Neuralgia begins in back of head and comes forward; left prosopalgia, with severe burning, sticking pains, < from heat of bed, > walking about; neuralgia comes and goes with the sun, reaches its height at noon and decreases towards evening; sensation as if eyeball were enormously large; neuralgia of head, involving cheeks, < from any noise or jarring of body and from stormy weather; ciliary neuralgia; sharp stitching pain in left chest, shooting into arm and neck, < from slightest motion of hands and arms; cannot lie down; fear, anxiety, as if something would happen, præcordial anguish.

Stannum.—Neuralgia, especially in the course of the supraorbital nerves; pains come on gently, increase gradually, and then as gradually diminish in severity; useful in prosopalgia following abuse of quinine, and intermittent fever.

Staphisagria.—**Neuralgia of shoulder-joint and arms**; crural neuralgia; sharp pains during motion, aching of all the limbs with great heaviness during rest; sweat at night, general prostration; sinking feeling in stomach and abdomen; < during rest at night.

Strontiana.—Pains increase and decrease gradually; violent tearing pains in all joints of left upper and lower extremities, changing to weakness of the parts; sudden jerks in upper part of body, on falling asleep; > in open air.

Sulphur.—**Malarial neuralgia,** occurring mostly in face and resisting other remedies; intermittent periodical neuralgia, < every day at noon or at midnight, gradually increasing to its acme and then as gradually diminishing.

Tabacum.—Facial neuralgia (curable by Sep. if caused by use of tobacco); horrid pains, with involuntary contractions of muscles; spasmodic contractions of muscles, followed by relaxation; hands icy cold, body warm.

Tarentula.—Excessive hyperæsthesia, a slight touch along the spine provokes spasmodic pains in chest and distress in cardiac region; intense headache, body burns all over.

Terebinthina.—Neuralgia brachialis and subscapularis, supraorbitalis; mostly evenings and during the night in bed till morning; neuralgia vaga; sudden twitchings of the limbs as from electric shocks; intense pain along the larger nerves, numbness of limbs; neuralgic headache; motion difficult, as it starts or increases the pain; sometimes caused by sudden check of perspiration.

Thuja.—Neuralgia affecting the head or face, or both; intense, stabbing, nearly unbearable pains, worse sitting up, when they may cause unconsciousness, beginning about malar bones and eyes and going back towards head. Sycosis. Intermittent neuralgia, < evening; insomnia; paretic weakness of extremities.

Veratrum alb.—Pains of such severity as to cause delirium and unconsciousness, fainting, with cold sweat; whole body cold, with thirst; < by the heat of bed at night towards morning; amelioration by moving about.

Zincum met.—Neuralgic pains between skin and muscle, in subcutaneous cellular tissue; great weakness of all the limbs; deficiency of vital power.

NEURASTHENIA.

Aconite.—Coldness along vertebral column; creeping as of insects over back, arms and thighs; painful stiffness in back and hip-joint, numb sensation extending into legs; tensive, pressive pains in lumbar and sacral regions, < on stepping; numbness in arms and hands, with formication, prickling and tingling; numbness, icy coldness and insensibility of hands and feet.

Æsculus.—Paralytic weakness; numbness, prickling, sacro-lumbar pain; paralytic weakness of the symphyses, making locomotion difficult or impossible; catarrh of mucous membranes; gastric irritation, hæmorrhoids.

Agaricus.—**Spinal column sensitive to touch**; aching along back and limbs; violent, electric-like shocks, emanating from lumbar vertebræ, shooting through lower part of body; extremities go to sleep easily, she feels as if her limbs do not belong to her; formication in all extremities; frequent erections; great sexual desire with relaxed penis; every embrace followed by night-sweats, great weariness and lassitude; twitching of eyelids and eyeballs; palpitation of heart in old people; pulse slow, feeble, intermittent; painful stitches in cardiac region; coldness of glutei muscles, and below scapulæ, as if touched by a piece of ice; sensation as if a cool current of air were passing from spine all over the body; gastralgic and spasmodic form of angina pectoris; < mornings.

Aletris far.—**Abdominal neurasthenia**, women with uterine troubles and leucorrhœa, constipation; accumulation of frothy saliva; food distresses the stomach and lies heavily upon it.

Alumina.—Pain through **lower vertebræ as from a thrust of a hot iron**; bruised pain; legs heavy, can scarcely drag them; nates go to sleep while sitting; tension in legs; numbness of heel when stepping upon the foot;

rectum inactive, as if paralyzed; urine passes when urging to stool: patient tired, drowsy, with unconquerable disposition to lie down; **impaired co-ordination**; loss of contractile power of the bowel, with lack of secretion and tendency to rupture of the hæmorrhoidal vessels; weak bladder; sudden jerks and starts from sleep, awaking with palpitation of heart.

Ambra.—**Nervousness following typhoid states**; spasms and twitches in muscular parts; great lassitude, especially mornings in bed; weakness of whole body, of the knees as if they would give way; of feet, with loss of sensation; in the stomach, so that she must lie down; when walking in open air, uneasiness in the blood and more rapid circulation, with greater weakness of body; conversation fatigues; heaviness of head; cannot sleep, must get up; irritability.

Ammonium mur.—**Icy coldness in back between shoulders**; violent headache at night, often awakening her from sleep, at ease in no position; pains in back tensive, stiff, as if bruised or beaten, < when sitting and at night, > from motion and in open air; catarrh of mucous membranes, with discharge of glairy mucus like the white of an egg; stools soft, glairy or hard, crumbling as they pass verge of anus, and always covered with mucus.

Anacardium.—Sadness, weakness of memory, sensation of band around head, driving pains in different muscles; incomplete palsy of muscles subject to volition; wants to lie or sit continually, trembling from every motion; sensitive to draught, liable to catch cold; headache, dry throat, dyspepsia and other symptoms disappear during dinner, but return after a few hours; great and urgent desire to stool, but with the effort the desire passes away, the rectum seems powerless, with sensation as if plugged up; **anxiety when walking, as if some one were pursuing him, full of suspicion.**

Angustura.—Pressive pain in muscles of neck and back; chilliness and wandering pains in back; pressure and cramp in chest; violent palpitation of heart when lying on left side, > by sitting up; when sitting or stooping painful sensation as if heart were contracted; aversion to meat and irresistible longing for coffee.

Aranea diad.—Languor and lassitude, must lie down, feels as if she would drop; neuralgia along spinal nerves keeps her from sleep; restless sleep, on awaking hands and forearms feel as if greatly swollen, and so heavy that she cannot lift them; anorexia; deep melancholy; **hydrogenoid constitution.**

Argentum nit.—Backache, < when first rising from a seat, > from moving about, with trembling weakness of limbs, fear of projecting corners, etc ; legs feel weak, as after a long journey; legs jerk during sleep, lumbar region feels rigid, as if put on the stretch; symphyses weak, loose, as if they would give way; incoördination from dizziness; faint feeling in præcordia and irregular beating of heart; great prostration and restlessness; patient looks old.

Arnica.—**Spine feels as if it were unable to carry the body**; crawling in vertebral column; pain in sacrum as after a violent blow or fall; vertigo and nausea with obscuration of sight, > lying down; head hot, rest of body cool; hot, burning spots on top of head; intercostal neuralgia with bruised soreness of the muscles; gastrodynia < during eating, nauseous repletion as soon as food is taken; myalgia, bed feels too hard; every part of the body feels sore, and fears of being touched.

Arsenicum.—Aching pain in muscles as if bruised, distressing general weakness, disproportionately severe; drawing from sacrum to nape of the

neck, causing trunk to bend backward; loss of all strength in small of back; face pale, sallow, anæmic, with puffiness around eyes; vital powers exhausted by the slightest tax; peevish, fretful, fear of death and of being alone; extreme nervousness when trying to do a thing, with tremor of hands and general cold sweat.

Asafœtida.—Hysterical irritability and fickleness of mind; globus hystericus; **agonizing tightness of chest, as if patient could not breathe**; gastralgia with great accumulation of gas, pressing upward, none downward, < while sitting, > from motion, in open air.

Calcarea carb.—**Great exhaustion in the morning**, unable to go up stairs; patient starts well enough, but soon desists from difficulty of breathing; while he may feel well, every exertion or excitement produces exhaustion; muscular debility; trembling of body, feels sore and stiff on beginning to move; parts feel subjectively cold; weak feeling in back, < from mental annoyance, from talking, can hardly rise; softening of spine, with contraction of limbs, < from damp, cold air, from washing (Calc. picrat.).

Calcarea phos.—Indisposition to work, mental or physical; weakness and weariness, < going up stairs; lower limbs, abdomen and sacrum asleep, cannot get up from seat; constant stretching and yawning; cannot get awake in the morning; soreness in sacro-iliac symphysis, as if separated; lumbago and coccygodynia; pains flying about in all parts of trunk and limbs after getting wet in rain; after meals headache, drowsiness, weariness, itching, dull pain in stomach, with soreness when pressing on it; heartburn and other gastric symptoms; palpitations with anxiety, followed by trembling weakness, particularly of calves.

China.—Weak back from loss of animal fluids, especially from rapid or excessive loss: oversensitiveness; excessive tenderness of surface, making least touch unbearable; senses morbidly acute; restless and fidgety despite the tiredness and exhaustion; weak heart, no perception of its beating.

Chininum ars.—Pressure in solar plexus extending to back, where it changes to a pinching sensation, spine painfully sensitive to touch at that point; painful weariness in upper and lower extremities, which often feel icy-cold; desire to sit or lie in one place; awakes from a good sleep exhausted and bathed in sweat; greatest anxiety and unquenchable thirst.

Chininum sulph.—Despondency; aversion to mental labor; mental confusion; lustreless eyes; dim vision; sensitive to the glare of light: noises in ears; sickly expression; oppression of epigastrium from flatus; abdomen distended; difficult stool from inertia; sexual depression; urine contains phosphates; oppression of chest with tenderness of third dorsal vertebra; sticking in apex of heart; sensitiveness of last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ, < during chill: limbs weak, feel bruised, numb and trembling from least exertion; emaciation; sleep unrefreshing; heat of face.

Cimicifuga.—Upper and lower cervical vertebræ sore to touch, often reflex from uterine irritation; dull pain in region of lower dorsal and upper lumbar vertebræ; weight and pain in lumbar and sacral region, sometimes extend all around body; sensation of muscular cramp and of dull, heavy, aching pain radiating from lower dorsal vertebræ outward and downward; nausea and retching on pressure upon spine between fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ; frequent fainting; palpitations on least movement; nervous shuddering; tremor all over body; obstinate insomnia or unrefreshing, restless sleep.

Coca.—Nervous depression, result from overwork, mental anxiety, sexual excesses or abuse of tobacco; feeling of excessive weariness, impossible

to make any exertion, lassitude with desire to remain constantly in bed; inclination to sleep, but cannot find any rest; feeling of anguish, increased with failure of every effort to strive against this weariness; exhaustion of heart, with irregular action; painful oppression of chest and continued need of deep breathing; flatulence; constipation from inactivity of rectum.

Cocculus.—Sensitiveness of vertebræ to touch, but cannot locate the pain; spasmodic contraction through whole length of spine; constant pain in back, shooting through body to both sides and along spine to occiput and even to temples, < walking and stooping; knees sink under him from paralytic weakness; soles of feet go to sleep while he sits, with sticking as from pins; frequent giddiness; palpitations from mental excitement, it is an exertion to stand firmly or to talk. Convulsive irritability with paralytic weakness caused by loss of sleep, any drain on the mental powers, or any loss of fluids; thus, though nervous and weak, he cannot calm his brain, and, though very tired, he is too restless to keep still.

Coffea.—Persistent sleeplessness; pain in head, with depression of spirits due to indigestion, from weakness of nervous system produced by overexertion; palpitation from irritable heart; pulse quick, but force lessened; trembling; chilliness.

Curare.—Debility of the aged, great failure of strength; no cough, pain or disordered digestion.

Cyclamen.—Torpor of mind and body with debility and languor, > when aroused to exercise; in the morning great languor, but when once at work goes on tolerably well till evening; flatus causes colic at night, > when walking about and in-doors; dulness of senses with flickering before eyes.

Epiphegus.—Neurasthenic anæmic headache: every little exertion, as visiting, shopping, causes pain all over head, blurred vision, nausea and vomiting; almost constant desire to bring up the viscid, sticky mucus; > after a good sleep.

Gelsemium.—Dull pain in lumbar and sacral regions; weak back; loss of muscular control, ending in complete motor paralysis; every little exertion causes fatigue of the legs, with muscular soreness; patient languid, listless, drowsy; sleeplessness from nervous exhaustion; brain-fag, a bodily tired-out sensation, with unwonted laziness, temporarily relieved by stimulants: **congestion of spine, muscles feel bruised and will not obey the will**; pains from spine to head and shoulders; myalgic pains; excessive irritability of mind and body; drooping of eyelids; bowels loose; tenesmus of bladder; constrictive pain in lower part of chest; distension of stomach with pain and nausea; diarrhœa after sudden emotions, grief, fright, bad news, anticipation of any unusual ordeal; nervous chills; chilliness along spine.

Graphites.—Impotence in men; profuse leucorrhœa, weak back, scanty menses in fat anæmic women; limbs go to sleep readily; walking difficult from muscular weakness; sudden sinking of strength; throbbing of blood-vessels; rush of blood to chest and head, but not from true plethora; **leucæmia**; vertigo to falling and faintness in the morning; spinal anæmia with pain, mostly noticed in cervical region, also in lumbar region; patient cold from want of animal heat; flatulency; herpetic, rough, rhagadic skin; eruptions oozing a sticky moisture.

Helonias.—Lumbo-sacral region is weak and pulse tired; burning, aching; warm numbness in legs; numb feet while sitting; feels tired all over, but > from motion or when mind is occupied.

Ignatia.—Stiffness or pain in nape of neck, with tendency to spasmodic closure of the jaws and waking the patient from sleep; pain as if beaten, at night, when lying upon either side, in neck, back, shoulders, only disappearing when lying upon back; constant sighing from suppressed grief; vertigo, accompanied by weak, faint feeling in pit of stomach; nervous headaches, < from listening, > by profuse flow of clear, limpid urine; constipation; stitches from anus deep into rectum; numb feeling in arms at night, with sensation as if something living were running in the arms; cold hands and feet; starting of limbs when going to sleep; hysterical debility and fainting fits.

Kali ars.—From pit of stomach to spine an anxious feeling, accompanied by palpitation; empty feeling in stomach; pulse small, filiform; constricted feeling in head, < by pressure; startled look with protruding, brilliant eyes, pale face and sunken cheeks; sensation of a ball rising from stomach to larynx, > by belching.

Kali phos.—Brain-fag from overwork; weak sight from exhaustion of optic nerve; deafness or noises in ears from nervous exhaustion; spinal anæmia from exhausting diseases.

Lac caninum.—Excessive nervous exhaustion, feels as if she would lose the use of her limbs; restless sleep, often wakes with migraine, commencing at nape of neck; spinal pains; feels unable to exert herself; exhausting sweats after sleep.

Lycopodium.—Tearing, aching pains in extremities, < during repose and at night; limbs go to sleep easily; use of wrong words; failure to collect and command the thoughts, from overwork, hepatic derangement or from metastasis of ulcers suddenly healed.

Natrum mur.—Small of back feels paralyzed, especially in the morning, when rising; back feels as if broken; legs weak, trembling, < morning; feet heavy as lead; bladder weak, troublesome dribbling of urine after a normal stool; skin dry, harsh and sallow; mucous membranes dry, cracked and glazed, with smarting and rawness or scanty, corroding discharges; mouth dry with sticky saliva; asthenia and anæmia with emaciation.

Natrum sulph. — Prostration, tired, weary feeling, especially about knees; trembling of whole body; twitching of hands and feet during sleep; heavy, anxious dreams, awakes at night with asthma; always < in damp, wet weather, > in dry, warm weather.

Nux vomica.—Numbness of limbs; vertigo; constant pain in small of back; increased sensitiveness to external impressions; disposition irritable and impatient; stiffness of legs with tottering gait; trembling of limbs with sudden sensation of loss of power; convulsive jerks of the legs; ineffectual urging to micturate or to defecate, not from atony, but from irregular, incoordinate action or from spasmodic constriction; sleepy evenings, but wakes early in the morning; > when lying down; heart feels tired with tendency to faint; < in dry, generally > in damp weather.

Phosphoric acid.—Cerebro-spinal exhaustion from overwork, the least attempt to study causes heaviness not only in the head, but also in limbs.

Phosphorus.—**Nervous sensitiveness with weakness**, most severe in lower portion of spine, in region of last lumbar vertebra and in sacrum; every trifling fatigue causes pain in back; pain at union of sacrum and last vertebra, < while standing, with numbness of feet when pressing on last lumbar vertebra; small of back weak, feels as if broken; burning in small spots, > by rubbing; awkward, stumbling gait from weakness; involuntary urination and defecation from weakness of sphincters; palpitation of heart, < from any emotion, joyful or depressing; sleepless from excessive heat or horribly excited dreams; diminished resistance to external stimulants.

Physostigma.—Burning and twinging in spinal column with numbness of feet, hands and other parts of body; crampy pains in hands; sudden jerkings of the limbs on dropping off to sleep, muscles of back become rigid; asthenopia.

Picric acid.—Brain-fag, dull headache, < from the slightest attempt to use the brain, frontal or occipital, and then extending down the spine; constantly tired and heavy; burning along spine; great weakness of back and legs with soreness of the muscles and joints; tired from least exertion; involuntary micturition; morning erections; will-power all gone.

Plumbum acet.—Paresis and paralysis of cervical muscles; weakness and neuralgic pains in back; dorsal region of spine tender to pressure, tearing, burning, sticking pains; loss of memory; vertigo, with trembling of head, < on stooping or looking upward; paresis of eyelids; sallow, pale complexion; fetid breath; cardialgia and colic, constipation, etc.

Pulsatilla.—Sensation in back as if it were tightly bandaged; general fatigue with heavy, tired feeling, not > by rest; weary in the morning; neck and whole body feel as stiff as a board; pains in sacral region, < on sitting and when bending backward, > by sleep; general relaxation with poor blood, defective animal heat and diminished mo ility; relaxation of veins with engorgement and varicosities.

Selenium.—**Neurasthenia from sexual excesses** with dribbling of prostatic fluid at stool and of semen during sleep.

Sepia.—Depressed, anxious and fearful state of mind, with a sense of helplessness; frequent attacks of weeping and despair of life; inability to think and weakness of memory; frequent micturition at night; palpitations from emotions or when waking up; great weakness in small of back; icy-cold feet; **excessive sensitiveness to pain**; twitching of limbs during sleep; atony of rectum and bladder, urging even for papescent stool; urine is tardy in beginning to flow; sense of subcutaneous ulceration.

Silicea.—**Patient dreads any mental or physical work, but improves when warmed up to it**; spinal weakness; legs tremble, with great nervousness; feeling of loss of power; spasmodic pains in small of back, can hardly rise; on first leaving his bed mornings, can hardly walk, so weak, > after some exercise; < in dry, stormy, windy weather or when electric variations are marked; great desire to be magnetized; a draught on back of neck causes pain and nervousness.

Stannum.—Nervous exhaustion, particularly induced when patient goes down stairs; patient weak, nervous and irritable, every little exertion causes palpitations, after a little walk she fairly drops into a chair, is low-spirited and lachrymose, but crying makes her feel worse; a little talking is too much for her (prolapsus uteri et vaginæ).

Sulphur.—Paraplegia from spinal congestion; violent bruised pain in small of back, down to coccyx; formication, weakness; legs weak, numb, paralytic; sudden, violent jerks of the limbs as the patient falls off to sleep; abdominal plethora, hæmorrhoids.

Sumbul.—Nervous headaches, > by heat; hysterical asthma; palpitations from least exertion; irregular, weak pulse; tendency to faint from least cause; cold, dry, shrunken skin; want of elasticity in bloodvessels.

Tarentula Hisp.—**Excessive hyperæsthesia**, a slight touch on spine causes spasmodic pains in chest and great distress in cardiac region, at times heart feels as if twisted over; intense headache, as if thousands of needles were pricking into brain, > by rubbing head against pillow; body feels hot.

Theridion.—Great sensitiveness between scapulæ, patient sits sideways

on chair to avoid pressure of back against spine; weakness, trembling, coldness, anxiety. Scrofulosis. Tuberculosis.

Vipera.—Neurasthenia with a bursting feeling in limbs; extreme prostration, unable to move a foot; faintness; sensitive to every change of weather.

Zincum.—**Neurasthenia with hyperæsthesia.** Stiffness and tension of neck; tearing pains; **burning between shoulder-blades**, along whole spine, < sitting; tearing, trembling and lameness in limbs; twisting and frequent jerks in limbs; great weakness, especially of lumbar region and bend of knees; **transfer of pains from one side to another**; tendency to convulsions from injuries to spine; < from wine and sitting, > from walking or lying; weakness of legs at noon when patient is hungry (Zinc. picr.); dry, herpetic eruption.

Zincum mur.—Excessive nervous derangement and prostration; **intellect clear by day, but wandering by night**; headache in frontal and occipital region; fainting; pulse rapid, quick and fluttering; tremor of limbs; **extreme emaciation**; arms and feet livid and cold; forehead bathed in sweat; clammy perspiration.

Zincum phos.—Brain-fag and weariness from too much care; darting pains from forehead backward to occiput, intracranial; vomiting.

Zincum val.—Fear in evening when sitting in the dark; disinclination for mental work; darting tearing pains in forehead, with sensation as if piercing the eyes from within outward; tremulousness and general weariness of extremities; twitching and jerking in various parts of body.

NEURITIS.

Pains from center to periphery: Ant. tart., Cact., Kalm., Rhod.; **from below upward:** Acon., Alum., Arn., Ars., Bar.,Bell.,Benz. ac.,Calc.,Canth., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Coloc., Cupr., Eup. purp., Lac can., Lach., Led.,Magn. carb.,Petr.,Puls.,Rhus, Ruta, Sep.,Stann.,Sulph.,Tarax.,Thuj.

Aconite.—Neuritis from dry cold weather, nearly unbearable at night, < from pressure and heat, > by wet and cold; redness of skin over the nerve.

Arsenicum.—Nocturnal pains of such severity that the pale and collapsed patient must leave the bed, move the affected part and walk about, > by external heat, < from cold and rest; burning pains, as if hot oil coursed through affected nerve; periodical aggravation; exhaustion from slightest exertion.

Belladonna (Atropinum).—Excruciating pains, < by slightest touch, especially in the evening; sharp shooting or cutting tearing pains, commencing in wrist, shooting to elbow and above, always from periphery to centre; pain in thighs and legs, rising gradually from ankle to hip, > by constant motion and shifting of legs; paralytic weakness of all the muscles; especially of feet; anidrosis, partial in the course of nerve or total.

Cactus grand.—Rheumatic pains in shoulders, upper and lower arms, in hips down to feet, < in rest and in motion and in all positions, any noise or jar increases suffering terribly.

Causticum.—Stiffness and pain in neck and throat, with pain in occiput, muscles felt as if bound, fears to move the head, sensation as if cold wind were blowing on parts between scapulæ; sensation as if cold water were running from clavicle down to toes, along a narrow line; drawing and tearing in thighs and legs; knees and feet, < in open air, > in bed; soreness to touch on anterior surface of arms and legs; formication of limbs.

Hepar sulph.—Chills and horripilations, pulsations in affected parts hint to threatening suppuration in the connective tissue surrounding the nerve.

Kalmia.—Neuritis migrans; pains < on least motion and during evening, from sudden chill or exposure to cold wind, beginning in upper extremities and then felt in lower ones.

Lac caninum.—Neuritis from periphery to centre; bruised or lancinating pains moving upward; < from any motion, touch or pressure; general weakness and prostration; insomnia from pain.

Mercurius.—Follows Bell., the inflamed nerve feels like a cord; excessive nocturnal pains, < at night and from the heat of the bed, tearing pains in extremities and twitching of single muscles.

Nux vomica.—Pains < after midnight or towards morning; numb sensation in affected parts, as if they were asleep, drawing pains from sacrum downward < from cold and > by warmth; stitches through the body in jerks, feels sore all over.

Phosphorus.—Pains < after meals, in the evening and towards morning, from cool, damp weather, > by rest and warmth; hands and feet feel numb and clumsy with stinging pains; feels in the morning not refreshed, as if paralyzed.

Pulsatilla.—Neuritis migrans; jerking, tearing, drawing pains, shifting rapidly from place to place, < at night and from warmth, > from uncovering and change of position, caused by protracted wet weather, especially when feet get wet; cold extremities and pale face; anidrosis.

Rhus tox.—Tearing, drawing pains, with sensation of numbness or formication in affected parts, erysipelatous redness of skin over inflamed nerve; pains < after midnight, from heat of the bed, by cold and when resting, > by motion and warmth; rheumatic paralysis from getting wet or lying on damp ground; parts painfully stiff and lame; want of sweat in skin supplied by the nerve.

For **chronic neuritis**: Iod., Kali iod., Phos., Natr. m., Sil., Sulph., etc. Alkaline baths are highly recommended; Teplitz and Aix-la-Chapelle, in Europe; Arkansas hot springs and geysers, in the United States.

NICTITATIO.

Clonic spasms of the eyelids: Agar., Alum., Cic., Hyosc., Ign., Nux v., Physos., Puls.

NIGHTMARE.

Incubus: Acon., Aloe, Alum., Amm., Bry., Con., Cinnab., Guaiac., Hep., Kali br., Natr. carb., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Val.

Aconite.—For children and women, with feverish heat, thirst, palpitation, anguish, restlessness.

Guaiacum.—Nightmare when lying on back, waking with screams, feels unrefreshed when waking up, everything seems too tight; feels exhausted, as after great exertion, especially in thighs and arms; great accumulation of wind in abdomen, with pinching from incarcerated flatulence.

Kali brom.—Nightmare, full of fearful dreams, exposing the sleeper to horrible dangers, with muscular twitchings; child shrieks out in its sleep and wants to cling to the nurse (Hyosc.).

Mezereum.—Awakens after midnight from vivid dreams and with nightmare, < on awaking; burning and uneasiness in stomach relieved by eating.

Nitric acid.—Nightmare after falling asleep; shocks on dropping to sleep; on awaking feels as if he had not slept enough; excessive physical irritability, with weakness and trembling, especially in the morning.

Nux vomica.—Nightmare after taking a heavy supper or taking alcoholic beverages; during sleep blowing-snoring respiration; dreams full of bustle and hurry; springs up delirious, has frightful visions, awakes in fright from the least noise

Opium.—Severe paroxysms, with suppressed breathing, half-opened eyes, open mouth, stertorous breathing, rattling, anxious features, cold sweat, twitchings and convulsive motions of extremities; stupid sleeplessness, with frightful visions; before midnight.

Pulsatilla.—Stertorous inspirations; anxious, sad dreams, with weeping; lying on one's back with the arms stretched above the head, or with the arms laid crosswise on the abdomen and the feet drawn up; dreams of black beasts; talking, whining and screaming during sleep, sleepy and drowsy by day.

Sulphur.—Light, unrefreshing sleep, with aching or beating pains in the head, dreams about fire, the arms stretched above the head, the eyes sometimes half open; talks loudly while asleep; jerks and twitches during sleep; awakes with a start or scream

Terebinthina.—Nightmare shortly after going to sleep; frequent waking and tossing about at night; great languor and loss of strength; worms, with foul breath, choking sensation in the throat; dry, hacking cough; vertigo.

NITRATE OF SILVER, POISONING WITH.

First swallow large quantities of water, then mucilaginous drinks.

NOMA.

Red, livid patches, without heat, pain or swelling, which, after a few days, become gangrenous: Ars., Carb. v., Elat., *Guarea*, and constitutional remedies, as Alum., Calc., Con., Sil., Sulph.

NOSE, SWELLING OF, and Inflammation of the External Nose.

Principal remedies: Arn., Ars., Asa., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Hep., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

If caused by a **blow, contusion, fall. etc.**, Arn. is the best remedy; by **abuse of mercury**, give: Asa., Aur., Bell., Hep., Lach., Sulph.; by **hard drinking**: 1, Ars , Calc., Puls., Sulph.; or, 2, Bell., Hep., Lach., Merc.

To **scrofulous** patients give: 1, Asa., Aur.,Calc., Hep., Merc.,Puls.,Sulph.; or, 2, Bry., Lach., Phos.

For **red and painful** swelling of the nose, give: 1, Bell., Hep., Merc.; or, 2, Alum , Bry., Calc., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.; if the **tip** be red, give: 1, Carb. an., Nitr. ac., Rhus; 2, Aur., Crotal., Lach., Phos. (tip shining, nostrils dry); **red spots** require: Phos. ac., Sil.; **copper redness**: 1, Ars., Carb. an., Veratr.; 2, Calc., Cann., Carb. v., Kreos., Mez., Rhus, Ruta.

When the swelling is accompanied by **black pores**: 1, Graph., Natr., Sel., Sulph.; 2, Bry., Calc., Natr. m., Sabin.; by **scurf** on the tip: 1, Carb. v., Natr. m., Sep , Sil.; 2, Carb. an., Nitr. ac.; by **old warts**: Caust.

NURSING, Lactation.

Nipples tender and painful during pregnancy: Graph., Lyc., Petr., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; nipples retracted, atrophied: Sarsap.

Sore and bleeding nipples during nursing.

Agaricus.—Nipples itch and burn, look red.

Arnica.—During first days of nursing nipples feel sore and bruised.

Borax.—**Aphthous nipples**; contractive pain in left breast when child nurses the right; disagreeable sensation of emptiness in mammæ after nursing, obliging her to compress the breast with her hand.

Calcarea carb.—Ulcerated nipple, discharging pus; mammary glands pain as if they were suppurating, especially on touch.

Castor equorum.—**Cracked, sore nipples** in nursing women, excessively tender; cannot bear touch of clothing; even in neglected cases where the nipple is nearly ulcerated off and only hangs by small strings; areolæ and nipples turn red as in erysipelas, very painful on left breast.

Chamomilla.—Nipples inflamed and tender, can hardly endure the pain of nursing; milk cheesy, thickened, mixed with pus.

Colchicum.—Nipples dark, brownish-red, protruding; unbearable pain by slightest touch from child; breast full, skin hot, pulse strong.

Croton tigl.—Inflamed, hard, swollen breasts, threatening to gather; **pain from nipple through to back**; nipple very sore to touch, excruciating pain running from nipple through to scapula of same side when the child nurses.

Graphites.—Soreness of nipples, with small corrosive blisters or ulcers, oozing a limpid serum, or a thick glutinous fluid, which forms a crust that is removed by nursing, when the same formation again occurs, and so on. Disposition to fissures and cracks.

Hamamelis.—Sore nipples, where Arn. fails; bleeding nipples; great prostration from nursing.

Helonias.—Nipples very sensitive, cannot bear clothing to touch.

Lycopodium.—Nipples sore, fissured and covered with scurf; the child draws so much blood from the nipples that when it vomits it seems to be vomiting blood, milk thin and blue or thick and cheesy, child does not thrive on it.

Mercurius.—Nipple very raw and sore; sensitive gums, sore teeth, enlarged cervical glands, and other mercurial symptoms.

Phosphorus.—Nipples hot and sore; goneness in stomach; much heat in lower part of back across the renal regions.

Phytolacca.—Nipples sore and fissured, with intense suffering on putting child to breast; pain seems to start from nipple and radiates over whole body.

Pulsatilla.—Mother weeps as often as she has to nurse; the pain extends into chest, up into the neck, down the back, changes from place to place.

Sepia.—Nipples crack very much across the crown in various places, cracks very deep and sore.

Silicea.—Nipples ulcerate very easily, are sore and tender; pain in small of back while child nurses.

Sulphur.—After nursing the nipple smarts and burns, it chaps badly about the base and bleeds.

For **deficiency of milk**: 1, Agn., Asa., Calc., Caust., Dulc., Puls., Rhus, Zinc.; 2, Acon., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Iod., Lac can., Merc., Nux m., Sep., Sulph , Urt. ur. If the deficiency be caused by **want of vital**

action (in the breasts, of the organism generally), give: Agn., Calc., Caust., Puls., Rhus. If the secretion of milk should be prevented by **an excess of vital action** in the breasts, with tension, redness and throbbing in these parts, and if considerable milk fever should be present, give: 1, Acon., Bry., Cham.; or, 2, Bell., Merc. **Lumps or nodes** in the breasts require: 1, Dulc.; or, 2, Agn., Bell., Cham., Rhus. If the deficiency of milk depend upon some unknown cause, and no particular remedy be indicated, try: 1, Dulc.: 2, Agn., Calc., Zinc.

Milk fever, if medical interference should be at all necessary, requires: Acon. or Coff., alone or alternately. If these remedies be insufficient, try: Bell., Bry. or Rhus. Arn. is sometimes useful, especially when, in consequence of hard labor, the sexual parts have been injured.

For **retrocession of the milk**, give: 1, Bell., Bry., Dulc., Puls.; 2, Acon., Calc., Cham., Coff., Merc., Rhus, Sulph. If this retrocession should be caused by **violent emotions**, give: 1, Bry., Cham., Coff.; 2, Acon., Bell. If by a **cold**: 1, Bell., Cham., Dulc., Puls.; or, 2, Acon., Merc., Sulph.

A **metastasis** to the abdominal organs requires: Bell., Bry., Puls., Rhus.

The **chronic** consequences of the retrocession of the milk require: Rhus; or, Calc., Dulc., Lach., Merc., Puls., Sulph.

Bad, thin milk, or if the infant refuses to take it, give the mother: 1, Cham., Cina, Merc., Sil.; 2, Bor., Carb. an., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Rheum, Samb.

Borax.—The milk coagulates readily. If Bor. be insufficient, give Lach.

Silicea.—The child throws up after nursing, and refuses the breast.

Puls. is the best remedy to arrest the secretion of milk after **weaning** the child, or to prevent the secondary ailments of weaning. Bell., Bry., Calc. are likewise useful.

Galactorrhœa requires Calc., especially when the breasts are turgid with milk. Try, moreover: Bell., Bor., Bry., Rhus; or, Chin., Con., Lyc., Phos. ac., Phos., Puls., Stram., Sil., Sulph.

Deterioration of mother's health from nursing: Calc., Chin., Lyc., Oleand., Phos. ac., Phos., Sil., Sulph

Aconite.—Mammæ congested, burning, hot, hard and distended, with little or no milk: anxiety, restlessness.

Æthusa cyn.—Child takes breast with avidity, nurses well and then vomits copiously, and is exhausted, but soon rallies and cries for a fresh supply; the child's bowels either costive or loose, it cries much and does not thrive; mother not well, lochia thin and watery, she is nervous, has a bitter taste, milk disagrees with her; abdomen swollen and hard.

Agnus castus.—Despairing sadness of mother, hence scantiness of milk.

Apis.—Mammæ discharge bloody milk (Ipec., Phos.).

Asafœtida.—Tardy and scanty appearance of milk, especially in primipara.

Borax.—Milk is too thick and tastes badly, often curdles soon after it has been drawn; babe will not nurse the breast; unpleasant feeling of emptiness in the sucked-out breast; pain in opposite breast while infant nurses.

Bryonia.—Milk fever with rheumatic pains in breasts; **stony heaviness of mamma**, rather pale, but hard and painful, tensive burning, tearing; **scanty secretion of milk**; infant screams after nursing, passes wind, has slimy green diarrhœa; instead of milk, babe sucks air from empty breast; rash of mother and babe

Calcarea carb.—Mammæ distended, but milk scanty, from want of vital activity, she is cold and feels the cold readily; or the breast is

full of milk, with steady flow, or it cakes in the breast; hectic sweat, followed by prostration; profuse **secretion of watery milk which the babe refuses to take.**

Calcarea phos.—Child refuses the breast, as the milk tastes saltish, acid, or thin and watery; pains and burning in mammæ, which are sore to touch.

Carbo an.—**Milk thin and of salty taste**; painful nodosities in breasts; nursing causes stitching pains in them and they are sore to touch; goneness and empty feeling in pit of stomach, not > by eating, every particle of food taken distresses the stomach.

Causticum.—Milk almost disappears on account of overfatigue, night-watching and anxiety; sensation in stomach as if lime were slacking; constipation; pulsation and noises in ears; threatening amaurosis.

Chamomilla.—Mammæ hard and tender to touch, with drawing pains; is fretful, cross and irritable; insomnia.

China.—**When mother puts babe to the breast she gets toothache**; cannot bear touch, feels better by heat, especially in women who had much hæmorrhage during confinement.

Cina.—Child refuses to nurse; constant gnawing sensation in stomach, does not sleep well, feels cross and is not easily satisfied.

Croton tigl.—**Irritable nipple with sufficiency of milk**; nipple very sore to touch; excruciating pain running from nipple through to scapula of same side, when the child begins to nurse.

Cyclamen.—At every nursing, mother suffers from **colicky bearing-down** pains, each pain accompanied by a gush of blood, which relieves the pain momentarily.

Dulcamara.—Suppression of milk from exposure to cold and damp air; mammæ swollen, inactive, painless and itch; lochia suppressed from same cause.

Fragaria vesca.—Mammæ diminished in size and the secretion of milk ceases.

Iodium.—Excessive flow of thin, watery milk, great weakness and rapid emaciation; atrophy and relaxation of mammæ, suppression of milk.

Kali bichrom.—The milk, as it flows from the breasts, has the appearance of being compossed of stringy masses of water.

Mercurius.—Milk repulsive to babe, being scanty and spoiled; mammæ swollen, hard, sore; glandular swellings; syphilis; ptyalism.

Nux moschata.—Mammæ too small; hysteric flatulency.

Oleander.—After nursing, emptiness in pit of stomach, even after eating; sudden sinking in pit of stomach, nausea and vomiting; wants brandy which relieves.

Palladium.—**Nursing women who menstruate**; transparent, jellylike discharge, < before and after menses; heaviness and weight in pelvis; pain and weakness as if uterus were sinking down; subinvolution.

Phellandrium.—Pains come on or exist chiefly **during the interval** between nursing (*Crot. tigl.*: pain sets in as soon as the child begins to nurse; *Bry.*: dragging pain during nursing, as child nurses from a nearly empty breast).

Phosphoric acid.—Scanty milk from nervous exhaustion, debility and great apathy.

Phytolacca.—Violent pains in breasts whenever milk gushes in; severe stinging pains, somewhat relieved by pressure with both hands; babe worries continually day and night.

Pulsatilla.—**Milk thin and watery**, containing hardly any milk-globules;

milk suddenly suppressed, lochia become milky-white; breasts swollen; rheumatic pains over chest and arms, change from place to place during nursing; cramps in abdomen and back every time the child nurses (Cham.); craves fresh air.

Rheum.—Almost immediately **after nursing babe has a loose stool,** smelling sour and accompanied by colic.

Rhus tox.—Mammæ swell from catching cold or getting wet, and milk ceases to flow; vitiated lochia.

Ricinus com.—Increases the quantity of milk in nursing women.

Secale.—Breasts do not properly fill with milk, there is much stinging in them; in women from venous hæmorrhages.

Sarsaparilla.—Retraction or flattening of nipples in nursing women; withered nipples; shrivelling and withering of skin, which hangs in folds; atrophy of nipples, which are flaccid and insensible.

Silicea.—Infant refuses the breast or vomits immediately after nursing, it does not grow as it should; mother is out of health, constipated, has discharge from uterus after nursing.

Urtica urens.—Agalactia without any other symptom and without apparent reason.

NYCTALOPIA.

Principal remedies for sudden paroxysms of blindness in the daytime: 1, Acon., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Con., Cycl., Nitr., Nux v., Phos., Stram.

Compare Amblyopia.

NYMPHOMANIA.

Amb., Bell., Calad., Calc. phos., Cann. ind., Grat., Hyosc., Merc., Murex, Natrum m., Nux v., Origanum, Phos., Plat., Stram., Sulph., Tarent., Veratr.

Ambra gris.—Nymphomania in hysterical women, often with discharge of bluish-white mucus; severe itching in pudenda, must rub the parts; burning in sexual parts, with discharge of a few drops of blood; during urination itching, titillation, burning in vulva and urethra; debility predominates in sexual sphere.

Caladium.—Nymphomania as the result of worms escaping into the vagina and there exciting irritation; pruritus vaginæ inducing masturbation.

Calcarea phos.—Nymphomania before menses; voluptuous feeling as if sexual parts were filling up with blood; she feels pulsations there with increased sexual desire, especially in brides or onanists.

Cannabis Ind.—Increased sexual desire; very profuse menses; great mental agitation which makes her tremble all over; fixed ideas.

Cannabis sat.—Increased sexual desire with sterility; gonorrhœa.

Cantharides.—Oversensitiveness of all the parts; pruritus, with strong sexual desire, during climaxis; violent itching in vagina; mammæ painful; dysuria; inability to apply herself to any employment, and inability to enjoy a sound sleep.

Cedron.—**Chronic attacks** in women from sexual excitement; especially **post-coitum**, followed by nervous depression.

Coffea.—Excessive sensitiveness about genitals, especially vulva, with voluptuous itching, would like to rub or scratch the parts, but they are too sensitive; would like to have intercourse, but is afraid on account of the pain it produces.

Dulcamara.—Slight forms of nymphomania, with heat, itching and herpetic eruptions about genitals.

Gratiola.—Irritable condition of sexual organs with congestions; cold feeling in head and abdomen; nervous affections, such as mania, nymphomania, etc., caused by prolonged abuse of coffee.

Hyoscyamus.—Erotic mania; **excessive lasciviousness in speech and acts,** exposes sexual parts without feeling of shame, cannot control her lust.

Lilium tigr.—Sexual desire increased, obscene, but able to control herself; voluptuous itching in vagina, with feeling of fulness in parts.

Moschus.—Violent sexual desire with scanty and thick urine, like yeast; **nausea and vomiting after an embrace**; violent titillations in genital organs.

Murex.—Excitement of sexual organs, desire so violent as to tire out all reason and will; **venereal desire renewed by the slightest touch.**

Origanum vulg. — Considerable sexual excitement, causing obscure nervous diseases in women, especially in masturbators.

Phosphorus.—**Forced celibacy leading to voluptuous thoughts,** to masturbation and finally sometimes to nymphomania with shameless exposure of pudendum; irritable weakness of sexual organs from excesses or masturbation; menses late and profuse.

Platina.—Nymphomania with titillation and tingling of the genitals or with vaginismus; menstrual flow profuse, thick and tarry; **genitals acutely sensitive,** she wishes to embrace everybody, accompanied by prolapsus and induration of uterus; continual pressure in region of mons veneris and genital organs, with anxiety and palpitation of heart.

Stramonium. — Nymphomania **just before menstruation** sets in; the woman, usually so chaste, becomes lewd in song and speech, and violent in her manners; profuse menses; strong odor, reminding one of the odor of animals in the rutting season; whining and sobbing after menses.

Veratrum alb.—Lasciviousness, lewdness in speech and acts, when at the same time surface of body is cold, with cold sweat on forehead.

NYSTAGMUS.

Tremulous and oscillatory movement of the eyeballs: Agar., Hyosc., Ign., Kali br., Magn. phos., Nux v., Phys., Puls., Santon., Ratan.

Agaricus.—Twitchings of lids from frequent winking to spasmodic closure; twitchings of eyeballs, which are sensitive to touch; > by washing with cold water; absent during sleep, but return on waking.

Belladonna.—Nystagmus accompanied by headache and hyperæsthesia of the senses.

Cicuta.—Spasmodic strabismus convergens.

Hyoscyamus.—Spasmodic action of eyeballs.

Ignatia.—Morbid nictitation and spasmodic affections in nervous people.

Jaborandi.—Spasm of accommodation, or irritability of ciliary muscle; vision constantly changing; eyes tire easily, nausea and vertigo on using eyes.

Magnesia phos.—Nystagmus, strabismus, spasmodic squinting; ptosis; headache, vertigo, etc., from optical defects; supraorbital neuralgia.

Physostigma.—Twitchings in lids and around eyes, contracted pupil; spasmodic action of the ciliary muscle and muscles of the lid.

OBESITY.

Excessive accumulation of fat: 1, Amm. br., Amm. m., Aur., Thuj.; 2, Ars., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Caps., Fer.; 3, Ant. crud. (obesity of young

people), Cupr., Lyc., Puls., Sulph.; 4, Agar., Ang., Asa., Bell., Cham., Clem., Con., Croc., Graph., Guaiac., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Sabad., Seneg., Sil., Viol. od., Fucus ves.

ŒDEMA.

Œdema glottidis: *Apis*, Ars., Arum, *Chin.*, Ign., Lach., Staph., *Stram.*

Œdema pulmonum: Ant. tart., Kali phos., Kali iod., Phys.

Ammonium carb.—Somnolence, poisoning of the blood by carbon; difficult breathing, causing short cough; relief from fresh air, and when sitting quiet.

Apis mell.—Œdema glottidis, difficulty of swallowing not caused by the swelling of the throat, but by the irritation of the epiglottis, every drop of liquid put upon the tongue nearly suffocates him.

Arsenicum.—Great anxiety, restlessness, always worse towards midnight or soon after; must incline the chest forward to breathe; loss of breath immediately on lying down, expectorates frothy saliva.

Bovista.—Slight œdema from the sluggish passage of blood through the veins; pressure on any part of the body causes indentation.

Carbo veg.—Collapsed state; hoarse mucous râles all over chest; rattling of large bubbles, face pale, skin cold; slow, intermittent pulse, wants to be fanned.

Ipecacuanha.—Spasmodic cough, sickness of stomach; fine rattling noises in chest; dyspnœa, with threatening suffocation; the chest seems loaded, and still very little expectoration; face rather pale.

Kali hydr.—Œdema pulmonum, with sputa like green soapsuds.

Kali phos.—Œdema pulmonum acutum, dyspnœa, spasmodic cough, with expectoration of frothy serous masses; lassitude and prostration.

Lachesis.—Suffocative fits, worse after sleep; dark, almost black, urine; offensive stools, expectoration scanty, difficult, watery, saltish, must be swallowed again.

Phosphorus.—Dyspnœa, worse before midnight, with tightness of chest; noisy panting breathing; chest feels full and heavy, with tension; expectorates cold mucus, tasting sour, salty or sweet.

Tartarus emet.—Large bubbling rattling; chest appears full of phlegm, without capability of relieving itself; relief from copious frothy expectoration.

ŒDEMA OF THE FEET.

Where no organic disease is present: Ars., Chin., Fer., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. If caused by **loss of blood:** China, Ars., Fer. If from abuse of China: Ars., Fer., Puls., Sulph.

ŒSOPHAGUS, AFFECTIONS OF.

Arn., Ars., Asa., Bell., Canth., Carb. v., Cocc., Euphor., Laur., Merc., Mez., Naja, Natr. m., Rhus, Sabad., Sec., Veratr.

Spasmodic stricture: Alum., Ars., Bapt., *Bell.*, Bry., *Carb. v.*, Cic., Cocc., Hyosc., Ign., Kali carb., Lyssin, *Naja*, Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plumb., Veratr. vir., Zinc.

Spasms of upper portion: Alum., *Bell.*, Canth., Carb. v., Cic., Hyosc., Ign., *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, Stram.; **at cardiac end:** *Arg. nit.*, Ars., Bry., Lach., Phos.; **paralysis of:** Ars., Bar., Calc. carb., Caust., Con., Hep., Iod., Mur. ac., Veratr.

Aconite.—Violent pain in middle of chest through into the back, < from motion; when swallowing it feels as if the food remained lodged in region of heart; lying on back impossible.

Alumina.—Sensation of constriction in œsophagus every time he swallows a mouthful of food; violent pressive pain, as if a portion of œsophagus were contracted or compressed in middle of chest, especially during deglutition, but also **when not swallowing**, with oppression of chest, alternating with palpitation of heart, especially after a meal.

Argentum nit.—Paroxysms of cramps in œsophagus, which feels spasmodically closed, producing a sensation in stomach as if it would burst.

Arsenicum.—Cramp or stricture in œsophagus; deglutition painful, impossible, burning when swallowing; food either lodges in œsophagus, producing a feeling of pressure, or is ejected as soon as it reaches the pharynx; dryness, thirst, anguish.

Asafœtida.—Sensation in œsophagus as if the peristaltic motion were from below upward, obliging him to swallow frequently, food when partially swallowed returns into the mouth; aching and burning in œsophagus; darting stitches from the chest upward towards œsophagus; mental and physical oversensitiveness; hysteria.

Baptisia.—Spasmodic or true stricture of œsophagus from pharynx to stomach; **inability to swallow anything but liquids**; aversion to open air.

Baryta carb.—On swallowing sensation as if the food had to force itself over a sore spot (Fluor. ac.); smarting in throat when swallowing, < from empty swallowing, inability to swallow anything but liquids, the least solid food gags.

Belladonna.—Violent spasmodic contractions of œsophagus, causing food to be expelled; painful and difficult swallowing with sensation as if parts were too narrow; constant desire to swallow, but every attempt renews the spasms of pharynx and œsophagus, < when attempting to swallow liquids; face flushed, pupils dilated. (Bell., Cic., Ign., especially useful when spasmodic constriction is due to presence of a foreign body.)

Bryonia.—Pressive, sticking pains and painful sensation of contraction, especially in lower portion, with inability to swallow.

Cactus grand. — Inflammatory or spasmodic state of the tissues of œsophagus, with vomiting of all food before it reaches the stomach; constriction, must drink large quantities to force fluid into stomach; suffocative constriction at throat, with full throbbing carotids.

Calcarea carb.—Organic stricture or spasmodic contraction and narrowness of œsophagus; violent stitching in upper part of œsophagus when not swallowing; sensation of rawness and soreness in entire œsophagus, as if food had lodged there; cannot eat enough, food will not go down.

Cantharis.—Difficult deglutition with **nocturnal regurgitation**; burning sensation in throat, which feels as if it were on fire; thirst, with aversion to all fluids.

Carbolic acid.—Spasmodic and painful contraction of œsophagus with inability to swallow; soreness of throat on empty deglutition; choking feeling in throat with disposition to hawk up phlegm.

Carbo veg.—Sensation as if œsophagus and pharynx were contracted and drawn together; **no pain, but food is not easily swallowed**; feeling of coldness in throat.

Cicuta.—Spasmodic stricture or closure of œsophagus, with danger of suffocation, after swallowing a sharp piece of bone; deglutition impossible; throat seems grown together internally and painful externally; frequent eructations; skin burning hot; from intestinal irritation and helminthiasis.

Cocculus.—Burning pains in œsophagus, extending into fauces, causing dyspnœa and cough; dryness of pharynx and œsophagus, with taste of sulphur in mouth; desire for sour things, with aversion to drink; hysteria.

Colchicum.—Dysphagia, pain in throat, larynx and muscles of neck; constriction in œsophagus, with accumulation of mucus in throat, which comes involuntarily into mouth or is hawked up.

Crotalus.—Deglutition of any solid substance impossible (Bapt.); soup must be strained to remove all meat fibres and solid particles; nervous sore throat, **pain out of all proportion to the visible trouble** (Lach.); fauces dry; great irritability and sensitiveness to dry and cold air.

Cundurango.—**Organic stenosis** of œsophagus; aching in throat extending to stomach, with great burning in stomach and a husky feeling which causes a dry, hacking cough.

Elaps.—Constriction of pharynx and œsophagus; food and liquids are suddenly arrested and then fall heavily into stomach; **spasm followed by paresis.**

Fluoric acid.—Soreness in pharynx extending downward, **ulcers in œsophagus**; swallowing bread is painful; in back of throat, low down, or in œsophagus sensation as if there were a raw spot, or as if an ulcer would form, slightly painful and more troublesome, while hawking blood comes from it; greatest difficulty in swallowing solid, even soft, food; he eats little, though appetite is good and he feels hungry; great sensitiveness to cold air.

Hepar.—Sensation as if a fishbone or splinter were sticking in throat; sensation of a plug in throat, which feels dry.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Spasm in pharynx and œsophagus, with heat, inflammation and inability to swallow.

Hyoscyamus.—**Spasmodic contraction after a previous injury of œsophagus**; solids and warm food can be swallowed best; fluids cause spasm in throat, stop breathing and talking; hiccough, nausea, spasmodic cough and stiffness of muscles of neck.

Ignatia.—Difficulty in swallowing solids or liquids; sensation of a lump in throat when swallowing; strangulating sensation in the middle of fauces as if a large lump had lodged in throat; hysterical patients.

Iodum.—Inflammation and ulceration of œsophagus; pain $<$ by pressure; deglutition extremely painful and difficult; swelling of glands of neck; salivation; fetor oris.

Kali bichrom. — Burning sensation from pharynx to stomach; pain and feeling as if something remained in œsophagus after swallowing solids.

Kali carb.—Food lodges in œsophagus and causes gagging and vomiting; difficult swallowing; small particles of food easily get into windpipe; stinging pains; great sensitiveness of œsophagus, $<$ by warm food and drink, **only tepid nourishment agrees.**

Lachesis.—Sensation as if a button or crumb had lodged in throat; gagging and smothering when attempting to swallow, as if food had gone the wrong way; fluids return through nose; can swallow solids more easily than liquids; spasms rouse him from sleep or develop as he awakes.

Laurocerasus.—Spasmodic contraction of throat and œsophagus with dysphagia; dull pain in throat, extending to right scapula; burning pain in throat, with accumulation of tenacious mucus.

Lycopodium.—Feeling of contraction in throat preventing deglutition; food and drink regurgitate through nose.

Lyssin (Hydrophobinum).—Periodical spasms of œsophagus; continual

painful inclination to swallow without being able to do it: constriction most severe when trying to drink water, which causes burning and stinging pain in throat, cough and retching, which force the fluid from his mouth; difficult speech, palatic letters cannot be pronounced or only with difficulty.

Mercurius.—Dysphagia, he has to press hard to get something down, aching pains in œsophagus; spasmodic difficulty of swallowing, with danger of suffocation; liquids are ejected through nose.

Mezereum.—Violent burning and soreness in upper part of œsophagus; swallowing painful and difficult, especially after abuse of mercury.

Naja tripudians.—Spasmodic stricture of œsophagus, hardly anything can pass into the stomach; laryngismus, from **spinal irritation affecting nucha.**

Natrum mur.—Only fluids can be swallowed; solids when they reach a certain point are violently ejected, with gagging and attacks of suffocation; hawking up of phlegm in the morning; constipation.

Nitric acid.—Violent pain during deglutition, can swallow only liquids; while eating, small pieces of food are forced into choanæ.

Oxalic acid.—**Morning dysphagia**, with burning in throat and œsophagus; with sour eructations and hawking up of thick phlegm.

Phosphorus.—**Spasmodic stricture of œsophagus at its cardiac end**, regurgitation of all food, weak and empty feeling across abdomen, with occasional shooting pains; food reaches cardia and is at once rejected; great nervous irritability.

Plumbum.—Fluids can be swallowed easily, but solids come back into mouth; burning in œsophagus and stomach some hours after eating; spasmodic constriction with a sensation of a plug in throat, < when trying to swallow, with great urging to do it; spasmodic dyspnœa; constipation, emaciation, debility.

Pulsatilla.—Sensation on swallowing as if back part of throat were narrower than usual or closed by swelling; sensation as if pharynx were swollen; difficulty of swallowing as if from paralysis of the muscles of deglutition; choking pain in pharynx as from swallowing too large a morsel.

Rhus tox.—Solids are swallowed with difficulty owing to a feeling of contraction in œsophagus, burning and soreness in throat.

Silicea.—Dysphagia; food passes slowly into stomach; no inflammation, rather more of a **paretic state**: throat feels as if filled up; frequent cough brings up white, frothy, saltish mucus, < towards evening.

Spigelia.—Constricting pain, constant and severe, passing through just to the back below the inferior angle of the right scapula (Laur.), < from any attempt to swallow liquids or solid food, with vomiting; > by sucking small pieces of ice.

Stramonium.—Violent constriction of throat, deglutition almost impossible; terrible spasms of throat when attempting to swallow.

Veratrum alb.—**Spasms followed by paralysis**; nearly all food or drink taken is thrown up, attended by a suffocative sensation, with redness and heat of face: often result of excitement and emotions.

Veratrum vir.—Spasm of œsophagus, with or without rising of frothy, bloody mucus; constant inclination to swallow; dryness and heat in throat, burning in fauces and œsophagus; constant distressing hiccough, nausea and vomiting.

Zincum met.—Sensation of constriction and spasm of œsophagus; small yellow ulcers on the inside of cheeks and in the throat; metallic or salty taste; formication of the skin.

ONYX.

Abscess of cornea: Calc., Hep., Merc., Sil., etc.

ONYCHIA.

Simplex: *Fluor. ac.*, Arn., Caust., Lach., Bufo, Sil., Sulph.

ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS.

Thickening of the nails: Alum , Ant. crud., Calc., *Graph.*. Merc., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

ONYCHOMYCOSIS.

Onychia parisitica: Graph., Natr. sulph., Hep., Sil. Compare Nails' Diseases of.

OPHTHALMIA.

And other affections of the eyes.

For **acute catarrhal conjuctivitis:** *Acon.* and *Bell.* in first stage, *Merc.* in second stage, and *Sulph.* for tardy convalescence. Also: 1, Apis, Cham., Dulc., Euphr., Ign., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Ant., Arn., Bor., Cact., Canth., Lach., Nitr. ac., Spig., Sulph. ac., Veratr.; **chronic conjunctivitis** (granular lids) requires: Alum., Ant., Ars., Bar., Bor.,Calc.,Caust.,Chin.,Col.,Dig., Dulc., Euphr., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc. Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr.

As regards its pathological character, give for **catarrhal** ophthalmia: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Euphr., Hep., Ign., Merc., Nux v , Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph.

Scrofulous: 1, Ars., Bell., Calc., Dulc., Hep., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Caust., Chin., Fer., Graph., Petr., Sep., Sil.; 3, Apis, Aur., Bar., Cann., Cham., Con., Dig , Euphr., Iod., Lyc., Magn. carb., Merc., Nitr., Natr. m.

Arthritis: Coloc., Staph

Syphilitic: 1, Aur., Merc., Nitr. ac., Thuj.; 2, Lyc., Phos., Phyt.

Gonorrhœal: 1, Acon., Puls.; 2, Nitr. ac., Merc., Thuj., Sulph.

Purulent ophthalmia: Apis, Arg. nit., Hep., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; of **newborn infants:** 1, Acon., Arg. nit., Bell., Cham., Euphr., Merc., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Dulc., Puls., Rhus; 3, Bor., Bry., Nux v.

Scorbutic: 1, Amm., Amm.m., Caust., Carb. v., Merc., Nitr. ac., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Canth., Cist., Hep., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v.

Granulations of lids: Ars., Calc., Caust., Cinnab., Hep., Natr. sulph., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Thuj.

As regards **external causes,** give for ophthalmia caused by a **cold:** Acon., Ars., Bell., Calc., Cham., Dulc., Hep., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; **external injuries:** 1, Acon., Arn., Calc., Sil., Sulph.: 2, Euphr., Nitr. ac., Petr., Puls., Ruta, Sulph. ac.; **straining** the eyes in doing fine work, asthenopic symptoms: Arg. nit., Bell., Carb. v., Gels., Natr. m., Ruta, Spig.

After **exanthems** (measles, scarlatina, variola): Bell., Bry., Cham., Hep., Hyosc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **suppression of eruptions:** Alum., Ars., Carb.v., Caust., Graph., Lach., Natr.m., Sel., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

Acetic acid. — Croupous conjunctivitis, membranes dense, yellow-white, tough, closely adherent upon the tissues of eye; lids œdematous and red.

Aconite.—First stage of inflammation, prior to exudation, of conjunctiva, cornea or iris, or after surgical operations, or if there be great redness, chemosis and profuse purulent discharge, with swelling and redness of lids and much burning heat in eye; excessive painfulness and photophobia: eyeball sensitive to motion, feeling as if it would be forced out of orbit, making the lids tense.

Æsculus hip.—Burning in the internal canthi; burning and stinging deep in the orbit; weight and heat in the eyes; lachrymation; flickering before eyes; complication with long-standing constipation and piles.

Agaricus.—Spasmodic affection of the lids and muscles of the eyes, especially the internal recti; muscular asthenopia; pressure and heaviness in eyes, especially painful on moving them, or exerting them by lamp-light, with left-sided headache and involuntary twitching of facial muscles and eyelids; clonic spasms of eyes; little blisters on cornea; eyes inflamed with flow of tears, from coughing or from odors.

Allium cepa.—Acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, associated with a similar condition of the air-passages; lachrymation excessive, but not excoriating, though the nasal discharge is (Euphr., reverse); worse in the evening, and in warm room; burning especially in margin of lids. Panophthalmia after operation or trauma with great pain.

Allium sat.—Catarrhal inflammation at night; smarting, burning lachrymation; eyes agglutinated; < at night when he tries to read.

Alumen.—Granular lids, complicated with pannus or not; internally and dust the crude powder on inner surface of lids, and after a minute wash it off with water.

Alumina.—Inflammation of conjunctiva, usually chronic and affecting chiefly the palpebral conjunctiva, always < from overuse of eyes and accompanied by sensation of dryness, with moderate discharge and a heavy feeling in lids; chronic granular lids with dryness and burning, itching and pressure in eyes; agglutination mornings; upper lids weak and seem to hang down as if paralyzed; loss of power of internal recti.

Ammonium carb.—Muscular asthenopia from overstraining eyes by prolonged use; yellow spots on looking at white objects.

Amyl nitrite.—Acute conjunctivitis with much redness, severe ciliary neuralgia, flushing and heat of corresponding side of face.

Antimonium crud.—Pustules on cornea or conjunctiva, especially in cross children afflicted with pustules on face and moist eruptions behind ears; lids red, swollen, excoriated by profuse mucous discharge and lachrymation; excoriation of nostrils and swollen upper lip (Graph.).

Antimonium tart.—Ophthalmia rheumatica or arthritica; red inflamed eyes, engorged ciliary vessels; eyeballs pain as if bruised, especially on touching them; inflammation of conjunctiva with much lachrymation; eyes dull, with inclination to shut eyes, without shunning light.

Apis mell.—Ophthalmia following eruptive diseases; acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, with bright redness and chemosis of the conjunctiva, with stinging pains; erysipelatous inflammation of the lids; blepharitis, with thickening and swelling, great puffiness, and stinging pains; **cold water gives great relief**; violent cases of ophthalmia Egyptiaca and neonatorum, with great swelling of the lids and adjacent cellular tissue; keratitis, with dreadful pains shooting through the eye, swollen lids and conjunctiva, hot lachrymation gushing out on opening eyes; photophobia; sensation as of a small foreign body in eye; ulceration of cornea; aggravation evening and forepart of night; retinitis albuminurica with œdema of papilla (Kali bi. follows well); **staphyloma; pannus.**

Argentum nit.—**Ophthalmia purulenta**; lids swollen from being distended by collection of pus in the eye, or swelling of the subconjunctival tissue of the lids; ulcers on cornea, with darts through the eye mornings, better evenings; coldness of the eye, with boring pain in head and sensation as if the scalp were drawn tightly, trembling of the whole body; carunculæ swollen and inflamed; clusters of bloodvessels extending from inner canthus to corneal border; profuse purulent or mucous discharge; great hyperæmia of conjunctiva; vision obstructed by mucus adhering to cornea and by profuse lachrymation; infraorbital neuralgia; boring pain over left eye; pannus and opacities of cornea, superficial itching of canthi; alleviation by wiping the eye (vision), and from cold air and water; worse by warmth.

Arnica.—Traumatic ophthalmia; rheumatic iritis, with much lachrymation, photophobia and redness, shooting and tearing pains in and around the eye, worse at night, relieved by warmth; retinal and subconjunctival hæmorrhages.

Arsenicum.—Chronic granulated lids, painful, burning, dry and rub against the ball, so that they can scarcely be opened; scrofulous ophthalmia, lids swollen externally and spasmodically closed, acrid tears gush from the eyes; excessive photophobia; opens the eyes well in cool, open air, but cannot even in a dark room in the house; throbbing pulsating pains in eyeballs and around orbit, with general restlessness and prostration; parenchymatous keratitis and kerato-iritis, with the characteristic pains of the metal; retinitis albuminosa; non-inflammatory œdema of lids, burning and dryness in the eyes; feeling of sand in eyes (evening); corrosive, watery discharge; spasm of orbicularis; lachrymation; predominance of nervous element; periodicity of the pains, commencing every fall, and often alternating from one eye to the other; great relief from warmth.

Asafœtida.—**Severe boring pain above the brows**, especially at night; beating, boring, throbbing pains in the eye, over and around it, extending from within outward; **ameliorated by rest and pressure**; ciliary neuralgia; iritis, kerato-iritis, irido-choroiditis, and retinitis, especially if of syphilitic origin and after abuse of mercury.

Aurum.—**Hemiopia**; the upper half of the field of vision seems covered by a black body; diplopia; one object seems mixed up with the other, with violent tension in the eyes; trachoma (granulated conjunctivitis), with or without pannus; the burning pains are worse mornings, and relieved by cold water; scrofulous ophthalmia, with ulcerations and vascularity of cornea, with photophobia, profuse scalding lachrymation; eyes sensitive to touch, swollen cervical glands, pains from within outward, worse on touch (reverse of Asa.); interstitial keratitis, iritis, choroiditis, especially if of syphilitic origin; paralysis of the muscles due to syphilitic periostitis; pannus; profuse scalding lachrymation, eyes sensitive to touch; soreness around eyes, as if in the bones.

Aurum mur. natron.—Chronic ophthalmia, **malignant, cancerous**, at the same time nose scurfy, ulcerated; violent pains in whole left side of head, mostly over eyes; glaucoma; retinal congestion; syphilitic iritis, with sore, bruised sensation around the eyes; scrofulous ophthalmia; amaurosis.

Baryta carb.—Scrofulous phlyctenulæ and ulcers of cornea, associated with glandular swellings; the pains in eyes are worse from looking at one point or upward and sideways, and better from looking downward; sensation as of a gauze before eyes in the morning and after a meal; amblyopia of old age.

Belladonna.—**Neuritis optica**; hyperæsthesia and hyperæmia of the optic nerve and retina, apoplexy of retina, with suppressed menses; disseminate choroiditis; blepharitis and conjunctivitis, with dryness of eyes, thickened red lids and burning pains in eyes; rheumatic iritis; convulsive movements of the eyeball in the light, with terrible pressive pains extending through the whole head, better in a dark room; blindness, following severe congestive headaches; triplopia, sees a second dim representation of the object on each side of it; photophobia scrofulosa, with discharge of excessively acrid tears.

Bryonia.—**Rheumatic iritis**, with a steady aching pain in the back part of the eye, extending through to the occiput, worse at night and on motion; serous choroiditis; ciliary neuralgia, the pains sharp and severe, passing through the eye into the head, or from the eye downward into malar region, and thence backward to the occiput; the seat of pain becomes as sore as a boil, and the least exertion, talking, moving, or using the eyes, aggravates; pressure ameliorates; violent pains in eyes, with vomiting, after surgical operation.

Calcarea carb.—**Superficial inflammation of eyes**, of the margins of lids, causing loss of eyelashes, with thick, purulent, excoriating discharge, and burning-sticking pains; blepharitis, with great itching of lids; indurations after styes and tarsal tumors; lachrymal fistulæ; ophthalmia neonatorum purulenta, with profuse discharge; trachoma, with pannus, redness, and lachrymation, caused from working in the wet; **scrofulous opnthalmia of cornea and conjunctiva**, with profuse lachrymation, excessive photophobia and sticking pains; lids closed, red, swollen and painfully itching; morning agglutination; head scurfy, cervical glands swollen, acrid discharge from nose, bloated hard abdomen, skin pale and flabby; cold, clammy feet, swelling of neck.

Calcarea iod.—Ophthalmia scrofulosa, in well-nourished, plump, but pale children, suffering also from swollen tonsils; inflammation limited to one eye; severe photophobia; a stream of acrid tears flows over the cheeks at every attempt to open the eye; severe spasms of lids; ulcers on cornea; fluent coryza often aggravates the case, worse also from the least cold.

Calendula.—Traumatic conjunctivitis, keratitis and iritis; wounds of lids and brows.

Cannabis sat.—Corneal opacities; parenchymatous keratitis, cornea densely opaque and vascular; heat and sensation of sand in eyes; profuse lachrymation and intense fear to open eyes to any light.

Cantharis.—**Inflammation of eyes caused by burns**; burning in eyes and glowing heat as from coals; biting sensation as if salt were in them.

Causticum.—Blepharitis, ameliorated in fresh air; tumor and warts on lids and brows; scrofulous ophthalmia, with corrosive lachrymation and shooting pains extending up into the head, worse evening and at night, with a green halo around light; cornea covered with red vessels and tendency to bulge; trachoma, with pannus; **cataract** is arrested in its progress; **paralysis of the muscles**, particularly from exposure to cold.

Cedron.—Neuralgic affections of the eye, especially of the supraorbital nerve, pain across the eyes from temple to temple, severe shooting pain over left eye, worse evenings and when lying down.

Chamomilla.—Ophthalmia neonatorum; the tissue so much congested that blood oozes out from between the swollen lids, especially upon any attempt to open them; scrofulous ophthalmia during dentition, with great intolerance of light. considerable redness and lachrymation; pustules and ulcers on cornea; ciliary neuralgia in scrofulous, irritable patients.

Chelidonium.—Conjunctiva swollen, dark-red, as far as the cornea; lids swollen, red, could open them but little; great sensitiveness to light, tears constantly over the cheeks; eyes hot and burning; pain from left to right eye; aching in eyeballs, worse moving the eyes or looking up; pressing pain over left eye, which seems to press upon the upper lid; neuralgia of eyebrows and temples.

China.—Malarial or intermittent ophthalmia or from loss of vital fluids; intermittent ciliary neuralgia, amblyopia, amaurosis.

Chininum ars.—Keratitis, intense photophobia and spasms of orbicularis; gushing hot tears; large ulcers on eyes; < from midnight till early morning, when pain is nearly unbearable.

Chininum mur.—Neuralgic pains of iritis, pains intense, but intermit; trachoma with or without pannus; ulceration of cornea, with much pain in the morning.

Chloral.—Aching in eyeballs, which feel too large (Spig.); lids feel so heavy, can hardly lift them; intense itching of inner canthi and edges of lids, which are puffy and swollen; red, injected and bloodshot eyes; burning in eye and eyelids; profuse, irritating lachrymation; **conjunctivitis, especially in the time of hay fever.**

Cicuta vir.—Spasmodic affections of the eyes; strabismus occurring after a fall or blow; eyes sensitive to light; letters go up or down or disappear, or colors of rainbow around them; objects appear double or black; pupils dilated in concussion of the brain, or contracted in spasmodic affections; scrofulous eruptions around mouth.

Cimicifuga.—Ciliary neuralgia; neuralgia in the back part of the eye, near the foramen, with photophobia, pain in temples, soreness in back part of eyeballs, movement aggravates, as if the globes would be torn from the orbits; accommodative, retinal and muscular asthenopia, with photophobia; hyperæmia of conjunctiva, iris, choroid and retina, due to prolonged exertion of myopic or hypermetropic eyes; soreness of the eyeballs to touch and on moving them.

Cina.—Strabismus dependent upon helminthiasis; chronic weakness of eyes, with aching in them and photophobia, from onanism; asthenopia, from some refractive anomaly.

Cinnabaris.—Pain from the inner canthus of left eye across the eyebrows; sharp, stinging, stitching or dull aching, extending into the eye and head; lachrymation, photophobia; syphilitic iritis or kerato-iritis; condylomata on iris or lids; ciliary neuralgia; soreness along the course of the supraorbital nerve and corresponding side of head, worse at night; old tedious cases of granular lids.

Clematis.—Iritis and kerato-iritis, with much dryness and burning heat in the eyes, as if fire were streaming from them; **great sensitiveness to cold air,** to light, or bathing; pustular conjunctivitis, complicated with tinea capitis.

Cocculus.—Rheumatic glaucoma, with venous hyperæmia, dilated pupils, insensibility to light, haziness of lens and vitreous humor, severe pain in and around the eyes; iritis, with corneal and scleral complications, pupils irregular and contracted, blue border around cornea, photophobia, no lachrymation, tearing pains in brow and left side of head.

Colocynthis.—Iritis and glaucoma, with severe burning, cutting and sticking pains, extending into the head and around eye, aching pain going back into the head, worse on rest, at night, or on stooping, when it feels as if the eye would fall out, better by firm pressure and walking in a warm room; lachrymation profuse and acrid.

Comocladia.—Ciliary neuralgia from asthenopia or chronic iritis; the eyes feel heavy, larger than usual, painful and pressing out of the head, moving them downward and outward, worse on moving the eye or near the warm stove.

Conium.—**Neurotic element prevailing**; great dread of light with very little visible inflammation, conjunctiva unnaturally bloodless, and the globe of the eye has a pearly aspect, palpebral conjunctiva alone congested, striated, or studded with granulations; aversion to light, without inflammation of the eyes; weakness and dazzling of eyes, with giddiness and debility, especially of arms and legs; on walking, staggering as if drunken; induration of the lids, ptosis, blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac; ulcers and pustules of cornea; **photophobia,** with profuse flow of tears when eyes are forcibly opened, very slight and no redness, pains worse at night and in any light, relieved in a dark room and by pressure; **hyperæsthesia** of retina, paralysis of the muscles; asthenopia; vision good for fixed objects, but when it is put in motion before eyes there are a haze and dull vision, producing vertigo; cataract from contusion; complication with glandular affections, especially around neck, in scrofulous children.

Crocus.—Obstinate, painful spasm of eyelids, most violent at night; **hot and lancinating pains in eyes after surgical operations**; feeling in the eyes as after much weeping; must wink and wipe the eyes, as if a film of mucus were over them; presses the lids tightly together from time to time; pain in eye to top of head; pain in left eye darting to the right; sensation of cold wind blowing across eyes; constant winking with suffusion of eyes in tears.

Crotalus.—**Intraocular hæmorrhages,** spontaneously or from albuminuria, from degeneration of the bloodvessels; ciliary neuralgia; it clears up vision after an attack of keratitis or kerato-iritis.

Croton tigl.—Superficial pustular ophthalmia, with pustular eruption on face or head (Ant. crud., pustules confined to margins of lids); copious lachrymation; tensive pain above right orbit; herpes zoster of eye; phlyctenular keratitis, eyes and face feel hot and burning, photophobia marked, ciliary injection deep, with considerable pain in and around eyes, < at night.

Cuprum acet.—Insufficiency of external recti muscles.

Cuprum alum. (Lapis divinus).—Trachoma, opacities of cornea, internally as well as externally; catarrhal and purulent conjunctivitis; ophthalmia neonatorum (Cupr. sulph.).

Cyclamen.—Convergent strabismus, hemiopia.

Digitalis. — Blepharo-adenitis, catarrhal ophthalmia; conjunctiva red, lids swollen, great photophobia, constant lachrymation, burning in eyes, feeling of sand in them, stitches and darting pain, with stoppage and dryness of nose, waving before eyes, everything appears green or yellow, etc., worse by light and cold.

Duboisin.—Optic neuritis and retinitis; vessels of optic disk much enlarged and tortuous; disk red and outline indistinct; eyes hot and dry, feel tired as if overworked; sharp pain in upper part of eyeball; slow form of ulcer on cornea, without much photophobia and lachrymation; chronic hyperæmia of palpebral conjunctiva.

Dulcamara.—Ophthalmia neonatorum, with chemosis and constipation.

Eryngium aquat.—Scleritis; smarting-burning sensation, with heavy aching pains, produced by strong light; squinting on exposure to a strong light; tearing-burning pains in eyes; watery or purulent discharge.

Eupatorium perf.—Soreness of eyeballs, intolerance to light, redness

of margins of lids, with glutinous secretion from meibomian glands; lachrymation.

Euphorbium.—**Cataract**; lens milk-white.

Euphrasia.—Blepharitis, lids red, swollen and with thick, yellow, acrid discharge, often mixed with the profuse, acrid, burning tears, which excoriate lids and cheeks, and fluent coryza; firm agglutination of lids in the morning; conjunctivitis and keratitis catarrhalis and scrofulosa; papillary trachoma; blurring of the eyes, relieved by winking, due to the secretions getting upon the cornea, and thus interfering with vision; ophthalmia neonatorum; rheumatic iritis, with great ciliary injection, photophobia, dimness of the aqueous, discoloration of the iris, posterior synechiæ, and aching, darting pains in eye, < at night; paralysis of the oculomotor nerves, after exposure to cold and wet.

Ferrum (acet. or iod.).—Exophthalmic goitre.

Ferrum phos.—Conjunctivitis with sensation as if grains of sand were under eyelids; dim vision, pain in eyeball, < by moving eyes; burning sensation in dry eyes.

Fluoric acid.—Sensation as if a strong wind were blowing in the eyes, must tie them up and keep them warm; **lachrymal fistula.**

Formica.—Pain in left supraorbital and left temporal region, the seat of the pain being tender when touched; pain and aching over left eye; objects appear as if seen through a mist; blackness before the eyes, so that he has to sit down for a few moments.

Gelsemium.—Diplopia from functional disturbance of accommodation; ptosis from partial paralysis; chronic spasms of the orbicularis, nictitation; hyperæsthesia retinæ, with photophobia; constant inclination to squint; **dim vision during pregnancy**; blindness, with dilated pupils from retinitis albuminurica; diseases of the fundus and paralysis of the nerves, stolid indifference to external irritants (Con., great reflex irritability).

Glonoinum.—Venous hyperæmia or congestion of retina and optic nerve; dim sight, with vertigo, fainting, black spots before eyes; sees everything half light, half dark; drawing, pressing, aching, tearing pain; quivering and twitching.

Graphites.—Inflammatory condition of the lids, conjunctiva and cornea in scrofulous subjects, with moist eczematous eruptions, chiefly on head and behind ears; **blepharitis angularis, especially outer canthus,** with great tendency to bleed; thickening of the cartilages causes ectropion or entropion; eyelashes irritate the eyes; hardened styes; dry scurfs on the ciliæ; burning and dryness of lids, or biting and itching, with desire to rub them; cystic tarsal tumors; scrofulous or catarrhal ophthalmia, with intense photophobia, deep ulcers of cornea as well as superficial ulceration; chronic recurrent forms: lachrymation profuse, discharges from the eyes and nose thin and excoriating; phlyctenular ophthalmia: excessive photophobia with aversion to light and life (Natr. sulph.).

Hamamelis.—Inflammation and ulceration of conjunctiva and cornea, if caused by a **blow** or **burn**; traumatic iritis, with great pain at night, and hæmorrhage into interior of eye.

Hepar sulph.—**Suppurative ophthalmia**; iritis, with hypopyon (pus in anterior chamber); keratitis parenchymatosa and punctata; deep sloughing ulceration of cornea, with intense photophobia, profuse lachrymation, chemosis; throbbing, aching, shooting pains, relieved by warmth; lids swollen, spasmodically closed, sensitive to touch, and bleed easily upon opening.

Hydrastis.—Mucous membrane of eyelids much congested; discharge

of large quantities of thick, white mucus; profuse lachrymation; eyelids glued together; smarting and burning of eyes and lids.

Hyoscyamus.—Excessive photophobia of scrofulous ophthalmia; hemeralopia; convergent squint; twitching in the eye; dim vision, as of a veil before the eyes; **objects appear red and too large**; farsightedness, with very clear vision and dilated pupils.

Hypericum.—Pain and irritation of eye from an anterior synechia, the result of an injury several years before.

Ignatia.—The eyes are more painful than congested, with sensation as of sand in eyes; copious lachrymation, especially from the light of the sun; mistiness of sight, especially evenings, as if there were tears, but the eyes are dry; morbid nictitation, with spasmodic action of various muscles of face; asthenopia and amblyopia in females, due to onanism; ciliary neuralgia with severe pains extending from the eye to the top of head, producing nausea, with globus hystericus; pains begin slightly, increase gradually till they become very severe, and only cease from exhaustion.

Ipecacuanha.—Pustular affections, involving conjunctiva more than cornea, especially around corneal border; much photophobia, lachrymation; intense conjunctivitis of scrofulous children, tearing pains in and around eyes, and tears gush forth every time lids are separated; nausea and vomiting.

Jaborandi.—Contraction of pupil; tension of the accommodative apparatus of eyes; everything at a distance appears hazy; eyes tire easily and become irritable; spasmodic affections of ciliary muscles.

Kali bichrom.—Chronic indolent forms of ophthalmia, especially in strumous or syphilitic patients; ulcers or pustules on cornea; sight dim, confused with yellow sight; photophobia only by daylight; lachrymation when opening eyes, with burning pains; lids twitch; heat and redness of eyes with desire to rub them; conjunctiva red, traversed by large vessels; chemosis; lids agglutinated in the morning; yellow pus in canthi; granular lids, which are red, tender, itching; eyes sensitive to touch and secretions of a stringy character (follows well after Apis).

Kali carb.—Œdema of lids, accompanied by stitches; fog before the eyes; small round ulcers of cornea, without photophobia; corners of eyes ulcerate; lids red, swollen, tarsi worse; swelling like a bag between upper eyelids and eyebrows; sensation of coldness in eyes; eyes weak, pain deep in orbits; blue or green sparks before eyes.

Kali hydroiod.—Iritis or irido-choroiditis syphilitica; chemosis, pustules on cornea; no photophobia, pain or redness; burning in eyes, with discharge of purulent mucus.

Kali mur.—Conjunctivitis and keratitis with formation of small superficial blisters; small ulcers on cornea following a blister, feeling of sand in the eye; white mucous secretion or yellowish green pus from eyes; ulcers of cornea of an asthenic type, inflammations of a low degree; photophobia, pain and lachrymation very moderate or absent; ulcer spreads from periphery to centre.

Kali phos.—Eye sight weak from exhaustion; excited staring appearance of eyes; drooping of eyelids, squinting, as after diphtheria.

Kali sulph.—Eyelids covered with yellow crusts, discharge from eyes yellow or greenish, watery or purulent mucus; ophthalmia neonatorum; cataract.

Kalmia.—Asthenopia, with stiff drawing sensation in the muscles upon moving eyes; everything is black before the eye when he looks down-

ward, with nausea and eructations of wind; dull, weak eyes; retinitis albuminurica, photophobia and pain in turning eyes.

Kreosotum.—Acute aggravations of chronic keratitis, with excessive, hot, smarting lachrymation; worse in bright light, on rubbing eyes, and early in the morning; itching, biting and smarting in eyes; blennorrhœa conjunctivæ, with moderately profuse discharge, but smarting.

Lac felinum.—Ciliary neuralgia, < by lying on left side; pains in eyes back into head, extremely sharp, with sensation as if eyes extended back; great photophobia to natural and artificial light, < by reading or writing; general lassitude; loss of appetite; constipation.

Lachesis.—**Retinitis apopletica**; amblyopia, with lung and heart affections; feels when the throat is pressed as if the eyes would be forced out; oversensitive to light; severe pains in and above the eyes; scrofulous keratitis, with ulcers, with eruption on face, considerable photophobia and pains in eyes and head.

Lachnanthes.—After exerting eyes, or moving head quickly, vision becomes dark; looking intensely, sees gray rings fixed to the spot, pupils very large; eyebrows and lids drawn upward so that he looks with fixed eyes; when closing eyes, upper lids twitch; eyes brilliant, face red.

Lactic acid.—Hyperæsthesia of retina, with steady aching in and behind the eyeball.

Laurocerasus.—Objects appear larger (Hyosc.); eyes staring, wide open, distorted; pupils dilated, immovable.

Ledum.—**Ecchymosis of conjunctiva**; rheumatic ophthalmia, with excessive photophobia, severe pain upon attempting to open lids, sensation as if head and eyes were pressed asunder, great lachrymation and nocturnal aggravation; burning on border of lids, and feeling of sand in eyes; worse in damp weather, in persons who take cold easily in the head.

Lilium tigr.—Asthenopia from spasms of accommodation; burning feeling in eyes after exercising them, they feel so weak; blurred sight with heat in eyelids and eyes.

Lithium carb.—Hemiopia; invisibility of right half of whatever is looked upon; asthenopia.

Lycopodium.—Disorders of nutrition and function of the deep-seated structures of the eyes; **hemeralopia** coming on in the early evening; black spots before eyes accompany the night-blindness; ophthalmia neonatorum during the suppurative stage; catarrhal ophthalmia, secretion thick, yellowish, green; arthritic catarrh of the conjunctiva, with accumulation of white matter in the corners; scrofulous conjunctivitis, with yellowish discharge; ciliary blepharitis and hordeola; polypus of external canthus.

Magnesia phos.—Drooping of eyelid, affection of eyes with sensitiveness to light, contracted pupils; vision affected, sees sparks, colors before eyes; twitching of eyelids; spasmodic squinting; dulness of vision from weakness of optic nerve; strabismus; diplopia; supraorbital neuralgia, > by warmth.

Magnet. arct.—Pain in left eye, which protrudes, pupils dilated; sensation of a cool air blowing upon it; want of coördination of recti muscles; photophobia from gaslight, to a less extent from sunlight, but severe by reflection from snow; < when looking upon a glistening object.

Mercurialis peren.—Sensation of dryness of eyes and heaviness of the lids (Alum.); burning in eyes while using them; blinking of eyes in open air and sunlight, while sewing or reading by light; mist before eyes in the morning, she can hardly clear them by rubbing; conjunctivitis trachomatosa with pannus, lachrymation and blurring of vision in the morning.

Mercurius cor.—Blepharitis scrofulosa (after Graph.), lids œdematous or erysipelatous, edges swollen, burning, covered with thick crusts or pustules, and spasmodically closed; hypopyon in abscess of cornea or iritis; phlyctenulæ, deep ulcers on cornea; discharges ichorous, acrid, pimples around the eyes, like small boils; ophthalmia neonatorum, with acrid discharges, caused by syphilitic leucorrhœa; retinitis albuminurica; retinitis hæmorrhagica; **syphilitic iritis.**

Mercurius dulc. (Calomel).—Ciliary blepharitis associated with phlyctenular inflammation, accompanied by eruptions on face, soreness of nose and swelling of upper lip, scrofulous ophthalmia with considerable redness and photophobia; children flabby and ill-nourished.

Mercurius protoiod.—Ulceration commencing at margin of cornea, involving only the superficial layers, and extending over the whole or part of cornea, particularly the upper part; excessive photophobia and redness; throbbing-aching pains, worse at night, the pain extending up into the head, which is sore to touch; thick yellow coating at base of tongue, and glandular swellings.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Trachoma and pannus; blepharitis of syphilitic origin; simple indolent phlyctenulæ, confined to conjunctiva.

Mercurius rub.—Scrofulous ophthalmia, with bright-red swelling of conjunctiva, granulations; cornea ulcerated and covered with red vessels; discharges copious and purulent, forming crusts upon the lids, which are firmly agglutinated in the morning; great photophobia; old chronic cases of trachoma, with pannus.

Mercurius sol.—Blepharitis, chronic or otherwise; affections of meibomian cysts; purulent ophthalmia, with copious discharge; keratitis diffusa; superficial or deep-seated ulcerations of cornea, pustular ophthalmia; syphilitic diseases of any or all the structures of the eye; episcleritis; scrofulous ophthalmia, with photophobia (after Bell.); pain in eyeball at night; lachrymation profuse, burning, excoriating; discharges muco-purulent, thin, acrid; burning, tearing, sticking pains in and around the eyes, pimples on cheeks; lids spasmodically closed, thick, red, swollen, erysipelatous, sensitive to cold, heat and touch; raw, excoriating, burning as from fiery points; < at night and from the heat and glare of fire.

Mezereum.—Ciliary neuralgia, especially after operations of the eye; eczematous affections of lids, face and head, with thick hard scabs, from under which pus exudes on pressure.

Natrum ars.—Chronic conjunctivitis, membrane injected with blood, with small rugæ running over it, the whole eye is dry and painful, all symptoms worse in the morning; granular lids from chronic inflammation of the edges of the lids, with agglutination.

Natrum mur.—Muscular asthenopia, drawing, stiff sensation in the muscles of the eye when moving them; aching in eyes when looking intently; fiery zigzag appearance around all objects; ciliary neuralgia, pain above eye coming on and going off with the sun; blepharitis, ulcers on cornea, with acrid, excoriating discharge, photophobia and spasmodic closure of lids; stricture of lachrymal duct, fistula and blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac; **affections of eyes maltreated with lunar caustic**; general breakdown, digestion and nutrition slow and imperfect.

Natrum phos.—Conjunctivitis with discharge of yellow creamy matter; lids glued together in the morning; burning lachrymation, eyes bloodshot. Scrofulosis.

Natrum sulph.—Granular conjunctivitis, with burning lachrymation, the granulations appear like small blisters; maculæ corneæ; yellowness of

conjunctiva; terrible photophobia, so that eyes can hardly be opened, the light of the room brings on headache, distress and many pains, with aversion to life (Graph.).

Nitric acid.—Syphilitic affections of eyes, continually relapsing iritis; eyelids swollen, hard, livid; chemosis, with pressing-out pain in the eye, copious secretion of yellow pus, which flows down the cheek; flow of irritating tears after injury of the eyes; paralysis of upper lids; on lying down or even inclining the head, feeling as if hot water were flowing over and from both eyes, relief by cold water; gonorrhœal ophthalmia; scrofulous ophthalmia; herpetic pannus; fistula lachrymalis; flow of irritating tears < after a walk in fresh air.

Nux vomica.—Asthenopia; photophobia from retinal hyperæsthesia; dilatation of pupil from spinal irritation; diplopia from muscular asthenopia, from paralytic strabismus; paralysis of the rectus externus; weakened power of accommodation from overexertion of eyes; severe pains in the eyes during night, with conjunctival injection, brought on by overuse, especially by artificial light; vision impaired by dissipation; atrophy of optic nerve; blepharospasmus, lids burn and itch, especially their margins; ecchymosis and softening of the sclera; ophthalmia neonatorum, lids swollen, bleed easily, and the child is troubled with vomiting, constipation, and flatulent colic, all < in the morning; blurring of sight from overheating; the child buries its head in the pillow in the morning and forenoon, while in the afternoon it uses its eyes freely; conjunctivitis vernalis with photophobia, < mornings and when weather is hot and > when it is cold.

Onosmodium.—Eye-strain, especially left side, with pain in occiput and back of neck; tense, drawing and tired feeling in ocular muscles; dull heavy pains and soreness of eyeballs; eyes feel as if they were wide open and he wants to look at objects far away.

Paris quad.—Pain in eyes **as if pulled into the head**; diplopia; headache worse evenings, with confusion of whole forehead, and sensation as if skin of forehead were drawn together and the bones scraped sore, with inflamed lids, red margins and sensation as if threads draw from the eye into the middle of head, sight weak; feeling as if eyeballs were too large.

Petroleum.—Ciliary blepharitis from conjunctivitis granulosa or from smallpox, with sticking and smarting in the inner canthus; pannus in scrofulous patients; pains at the root of nose, lids swollen, purulent discharge from eyes and nose; recent lachrymal fistula; syphilitic iritis, with dull pulsating pains in occiput.

Phosphorus.—Diseases of fundus, especially in disturbance of function of the optic nerve; amblyopia from loss of fluids, and in Bright's disease; nyctalopia, with sensation as if everything were covered with a gray veil; letters look **red** when reading; paralysis of the muscles, especially when accompanied by spermatorrhœa, sexual abuse, hæmorrhoids; asthenopia muscularis, with pain and stiffness of eyeballs on moving them, and a feeling of heat in eyes as after looking at a fire; retinitis, especially with nyctalopia, balls sore on motion, no photophobia, pains extending from eyes to top of head; photopsies and chromopsies, mistiness, with attacks of vanishing of sight; balls seem large and difficult to get lids over them, fungus of eye; granular lids.

Physostigma.—Contraction of pupils (antidote to Atrop.); spasm of accommodation, producing astigmatism; muscæ volitantes; blur before eyes, which feel weak and pain; myopia due to spasm of ciliary muscle.

Phytolacca.—Orbital cellulitis, infiltration hard and not yielding to

touch; eyelids reddish-blue, hard and swollen; eyeball pressed forward and mobility impaired; chemosis; lachrymation, photophobia; suppurative choroiditis.

Plantago major.—Ciliary neuralgia from decayed teeth.

Prunus spin.—Sharp pain beginning in right side of forehead, shooting like lightning through brain and coming out at occiput; pain in right eyeball, as if inner portion of eye would be torn out, in choroiditis with or without retinal complications and haziness of the vitreous.

Psorinum.—Ciliary blepharitis, right to left, < morning and during day; blepharitis, with photophobia, child cannot open lids and lies on its face; pressure as from a foreign body when lids are closed; pterygium; confusedness before eyes, with anxiety; aversion to light.

Pulsatilla.— Blepharo-adenitis, with tendency to formation of styes and abscesses on the margin of lids, accompanied by acne on face; granular lids, dry, or with excessive **bland** secretion; pustular conjunctivitis, discharge thick, yellow, bland, profuse, > in open air, but not in wind; gonorrhœal ophthalmia, when the gonorrhœa became suddenly suppressed; ophthalmia neonatorum, with profuse yellow, purulent discharge, gluing the lids; amblyopia from suppression of any bloody discharge, from gastric derangement, from metastasis of gout or rheumatism; fistula lachrymalis, discharging pus when pressed; frequent rubbing of eyes for relief.

Ranunculus bulb.—Nightblindness, with heat, biting and pressure in eyes, lids and conjunctiva slightly red, with lachrymation; smarting and sore feeling in eye and canthi; pus in canthi; herpes zoster supraorbitalis.

Ratanhia.—Pterygium; sensation in right eye as if screwed in or as if there were an impediment so that it could not be moved, still he could move it easily; burning, biting in eyes; twitching of eyelids; lachrymation.

Rhododendron.—Muscular asthenopia; insufficiency of the internal recti; darting pains through the eye from the head, < before a storm; hot lachrymation upon staring or writing; shooting pain outward, < before a storm, > when the storm broke out.

Rhus tox.—**Traumatic iritis.** Ptosis or paralysis of any muscle of the eye, from getting wet; arthritic ophthalmia, with tearing pains in eyes, especially at night, increased by any movement of eye, and extending into the brain; borders of lids pain as if ulcerated and are sensitive to touch; constant lachrymation, painful stiffness of neck. Suppurative irido-choroiditis, especially of traumatic origin, lids swollen and œdematous, especially the upper, and spasmodically closed, with profuse gushes of hot tears on opening them; sacklike swelling of conjunctiva, and yellow, purulent mucous discharge, pain in and around eyes, photophobia, swelling of cheeks and surrounding parts, with red pimples. Idiopathic or rheumatic iritis, and kerato-iritis; ulcers and pustules on cornea; ophthalmia neonatorum, with œdema of the red lids, which are spasmodically closed, with thick, yellow, purulent discharge. Erysipelas or eczema of the lids. Chronic blepharitis, with puffiness of lids and face, enlargement of meibomian glands, falling out of the ciliæ, itching and biting in lids, sensation of dryness in eyes, and burning in the internal canthus, with **profuse acrid lachrymation mornings and in open air.**

Ruta.—Asthenopia from overstraining eyes, with heat and aching in and over the eyes; eyes feel like a ball of fire at night; blurring of vision; letters seem to run together; lachrymation; green halo around the light in the evening; dull, heavy supraorbital headache after using eyes (Onosmod.: occipital).

Sanguinaria.—Blepharo-adenitis, with a feeling of dryness under the upper lid, and accumulation of mucus in the eye in the morning; catarrhal ophthalmia, with granular lids; retinal congestion, with flushed face and congestive headache; superficial injection of eyeball, with feeling of soreness; neuralgia in and over the eye; dimness of eyes, with sensation as if hairs were in them.

Scrofularia nod.—Ophthalmia neonatorum; intolerance of light; raw lids; pustular ophthalmia and leucoma.

Secale corn.—Retinitis diabetica; hard and soft cataracts; dimness of vision; eyes sunken and surrounded with blue margin; dilated pupils.

Senega.—Hypopion in scrofulous subjects; paralysis of muscles of eye, the upper lid weak, falling half over the eye, difficult convergence; weak back, deficient muscular power. It **promotes the absorption of lens fragments**; paralysis of recti and oblique muscles, especially superior.

Sepia.—Ophthalmic disorders, dependent upon uterine troubles; **aggravation morning and evening, better during day**; acute and chronic blepharitis, lids raw and sore, eyes full of matter, eversion of the puncta, numb-pain in inner canthus; acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, with drawing sensation in external canthus and smarting in eyes, ameliorated by bathing in cold water; keratitis phlyctenularis, drawing, aching, sticking pains, worse by rubbing and pressure; the light of day dazzles and causes head to ache, with lachrymation, especially in open air; obscuration of vision dependent upon hepatic derangement; painful heaviness of upper lids on awaking; acne ciliaris; tarsal tumors; **follicular and trachomatous conjunctivitis during summer**, always < in hot weather, especially from abuse of tea; cataract in women; asthenopia from reflex irritation caused by uterine affections.

Silicea.—Caries of the orbit; dacryocystitis, swelling, tenderness, pain and lachrymation, patient very sensitive to fresh air; blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac; lachrymal fistula; blepharitis acuta and chronica; crescentic ulcers of cornea with little photophobia or lachrymation; hypopin; sclerochoroiditis ant.; cataract; ciliary neuralgia with darting pains through eyes and head upon any exposure to draught of air or just before a storm; styes filled with pus; suppurating cystic tumors on lids; edges of lids ulcerate; amblyopia from suppressed habitual foot-sweat.

Spigelia.—Dull and flat aspect of the eye; severe supraorbital pains; redness and inflammation of sclerotica with ptosis; pain in the eye and brow; eye painful when moved, and feels tense, as if too large for orbit; sticking pain in eye; violent digging pain in middle of eye with ptosis; pressure in eye from without inward; intolerable pressive pain in eyeball, worse from moving eye; in order to look round rather than move the eye in the orbit, one moves the whole head; heat and burning pains in eyes with perverted vision; sometimes spasmodic, involuntary motions of the eye; moderate acrid lachrymation, photophobia, vision impaired. Severe neuralgic pains, sharp, stabbing, sticking through the ball back into the head, starting from one point and radiating in different directions, worse by motion at night, especially 2 A.M.; severe photophobia from ciliary nervous irritation; conjunctivitis and iritis in children of a scrofulous diathesis, accompanied by sharp pains; eyeballs feel too large; accommodative asthenopia, with anæmia of optic nerve from excessive tea-drinking; sensation as if feathers were on the lashes, worse wiping them.

Spongia.—Maculæ corneæ; morbus Basedowii; double vision, better lying down; coldness of eyes; pressing heaviness of eyelids.

Squilla.—Eyes seem swimming in cold water; phlyctenulæ.

Stannum.—Pustular swelling of left inner canthus; ptosis from sympathetic paralysis; profuse yellow-white discharge from lachrymal sac.

Staphisagria.—Margins of lids dry, with hard lumps on their borders and destruction of the hair-follicles; tarsal tumors, glands of lids enlarged, with redness, tensive tearing pains, especially in the evening; constantly recurring styes; steatoma on conjunctiva palpebrarum; syphilitic iritis, with bursting pain in eyeball, temple and side of face, worse by using eyes and preventing reading or working by artificial light; arthritic ophthalmia.

Stramonium.—Diplopia, strabismus from brain affections, if aggravated by mental exertion, terror or fear; vision much affected, colors are not correctly distinguished, black objects appear gray, everything seems to be tipping over, objects appear double; fog before eyes, it looks as if one looked through a glass of turbid water; pupils enormously dilated; involuntary discharge of tears.

Strontia.—Removes the photopsia remaining after an operation, particularly when the objects appear covered with blood.

Sulphur.—Chronic blepharitis in strumous children who are irritable and cross by day and feverish and restless at night: edges redder than natural (Graph., paler), < in hot weather and near a hot stove, > in winter; itching, biting, burning, or sensation as if sand were in the eye; lids swollen, red and agglutinated in the morning; cannot bear to have the eyes washed; eczematous affections of lids; blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac, fistula lachrymalis; acute or chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis, with **sharp darting pains** like pins sticking into the eye, or pressing, tensive, cutting and burning pains; ophthalmia neonatorum, with profuse, thick, yellow discharge, swelling of lids; **pustular** inflammation of cornea and conjunctiva, with sharp sticking pains **as if a splinter or some other foreign body** were sticking in the eye; photophobia and profuse lachrymation, considerable redness, especially at angles; discharges acrid, corrosive, or tenacious, lids swollen, burn and smart; chronic scleritis; hypopion, cataract, choroiditis and choroi-retinitis, if accompanied by darting pains, and where the disease is based upon abdominal venosity, stagnation in portal circulation, habitual constipation, cerebral congestion, or upon metastasis of chronic or suppressed skin diseases.

Syphilinum.—Chronic recurrent phlyctenular inflammation of cornea; intense photophobia; profuse lachrymation, especially in delicate scrofulous children with a hereditary syphilitic taint.

Tellurium.—Conjunctivitis impetiginosa, with offensive otorrhœa, smelling like fish brine.

Terebinthina.—Iritis rheumatica, from suppression of habitual foot-sweat, or when urinary symptoms are present; ciliary neuralgia with acute conjunctivitis, chemosis or cellulitis of orbit, pain excessive in, around and over eye, sharp, darting, < at night, with severe paroxysms in early morning hours.

Thuja.—Malignant ophthalmo-blennorrhœa; frequently repeating scrofulous ophthalmia; potbelliedness of children; bulimy alternating with inappetency; excessive flatulence; obstinate constipation, or obstinate diarrhœa; iritis, with condylomata on iris, much heat above and around the eye; amblyopia, blurred sight, better from rubbing; aching back into the head; conjunctivitis trachomatosa, granulations like warts or blisters, with burning; photophobia and suffusion of eyes in tears; tinea ciliaris, eyelashes irregular and imperfectly grown, fine scales covering the skin, eyes weak and watery; tarsal tumors and styes; better by warmly covering eyes.

Veratrum vir.—Erysipelatous inflammation of lids, face and head, especially if of traumatic origin; diseases of the fundus oculi, whether choroid, retina or disk, from vaso-motor influence, especially in women, sometimes

in connection with uterine diseases; full, pressing, heavy feeling in eyes, with headache; shooting pains, dilated pupils; dimness of sight, photophobia and vertigo, > by closing eyes and resting head.

Viola tric. — Scrofulous ophthalmia, with crusta lactea; lids much swollen and soft parts around so much inflamed that the lids cannot be opened, face covered with a raw-looking excoriating eruption.

Zincum.— **Pterygium**; conjunctivitis more in the inner canthus, pains worse at night, granular lids after ophthalmia neonatorum; syphilitic iritis, worse at night, with hot scalding tears; amblyopia, green halo around the evening light, with rush of blood to head; luminous bodies after operations.

Use more particularly:

For **evening exacerbation**: Amm., Amm. m., Asar., Bell., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Euphr., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph. ac.; **night exacerbation**: Acon., Ars., Cham., Chin., Croc., Euphr., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sep., Staph , Sulph., Syphil.; **morning exacerbation**: Acon., Amm. m., Calc., Carb.v., Euphr.,Graph.,Ign., Natr.m., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; exacerbation **after eating**: Bry., Calc., Caust., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

For **congestion of the vessels**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Ign., Lach., Merc., Phos. ac., Spig., Sulph.; **interstitial distension of the sclerotica**: Bell., Sen., Sulph.; **eruption around the eyes** accompanying the inflammation: Bell., Euphr., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sen., Sep., Spong., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **bloody spots and sweat**: Arn., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Cham., Crotal., Nux v., Plumb., Ruta, Sen.; **suppuration**: Bell., Bry., Caust., Euphr , Graph., Hep., Kreos., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph.; **twitching** of the lids: Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Croc.,Hyosc.,Kreos.,Lyc.,Nux v.,Sulph.; **worse in the open air**: Acon.,Amm. m.,Bell.,Bry.,Calc.,Caust.,Lyc.,Merc.,Natr.m.,Nitr.ac.,Nux v.,Phos.,Puls., Ruta, Sen., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph. ac.,Thuj.; **yellow** color of the sclerotica: Acon.,Ant.,Ars., Bell.,Cham.,Chin., Dig., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.; **styes**: Con., Fer., Graph., Puls., Rhus, Sen., Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **swelling** of the affected parts: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Dig., Euphr., Guaiac.,Ign.,Merc.,Nux v.,Puls.,Rhus,Sen.,Sep.,Sulph.,Thuj.; ophthalmia **with ulcers on the cornea**: Ars.,Calc., Euphr., Hep.,Lach.,Merc.,Sil.,Sulph.; **heat and burning** of the eyes: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Croc., Euphr., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; **itching** of the eyes: Alum., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Ign., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; **spasm** of the eyes: Bell., Cham., Croc., Hep., Hyosc., Merc., Natr. m., Ruta, Sil., Staph.; **photophobia**: Acon., Amm., Amm. m., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Croc., Euphr., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Spig., Sulph.; **blepharoplegia**: Bell., Nitr. ac., Sep., Spig., Veratr.; **ectropium**: Bell., Merc.; **closing** of the lids: Ars., Bell., Cham., Croc., Hep., Hyosc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **redness** of the parts: Acon., Ant., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry.,Calc., Cham.,Chin., Euphr.,Graph., Ign., Lach., Merc., Nitr.ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Sulph.; sensation as of **sand in the eyes**: Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Fer., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sulph., Sulph. ac.. **halo around the light**: Alum., Bell., Calc., Dig., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **blennorrhœa**: Bell., Dig., Euphr., Graph., Merc., Puls., Sen., Sulph.; **lachrymation**: Acon.,Alum.,Arn.,Ars , Bell., Bry., Calc., Dig., Euphr., Graph., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **dryness**: Acon., Ars., Bar., Bry., Lyc., Nux

v., Puls., Staph., Sulph., Veratr.; **varicose swellings**: Carb. v., Puls.; **contraction of the lids**: Agar., Ant., Arn., Canth., Croc.; **indurations**: Bry., Spig., Staph., Thuj.; **nightly agglutinations**: Ars., Alum., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Croc., Dig., Euphr., Graph., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Sil., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.

The whole eye being affected: Acon., Arn., Bell., Calc., Caust., Cham., Croc., Dig., Euphr., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr.m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Sulph.; the **conjunctiva**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Dig., Euphr., Merc., Puls., Sulph.; **for pains in the orbits**: Bell.,Calc.,Chin., Hyosc., Plat., Spig.; the **cornea** being particularly diseased: Ars., Bell., Calc., Chin., Euph., Hep., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac , Ruta, Sen., Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph.; the **lids**: Acon., Ant., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Croc., Dig., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Sulph.; **the canthi being principally affected**: Alum., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Euphr., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.; **the external canthus**: Bar., Bry., Calc., Hep., Ign., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep., Sulph.; **inner canthus**: Alum., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Euphr., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sil., Staph., Sulph.

OPIUM AND LAUDANUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The best remedy for poisoning with large doses is: black coffee, or vinegar; also *Picrotoxin*, by stimulating the respiratory centre and vascular contraction, or *Atropin*. Both may be applied subcutaneously. If consciousness should have returned, a few doses of Ipec. will be found very useful. If any ailments should remain after Ipec., give Nux v., Merc., or Bell. The last-mentioned remedies are excellent antidotes against the drug-symptoms occasioned by the medicinal abuse of opium.

For ill effects of habitual opium-eating, or habitual hypodermic injections of morphine: Macrotin, one grain, every two hours, Mosch. to prevent collapse, and finally Coff. in a higher dilution.

ORCHITIS, and Other Affections of the Testicles.

Inflammation in general: Acon., Ananth., Ant. tart., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars.' Aur., Bell., Berb., Chin., Clem., Con., Euphr., Gels., Ham., Lyc., Merc.' Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Spong., Staph., Veratr. vir., Zinc.; **from bruises**: Ant. tart., Arn., Bar. m., Con., Ham , Puls., Zinc.; **from taking cold**: Clem., Puls., Rhus: **from gonorrhœa**, especially when suppressed: Agn., Ant. tart., Aur., Bar. m., Brom., Cann , Clem., Gels., Ham., Nitr.ac., Phyt., Puls., Rhod.; **metastasis of mumps**: Merc., Nux v., Puls.; **looking bright-red**: Bell.; **dark-red**: Arn., Euphor., Puls., Rhus, **erysipelatous**, as in chimney-sweeps: Apis, Ars., Merc., Rhus; **chronic hardening and swelling**: Agn., Alum., Arg., Arn , Ars., Aur., Bar. m., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. fluor., Carb. an., Clem., Con., Graph., Iod., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc. iod. rub., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Rhod., Sabin., Sil., Spong., Staph., Sulph., Thuj., **swelling of spermatic cords**: Arn., Berb., Calc., Chin., Kali carb., Phos. ac., Phos., Puls., Sarsap., Spong.; **neuralgia of testicles**: Aur., Berb., Calc., Clem., Coloc., Ham., Ox. ac., Sabad.; **atrophy of testes**: Aur. met., Bufo, Caps., Carb. an., Chim. umb., Kali iod., Staph., Zinc.; **scrotal hernia**: Magn. mur., Nux v.; **hydrocele**: Abrot. (for children), Apis, Ars., Aur., Clem., Con., Fluor.ac., Graph.,

Puls., Rhod., Sil., Spong., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; **carcinoma**, perhaps: Ars.: Aur., Bell., Carb. an., Con., Phos., Phyt., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **varicocele** Æsc. hip., Arn., Aur., Bell., Calc. carb., Collins., Fluor. ac., Ham., Lach. Lyc., Nux v., Osmium, Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **epididymitis** Agn., Aur., Brom., Clem., Ham., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Puls. Rhod., Rhus, Tussilago.

Aconite.—Violent orchitis, bruised pain in testicles, which feel swollen and hard; painful fugitive stitches in gland.

Æsculus hip.—**Varicocele,** disturbance in portal system, with constipation and piles; testicles feel sore and itch.

Agnus cast.—Testes cold, swollen, hard and painful; penis small, flaccid; induration of testicles from suppressed gonorrhœa; drawing along spermatic cords.

Antimonium tart.—Very painful orchitis after checked gonorrhœa.

Apis.—**Hydrocele, in multilocular cysts**; dropsy of scrotum; erysipelatous swelling of scrotum, following bee-stings on face and neck.

Arnica.—Testes indurated, swollen and tender, and spermatic cords painfully swollen; hydrocele from a bruise; penis and testes purple-red after injuries; erysipelas of scrotum extending to anus.

Arsenicum.—Œdema scroti; rawness of scrotum, with a bluish look, in small children; hydrocele of scrofulous infants.

Aurum met.—**Atrophy, testes mere pendent shreds,** especially in pining boys; chronic induration of testes, especially of right one; sensation as if a knife were drawn through the swollen testicle; pressive pain when touched or rubbed, as from a bruise; itching of scrotum; mercurial cachexia.

Baryta mur.—Hypertrophied testicles after suppressed gonorrhœa, painless or with hard painful stitches.

Belladonna.—Orchitis, drawing pain in one of the testicles and spermatic cord, as if the testicle were drawing up into the abdomen, with violent stitches.

Berberis.—Sensation of **coldness in testes** (Agn.); constricting pain in testes, with contraction and retraction of scrotum; cold feeling in prepuce and scrotum.

Bromium.—Swelling and induration of testes; with sore pain or sensation of coldness; hard painless swelling and coldness of left testicle; painful when driving.

Bufo.—Atrophy or hypertrophy of testicles; pains in testicles as if they were pulled and twisted, and sometimes as if they would return into the abdomen; penis swollen, red and burning.

Calcarea carb. and **fluor.**—Induration of testicles, with bruised, contusive pains; aching of testes, with spasmodic retraction; spermatic cords swollen.

Capsicum.—**Coldness of scrotum and impotence**; dwindling of testicles and shrivelling of spermatic cords; crampy pains in testicles after emission.

Carbo an.—Testes gradually dwindle away, with complete relaxation of genitals and feeling of weakness in them.

Clematis.—Testicle indurated and as **hard as a stone**; drawing pain in testes and spermatic cords, from below upward; painful, inflamed and swollen testicles, with a clawing pain when touching it or when walking; orchitis with much urethral irritation from mismanaged gonorrhœa.

Collinsonia.—Varicocele, with extreme constipation, stools very sluggish and hard, accompanied by pain, flatulence and heavy dragging pain in pelvis.

Conium.—Swelling and induration of testes, particularly after contusion; firm **hæmatocele, like a stone**; syphilitic sarcocele.

Fluoric acid.—Varicocele and hydrocele, sequelæ of syphilis.

Gelsemium.—Genitals cold, relaxed; dragging pains in testicles, scrotum always sweating; warm sweat; useful in the very beginning of the disease.

Graphites.—Hydrocele, left side; herpetic eruption on scrotum, groins or lower extremities preceding or accompanying it, or arising from suppression of a skin disease.

Hamamelis.—**Severe neuralgic pains in testicles**, suddenly shifting to bowels, with nausea, faintness and profuse cold sweat on scrotum, < nights and during rainy weather; orchitis (gonorrhœal), intense soreness and swelling; gonorrhœal orchitis or epididymitis, testes exquisitely sore to touch; varicocele, cirocele, from ciliary stasis; fluid blood in hæmatocele.

Helleborus.—Hydrocele after supressed eruptions, either side.

Iodum.—Swelling and induration of testes and prostate gland; painless swelling of testes, with offensive sweat; bearing down or twisting of seminal cord.

Kali carb.—Swelling of testes and spermatic cord, scrotum feels as if bruised; dragging in left testicle and penis.

Lycopodium.—Chronic orchitis; pain in perineum when sitting; soreness between scrotum and thigh; dropsical swelling of genital organs.

Mercurius.—Testicles swollen, hard, shining, yellowish-green gonorrhœal discharge; soreness between scrotum and thighs; skin chafed, sore.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Sarcocele of left testicle from syphilis; sensitiveness of right testicle and cord.

Natrum carb.—Heaviness and drawing in testicles, which feel bruised.

Nux vomica.—Orchitis, with stinging and spasmodic contraction, extending into the cords, testicles hard and retracted; gonorrhœa.

Osmium.—Varicocele, produced or aggravated by a deep, hollow, low cough, seemingly coming from way down in body.

Oxalic acid.—**Terrible neuralgic pains in spermatic cord**, < from slightest motion; on lying down erections without any cause, and afterwards testicle and cords pain and feel contused.

Phosphorus.—Hydrocele after gonorrhœal orchitis, with sexual debility; also after seminal losses.

Phosphoric acid.—Swelling of testes, with swelling and tension in spermatic cords; testes tender to touch; gnawing pains and feeling of excoriation in testes; scrotum inflamed and swollen; formication of scrotum.

Phytolacca.—Orchitis from gonorrhœa or secondary syphilis.

Pulsatilla.—Orchitis or epididymitis from suppressed gonorrhœa; **testicle retracted, enlarged, dark-red and very sensitive to touch**; sharp, dragging pains along the course of spermatic cord; as the swelling increases the pain is relieved and often the discharge returns. Varicocele, with varicose veins on limbs or about testes, bluish-red, with soreness or stinging pain.

Rhododendron.—Testes, especially epididymis, intensely painful to touch, soreness extending into abdomen and thighs; drawn up, swollen and painful; induration and swelling of left testicle, after gonorrhœa; chronic orchitis, **induration of testicle, tending to atrophy**, and feeling in gland as if it were being crushed.

Rhus tox.—Scrotum becomes thick and hard, with intolerable itching; œdema of scrotum; humid eruptions between scrotum and thighs.

Silicea.—Hydrocele of scrofulous children; slight swelling of penis and testicles; itching humid spots and sweat on scrotum.

Spongia.—Testicle swollen, hard, screwing, squeezing pain, with stitches

up the cord, throbbing from any motion in bed or clothing, in cases of maltreated orchitis or after checked gonorrhœa.

Staphisagria.—Atrophy of testicles; testes inflamed, with burning, stinging and pressing-drawing pains; shooting in the cord; right testicle feels as if compressed; aching in outer side of left testicle when walking, < from touch; voluptuous itching of scrotum.

Thuja.—Aching in testes, as if contused, < when walking; left testicle drawn up by the cremaster; sweet-smelling sweat on scrotum; checked gonorrhœa causes prostatitis and articular rheumatism. Sycosis.

Zincum met.—**Atrophy of testicles.** Orchitis from a bruise, with drawing and retraction of one or the other testicle, goes from right to left; after checked otorrhœa.

OTITIS AND OTORRHŒA.

Aconite.—Earache and inflammation of ear, < at night, pain extremely severe, and extreme sensitiveness to noise, roaring in ears, music unbearable, child restless, anxious; external ear hot and red, meatus red and narrowed, painfully sensitive, temperature and pulse high, respiration hurried, burning skin and thirst.

Agaricus.—Redness, burning and itching of ears, as if they had been frozen; spasm of pharyngeal and tympanic muscles; twitching and rattling or fluttering in (right) tympanic cavity; jumping of tensor tympani, sounding like a leather-covered metal valve; creaking in both ears on empty swallowing; at every attempt at swallowing a creaking sound in both ears, as of a wooden screw.

Antimonium crud.—Moist eruption on external ear and behind it; scrofulous otorrhœa; chronic catarrhal otitis media with heat and tension, < by heat.

Apis mell.—Redness and swelling of both ears, **otitis after scarlatina**, desquamation completely ceased, traces of albumen in urine, violent pain in left ear when chewing.

Apium grav.—Thin, watery otorrhœa with pulsating and pounding in ears, more left, without pain or disturbing the hearing.

Arnica.—**Hæmatoma of auricle.** Hard hearing from concussions; great sensitiveness to loud sounds, with pain in ears; noises in ears from rush of blood to head; bruised pain in ears, stitches in and behind ears, which are very dry; suppurating otitis with stupor; discharge of blood from ear.

Arsenicum.—Otitis externa diffusa; burning and itching, < scratching, > by heat; tissues of meatus red, infiltrated, oozing clear, watery fluid, or tissues are dry, thin and scurfy. Otorrhœa with profuse, ichorous, foul discharge, accompanied by burning-itching in canal and crawling sensations in ears; red, burning pustules which turn into painful ulcers; stitching-tearing from left meatus outward, < evening. **Hardness of hearing, cannot hear the human voice,** or unusual sensitiveness to sound, < by talking to others (Magn. mur., Zinc.).

Asafœtida.—Otorrhœa with offensive discharge and diseased bones, after scarlatina or abuse of mercury.

Asarum Europ.—Oversensitiveness of nerves, scratching of linen or silk unbearable; dull roaring in left ear like a distant tornado, distinct singing in right ear; catarrhal deafness in ears, with sensation as if plugged up by some foreign substance; right auricle hot to touch.

Aurum met.—**Caries of mastoid process and ossicula** (Nitr. ac.); suppurative inflammation of middle ear, burning, pricking itching in ears, <

at night by uncovering and at rest; > by motion, washing, by going into open air, even in bad weather; obstinate fetid otorrhœa; extremely offensive ozæna; swollen parotids, painful to touch; annoying dryness in ears and nose, with difficult hearing; boring pain behind ear; oversensitive to noise, but music relieves; depressed and melancholic.

Baryta carb.—Otitis externa scrofulosa, thick crust on and behind ears, small flat tubercles behind ears, eruption on lobes of ears; tearing, boring, drawing in front of right ear; itching in ears; buzzing and ringing in ears, reverberations, < swallowing, sneezing, walking fast; **very impressible to catch cold.**

Baryta mur.—**Abnormal open condition of the Eustachian tube**; crackling in one ear when swallowing, sneezing; reverberation in ear on blowing nose violently; < at night when lying on affected side; otorrhœa after repeated otitis, discharge smells like rotten cheese; abscess behind ears; scrofulous glandular swellings.

Belladonna.—**Acute otitis media**, or when acute symptoms arise in chronic disease; **otalgia, sharp pains in and around ears**. sometimes excited by chewing; lacerating from above downward in external and internal ear; earache, with boring and screwing in ears; violent tearing pains spread from external ear backward and forward to whole side of face; extreme sensibility of hearing; very sensitive to noise; deafness as if a skin were drawn over ears; red and hot face; parotitis; inflammation of glands about the ears, tearing and stitching.

Berberis.—Pimples and nodosities on auricle, painful to touch; tumor behind ear; tearing and stitching in ears through membrana tympani, as if a nail were thrust through, or as from the sting of an insect, beating and fluttering noise in ear.

Borax.—**Subacute otitis** with much purulent and offensive discharge; lancinating pains in head, itching of occiput, diminished hearing; noises, especially in left ear; every **paroxysm of pain causes the child to start nervously**; pale face; fear of downward motion from cerebral anæmia.

Bovista.—Thick oozing scurfs on the ears; discharge of fetid pus from the ears, itching in ears, relieved by boring with the fingers in it; indistinct hearing.

Bryonia.—Swelling, redness, painful sensitiveness and heat of the external ear, piercing stitches deep into the ear, with swelling and painfulness of parotid; chirping, roaring, humming in ears.

Bufo.—Purulent otorrhœa; ulceration and bleeding of external ears, pains < from cold washing; hardness of hearing, especially for words; all noise disagreeable, especially music.

Cactus grand.—Rheumatic otitis from checked perspiration; pulsations and buzzing in ears, < from sounds, even talking; heavy pain like a weight in vertex, noise like running water in ears.

Cadmium sulph.—Otitis with lancinating, lacerating pains in ears, sounds echo in head; abnormal hearing alternating with abnormal vision.

Calcarea carb.—**Otitis externa suppurativa** in scrofulous persons; dermoid layer of membrana tympani destroyed by ulceration and covered with exuberant granulations which may fill the meatus; **polvpus of ear**; humming, roaring, buzzing in ears from abnormal pressure on the bones of the ear; pain in internal ears, first right then left, < extreme heat or cold, blowing noise or coughing; muco-purulent otorrhœa, sometimes offensive; deafness from Eustachian catarrh; painful inflammatory swelling of parotids; corrosive nasal discharge, glandular swellings; fistulous ulcers. (Sil. follows well.)

Calcarea fluor.—Calcareous deposits on tympanum.

Calcarea iod. — Exuberant granulations, discharge more excoriating, but less copious; neighboring glands implicated.

Calcarea phos.—Complication with tuberculosis; cold feeling or coldness of ears; inner and outer ear swollen, red, sore, itching, hot; excoriating discharge from ears; aching, pressing, tearing or rending in and around ears, most behind and below, large ulcers above or around ears and in region of parotis.

Calcarea picr.—Perifollicular inflammation; extreme prostration.

Capsicum.—**Mastoid process threatened by inflammatory action, on the** petrous bone, behind the ear, a swelling painful to touch; acute symptoms setting in during chronic cases, involving the mastoid cells, and their dense structure yields slowly; in children the mastoid cells are large and break down easily; deep-seated swelling under ear; drawing, tearing pain, **deep in ear**, < at night; tympanum perforated and cavity filled with thick, yellow pus; pressive, later on itching pain, deep in ear; dull hearing after previous burning and stinging in ear; ears very hot and aching in one or both ears when coughing. **Suppurative otitis**, itching deep in ear.

Carbo an. and **Carbo veg.**— Chronic non-suppurative otitis media; membrane retracted, opaque, tympanum dry, Eustachian tubes easily dilated, pharynx granular; itching and tingling in ear, cracking on moving jaw, > by swallowing; deafness from absence of cerumen or when offensive cerumen is discharged.

Causticum.—Pressing-out pain in the middle ear; tearing pain, with a closed sensation; sudden stitches in the ear and in the mastoid; offensive, at times bloody, discharge; meatus swollen and excoriated; roaring in ears, when speaking the voice resounds in the affected ear; herpes on earlobe; she speaks very low, as her own voice appears to be very loud.

Chamomilla.— Lancinations, or tensive and drawing pains extending to lobe of ears; dry ears as if stopped up; great sensitiveness to noise, especially to music; excessive sensitiveness to pain; suspicious, ill-humored and easily angered; stitches in ear, especially when stooping; **earache with toothache**, the latter > by holding cold water in mouth, paroxysmal pains in ears, causing sudden screams; child sleeps with eyes only partly closed.

Chelidonium.—Long-continued stitches in right ear, going off gradually; whizzing as if little jets of wind suddenly escaped from the ear; obstructed hearing, < in open air, > in warm room.

China.—Hæmorrhage from ear; offensive, bloody, purulent discharge; tearing pains in ears, < from the least touch, ears red; stitches, with ringing; debility in women and children.

Chininum sulph.—Tinnitus aurium and impairment of hearing from paralysis of the vessels, with congestion and exudation, especially of labyrinth and tympanum.

Cicuta.—Burning suppurating eruption on and around the ears; ears very hot, at other times very cold; hardness of hearing in old people; **hæmorrhage from the ear.**

Cistus Can.—Watery bad-smelling pus discharged from ears; inner swelling of ears; tetters on and around the ears, extending into the external meatus; swelling beginning at the ear and extending half way up the cheek.

Conium.—Mixture of pus and cerumen in the canal; hard, dark cerumen, which forms in the canal so as to prevent the escape of pus; tendency to too rapid secretion of wax; parotid and other glands stony hard and

very tender; tumors and boils behind the ears; ears feel as if stopped up, when blowing nose; sharp shocks from within outward felt when swallowing, with piercing pains; painful tension behind ears and piercing pains in mastoid process; sense of hearing painfully acute; rushing, roaring and ringing noises in ear with throbbing as of the pulse, or diminution of hearing, > by pulling auricle, as this straightens the canal and makes a passage for the sound-waves beside the cerumen.

Crotalus.—Stuffed feeling in the ears, < right one, with feeling as if hot earwax were trickling out.

Curare.—Lancinating nervous pains, starting from the ears and reaching down the legs, so that he is obliged to lie down; different noises in ears, as of whistling, crying of animals; unbearable earache, so that he loses consciousness; internal otitis, driving one crazy; purulent discharge.

Dulcamara.—Earache, worse at night, during rest, with nausea; dull pain, humming in ears, obtuse hearing; extreme sensitiveness to cold damp air; earache on slightest exposure or wetting the feet; shooting and twinging pain in and around ear, < by moving jaw, especially in damp, cold, foggy weather.

Elaps coral.—Greenish-yellow and watery or bloody discharge, much itching in ears; nostrils plugged up with lumps of dry mucus, so that he sleeps with mouth open; **catarrh with black cerumen**, tinnitus aurium and otorrhœa.

Ferrum phos.—Dull, heavy, full feeling in head from dilatation of bloodvessels; every pulsation felt in head and ears with humming sound or dull roar, face flushed, feels swollen; thirst not marked; **first stage of inflammation** or even only hyperæmia of membrana tympani and redness of meatus; at a later stage rupture of bloodvessels and hæmorrhage; food causes pressure and distension, respiration often labored; > by quiet and recumbent position, < by sudden or continued motion, especially the beating and hammering.

Gelsemium.—Otitis interna exudativa serosa, depressed condition; patient chilly with absence of thirst; head tense and sore and the heart's impulse felt in head; swallowing causes shooting in ear. Acute necrosis in mastoid process; complicating acute suppuration; **catarrhal deafness, with pain from throat into middle ear**; sudden transient loss of hearing, rushing and roaring in ears; digging in right ear; stitches behind ear.

Glonoinum.—Throbbing, piercing pain from within outward, throbbing above ears, from **occiput to ears**; sensation of fulness in and around ear; deafness followed by blurred vision.

Graphites.—Eczema of auricle or region immediately about it; deep cracks form behind and below auricle; dryness and cracking of the tissues of meatus and auricle, particularly behind the latter, or deep fissures; pus thick and forms crusts easily, with itching and soreness; swelling of both ears, with moist eruptions behind ears, spreading over cheeks and neck. Membrana tympani opaque and thick, or transparent and very thin, adherent to ossicula or promontory or perhaps mobile; Eustachian tube dilatable, but hearing not improved by inflation; **hearing improved in a noise**; violent nocturnal roaring, ears feel stuffed at times, < during full moon.

Guaiacum.—**Constantly recurring otalgia**, < daytime, > by warmth, painful dragging and tearing in (left) ear, ending in otorrhœa, from adenoid growth in post-nasal region.

Hepar sulph.—**Extreme sensitiveness to contact**; dread of contact, out of proportion to the actual pain; canal filled with white, cheesy, bloody

pus, and surrounding skin scurfy and irritated; little pustules in the meatus and auricle, wherever the pus touched; hæmorrhage from the slightest touch; relief from hot applications, cannot bear anything cold; cracking in ears when blowing nose; obstinate purulent and offensive discharge.

Hydrastis.—Otorrhœa, with thick, mucous discharge; dropping down of mucus from the posterior nares into the throat; roaring in ears, as from machinery; polypi in middle ear; chronic dry catarrh of the middle ear.

Iodum.—Adhesions in the middle ear; painful glandular enlargement in front of the tragus, with indolent ulcers of the membrana tympani and a pinched, dried-up look of face.

Kali bichrom.—Otitis media, ulceration of membrana tympani; discharge of thick, yellow, fetid pus; itching deep in ear, with stinging pains; sharp stitching pains dart from the ear to throat; ulcers upon tympanum, which are dry but not painful, excepting the sharp stitches; naso-pharyngeal catarrh; ulceration of anterior nares, with a discharge of tough, ropy mucus; indolent ulcers; glands swollen, neck painful to touch, after scarlatina.

Kali carb.—Stitches in ears from within outward; redness, heat and itching of ears; discharge of liquid cerumen or pus; headache and noises in ear after a cold drink.

Kali hydroiod.—Irritating offensive discharge, accompanied by boring-tearing pains in the temporal bone; during day, a dull, tense, numb feeling in affected side of head, which during night becomes intolerable; sudden shocks of pain.

Kali mur.—Chronic catarrhal inflammation (proliferous) of middle ear; mucous membrane pale and thin, secreting white, tough mucus, and a similar secretion is exuded from posterior nares; stuffy sensation in ears and nares; deafness and hardness of hearing from swelling and catarrh of Eustachian tube and middle ear. (Kali phos., dark, fetid pus; Kali sulph., yellow, sticky.)

Kali phos.—Ulceration of membrana tympani with or without perforation, suppuration of middle ear; pus watery, dirty, brownish, fetid; ulceration angry, bleeding easily and showing little tendency to granulate or secrete laudable pus.

Kali sulph.—Muco-purulent, yellow, sticky discharge from inflamed ear; deafness from catarrh and swelling of Eustachian tube and middle ear; polypoid excrescences close the meatus near the opening.

Kreosotum.—Heat, burning, swelling and redness of left outer ear, from a pimple in the concha, with stiffness and pain in left side of neck, shoulder and arms; humid tetter on ears, with swelling of cervical glands and livid gray complexion. Hereditary syphilis.

Lachesis.—Roaring and singing in ears, tinnitus aurium, > **by putting finger in ear and working it**; earwax pasty and offensive; catarrh of ear and swelling between ear and mastoid process, with throbbing pain and stiffness; left-sided deafness, with great dryness of affected ear and want of earwax; dry, scurfy nostrils.

Lachnanthes.—Singing before left ear; tearing and tingling in both ears; cracking in right ear, followed by a motion as if it would discharge something; crawling in ear, relieved by boring, but immediately returning, it feels as if something had closed the ear; sensation of coldness in external ear.

Ledum.—**Rheumatic otitis**; roaring in ears, as if from wind ringing and

whizzing in ears; hard of hearing, as if the ears were obstructed by cotton; confusion and giddiness of head on affected side; sensation of torpor of the integments, especially after suppressed discharge from ears, eyes, and nose.

Lobelia infl.—Constantly recurring earaches or deafness due to suppressed otorrhœa or to a suppression of an eczema of the meatus of the ear; tinnitus aurium from same cause.

Lycopodium.—Eczema of ears, with thick crusts and fissures in the skin; purulent ichorous otorrhœa, with impaired hearing; polypus of ears; sensation as if hot blood rushed into the ears; oversensitiveness of hearing, music and sounds affect hearing painfully; after scarlatina.

Magnesia mur.—Itching of old herpes behind the ears (tinea ciliaris, pimples on face), hardness of hearing, as if something were before the ear.

Magnesia phos.—Proliferous form of middle ear disease; weakness of auditory nerve-fibres causing deafness. Purely nervous otalgia.

Manganum.—External ear painful to touch; pain in right ear from sound teeth; burning of ears, as if standing near stove; pains < mornings and in open air; earache from laughing; ear so sore that he cannot lie on that side.

Marum verum.—Otalgia, with lancinating pains; dry herpes, with white scales, on and behind the ears; fine ringing in right ear, when blowing nose, squeaking, as if air were forced through mucus; nasal polypus.

Mephitis.—Erysipelas of ear, with itching, heat, redness and blisters; fetid discharge from ears.

Mercurius dulc., Mercurius sol.—Otitis secondary to exanthemata, and in scrofulous and syphilitic patients; pains in ear, extending to face and teeth, worse by the heat of bed; excoriation and ulceration of meatus; sensitive to cold; abundant secretion or cerumen of flow of pus and blood; sweating, without relief, occurring from cold, when there are hypertrophied tonsils or diseased parotids; pulsative roaring in the affected part; ulceration of the membrana tympani, which bleeds from the slightest touch; constant cold sensation in the ears; ulceration of concha; fungous growth in meatus; swelling of parotid; deafness relieved by blowing the nose.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Thickness of tissues of fauces, lobulated tonsils with deep intra spaces; sudden sharp pains in (right) ear; throbbing, boring from within outward.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Left Eustachian tube affected; hearing dull, > evenings; ears close for a few moments at a time; coryza, affection of posterior nares with raw sensation; cerumen increased; swelling of parotid and other glands.

Mezereum.—Chronic diffuse otitis; ears feel as if too open, and as if air were pouring in them, or as if the tympanum were exposed to the cold air, with desire of boring with finger in it; itching behind ears, after scratching the spots feel sore.

Muriatic acid.—Otalgia, with pressing pain; tingling, creeping, cold pain running from ears up to top of head, sharp boring in temporal regions; hardness of hearing, dryness, no cerumen; want of feeling in internal meatus.

Natrum carb.—Otalgia, with sharp, piercing stitches in ears; ears feel as if closed up; otitis media, noise like a bubble bursting in ear; on swallowing feeling as if something moved in ear.

Natrum sulph.—Piercing pain in right ear inward, worse going from cold air into warm room; earache, as if something were forcing its way out; heat in ears, nose stopped up.

Nitric acid.—**Caries of mastoid process**; terribly offensive, purulent otorrhœa (syphilitic); Eustachian tube obstructed; hardness of hearing from induration and swelling of tonsils; cracking in ears when masticating; beating humming in ears; one's speech echoes in ears.

Nux vomica.—Itching and tickling in the course of the Eustachian tube, inducing a desire to swallow; stitches, pressure and shocks in the ear, often violent; hissing and whistling in ear, a whirring and noise like that of a mill.

Opium.—**Hæmatorrhœa,** congestion of ears; acuteness of hearing, clocks striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep her awake.

Petroleum.—Eczema of ears, serous or purulent discharge of fetid odor, abundant desquamation, swollen maxillary glands, feebleness and headache; polypus, wax increased, thick or thin; Eustachian tubes affected, causing whizzing roaring, with hardness of hearing; dryness or disagreeable sensation of dryness in ears.

Phosphoric acid.—Otalgia, stitches in ears, and drawing pain in cheeks and teeth, worse only from music; every sound re-echoes loudly in ears; shrill sound in ears on blowing nose.

Phosphorus.—**Dry tympanum**; **deafness especially for human voice,** noises and musical sounds are more easily recognized and reverberate in ears; shooting through ears, especially at night; polypi in ears.

Phytolacca.—Otalgia, shooting pain in ears, worse on right side; irritation of Eustachian tubes; rushing sound in left ear, with sensation as if it were obstructed, while at the same time it is sensitive to the most minute sound; increased sense of hearing, with pains in forehead; shooting pains when swallowing.

Picric acid.—Otitis externa circumscripta, furuncle in the ear; burning sensation in external ear; pain behind the right ear, running down right side of neck.

Plantago.—**Neuralgic earache, associated with toothache**; darting, twinging, sharp, stabbing pains in the inferior maxillary branch of trifacial nerve.

Platina.—Otalgia, with cramp, pain and rumbling in ears; sensation of coldness in ears, with sensation of numbness extending to the cheeks and lips.

Psorinum.—Peevish, unhealthy-looking children, who have a disagreeable odor about them aside from that which comes from the ear; watery stinking diarrhœa; offensive purulent otorrhœa, pustules on and behind concha; herpes from temples over ears to cheeks, throwing off innumerable scales, or causing painful rhagades, with yellow fetid discharge, forming crusts and itching intolerably.

Pulsatilla.—Otitis externa; heat, redness, lancinating pains and sensation as if something were crawling out of the ear; remissions followed by exacerbations of intense pain, noises and buzzing in ears; sensation of a plug in ear and defective hearing; otorrhœa, with redness and pain, pressure through ear, with free formation of crusts in meatus; otalgia, with darting tearing pains and pulsating at night, with bland, nearly inoffensive, greenish discharge of mucus and pus; better out-doors and during day; scabs on tragus; otorrhœa alternating with difficult hearing; after measles.

Rhododendron.—Otalgia, more right ear, with violent twitching pain; sensation in ear as from a worm; buzzing in ears; aggravated when swallowing.

Rhus tox.—Red herpetic eruption wherever it comes in contact with skin; bloody pus from ears; otalgia, with pulsation in ear at night.

Sanguinaria.—Burning of ears, with redness of the cheeks; earache,

with headache; singing in ears, with headache; painful sensitiveness to sudden sounds; nervous vibratory sensation through body, with desire to be held.

Silicea.—Caries of mastoid cells; offensive, watery, curdy otorrhœa, with soreness of inner nose and crusts on upper lip; itching in Eustachian tube and in ears; the child bores into its ears when asleep, causing a discharge of blood and pus; sudden stopped feeling in ears, passing off when yawning or swallowing; ulceration of the tympanum, with itching and sharp stinging pains; the child seems to enjoy having the ears cleansed with the cotton probe; sounds in ears like the ringing of bells; otalgia from within outward; slow painless swelling and suppuration of parotid.

Spigelia.—Neuralgia of ear, sudden stitch extending to the eye, zygoma, jaw, tooth, throat; pinching, drawing, itching pain in external ear, pressure as from a plug deep in meatus, extending to zygoma and molars; loud noises painful, when speaking the sound of one's voice resounds like a bell through the brain.

Stramonium.—Otalgia, left side, violent pains, remitting somewhat at night, better when covering head warmly; sensation of wind rushing out of ear.

Sulphur.—Much itching in ears, changing to pain when attempting to scratch them; dirty, offensive, sometimes sour-smelling pus flowing from ears; children averse to having them washed; wabbling as if water were in the ears; acrid, burning, offensive discharge, with excessive burning after syringing ears, $<$ left ear.

Taraxacum.—Tearing drawing pain in outer ear, sharp pressure behind the ramus of the lower jaw; stitches behind ear, with tearing pains down the side of the neck.

Tellurium.—**Otitis media with rupture of tympanum,** pouring out pus which at first may be fair, but afterwards becomes offensive, smelling like fish brine; membrana tympani irregular, thickened in parts, thin in other portions; vesicular eruption on membrane, then suppuration and perforation; whatever discharge touches becomes excoriated and little vesicles appear on excoriated surface; ear bluish-red, as if œdematous; hearing impaired; sensation as if something suddenly closed up the ear, as if air whistled through left Eustachian tube, when snuffing or belching; throat dry and sore, $>$ by eating and drinking.

Terebinthina.—Otitis, combined with enlarged tonsils; granular condition of the naso-pharyngeal cavity; during dentition signs of cerebral and abdominal irritation; otalgia of children old enough to express their sufferings; eczema in front of the ear (Graph. behind the ear), tending to affect the eyelids.

Theridion.—Worse from least noise, every sound penetrates her whole body, especially teeth, with vertigo; rushing in both ears, like a waterfall; itching behind ears, she would like to scratch them off.

Thuja.—Watery, purulent otorrhœa, smelling like putrid meat; inner ear feels swollen, with increased hardness of hearing; noise in ear as from boiling water, granulations in meatus, similar to condylomata.

Verbascum (Mullein oil).—Otitis and otalgia, especially after getting wet; sensation as if something stopped ears, first left, then right; painful tearing and drawing, extending inward; feeling of numbness in left ear.

Zincum.—Otorrhœa of fetid pus; frequent acute stitches in right ear, near tympanum; pinching-jerking within ears; noises in ears, $<$ at night; a crash, as from the breaking of a pane of glass in ear, on falling asleep; earache of children, especially boys.

Discharges from ear, acrid: Tell.; **bloody:** Bar. c., Bell., Bry., Bufo, Calc., Caust., Cic., Con., Crotal., Cubeb., Elaps, Graph., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tell., Zinc.; **brown:** Anac., Carb. v., Tarent.; **clear:** Bry.; **excoriating:** Ars., Calc. phos., Carb. an., Lyc., Spig., Tell.; **smelling like fish brine:** Tell.; **like putrid meat:** Thuj.; **offensive:** Ant. crud., Ars., Asa., Aur., Bor., Bov., Carb. v., Caust., Cist., Con., Graph., Hep., Kali bi., Kali carb., Lyc., Meph., Merc. sol., Merc. cor., Nitr. ac., Psor., Sulph., Thuj.. Zinc.; **mucous:** Alum., Bell., Bor., Calc. carb., Graph., Lyc., Magn., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sulph., Tarent.; **purulent:** Alumen, Alum., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Arn., Asa., Aur., Bell., Bor., Bov., Bufo, Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Caust., Cepa, Cham., Cist., Con., Cop., Cubeb., Gels., Graph., Hep., Kali bi., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; **watery:** Asa., Carb., Caust., Cist., Colch., Elaps, Kreos., Magn., Merc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Phos., Spig., Tell.

Inflammatory otalgia: Bell., Bor., Bry., Calc., Magn., Merc., Nux v., Puls.; **rheumatic:** Arn., Bell., Chin., Curare, Hep., Kali bi., Merc., Nux v., Plant., Puls., Sulph., Tarent.

Otitis externa: Bell., Bor., Cact., Calc., Hep., Magn., *Merc.*, *Puls.*, Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

Otitis media: Acon., Ars., Aur., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Caps., Caust., Cham., Chin., Con., Elaps , Graph., Hep., Iod., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kali iod., Merc., Puls., Psor., Rhus, Sil., Sulph., Tell., Ther.

Caries of ossicula: Asa., Aur., Hep., Nitr. ac., Sil., Thuj.

Stoppage of Eustachian tube: Calc., Con., Gels., Graph., Iod., Lach., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Polypus aurius: Calc., Marum, Merc., Thuj.

OVARIES, DISEASES OF.

Abrotanum.—Burning, tearing and darting pains in left ovary, when Apis failed; suppression of menses in young girls, followed by nosebleed.

Aconite.—Ovaritis from checked perspiration or from sudden checking of menstrual flow, from fright or from riding in cold winds or from getting wet when overheated, with fear that she will not recover, accompanied by bitter vomiting and cold sweat; painful urging to urinate.

Æsculus hip.—Pain starts in right ovary and runs through the hip to back.

Aloe.—Laborlike pains in groins and loins, with fulness and heaviness in uterine region, < while standing.

Alumen.—Affections of left ovary with troublesome constipation; unbearable pain near left groin, towards region of ovary.

Ambra gris.—Stitches in ovarian region, when drawing in the abdomen or pressing upon it; discharge of bluish-white mucus from vagina; burning, smarting, itching and titillation of vulva and urethra during micturition.

Ammonium mur.—Pain as from a sprain in ovarian region, obliging her to walk bent (Arn., Apis), neuralgic pains in ovaries.

Antimonium crud.—Nymphomania and tenderness over ovarian region, < from touch, after menses have been checked by a bath.

Apis mell.—Ovaritis, stinging in ovaries after sexual intercourse; burning, stinging, as after a sting of a bee; sharp, stinging, periodic pains in ovaries, < right one, numbness in side and limb; cutting in left, then in right ovary, < at intervals, extending down thigh, < while stretching;

tightness in ovarian region, < on raising arms; **pain in right ovary with pain in left pectoral region and cough**; lancinating pains in ovarian region and groins, extending down thighs, < right side, during menses; deep-seated tenderness, stinging and frequent micturition during menses; ovaritis with amenorrhœa; numbness and dulness beginning in right ovarian region, extending to hip and ribs and down the whole thigh, > when lying upon it; strained pain in left ovarian region, < when walking evenings, followed by bearing-down pain on right side and lame feeling in shoulder-blades, when walking she is compelled to bend forward; ovary enlarged, swollen and indurated; ovarian tumors; cysto-ovarium size of head; ovarian dropsy with an unusually white and transparent skin, pains < from touch and heat (Lil., > from rubbing with a warm hand), > by lying on right side; ovarian dropsy and anasarca. **A strict milk and fruit diet ought to be observed in treating ovarian tumors.**

Argentum met.—Bruised pain in left ovary and subjective **sensation as if the ovary were growing very large,** with prolapsus uteri, especially during menses.

Argentum nit.—Cutting pain in right ovarian region and back, radiating to thighs, with metrorrhagia; **subjective sensation as if ovary were of immense size**; coition painful, followed by bleeding from vagina (ulcerated os uteri); vertigo, with general debility and trembling from nervous weakness; greasy, shining face (Natr. sulph., Thuj.); sycotic ovaritis; emaciation from below upward.

Arnica.—Pain as from a sprain in ovaries and uterine region, obliging her to walk bent (Amm. m.); affections from mechanical injuries.

Arsenicum.—Ovaritis with burning lancinating pains, as if hot coals were burning the part, accompanied by throbbing, > by hot applications, and much < by cold; restlessness, somewhat relieved by constantly moving the feet; burning pain in back while lying quietly on it; drawing, stitching pain from (right) ovary into thigh, which feels numb and lame, < from motion, bending or sitting bent; ovarian tumor with pain in leg; metrorrhagia; scirrhous induration; violent burning pain in ovary, with extensive anasarca and pale waxy skin; thin, whitish, offensive discharge instead of menses.

Artemisia vulgaris.—Right ovary sore to touch, < by exercise; nervous chlorosis, with a very dry skin.

Aurum met., and **Aurum mur. natr.**—Enlargement of ovaries, ovarian dropsy; syphilis.

Baryta mur.—Tumor, induration and **atrophy of ovaries**; squeezing pains in pelvis; sterility; amenorrhœa and chlorosis, especially of scrofulous constitutions.

Belladonna.—Ovarian neuralgia with lancinating pains; right ovary much enlarged, throbbing pains or burning in hard swollen ovary; pain in ovaries on appearance of menses, and great bearing down as if everything would come out from vulva, compelling her to keep her bed; cerebral disturbances and spasms; pains come and go suddenly.

Bovista.—**Ovarian cyst**; soreness between labia and thighs; every few days a show between menses; after midnight painful urging towards genitals, with great heaviness in small of back, > next morning by a bloody discharge.

Brachyglottis repens.—Sense of fluttering in ovarian region, sometimes with feeling as of something rolling about in abdomen; constant inclination to urinate, with pain in bladder and renewed desire after the act; sense of swashing in bladder.

Bromide of Ammonium.—Ovarian neuralgia; dull, constant pain and hard swelling in left ovary; uterine hæmorrhage from ovarian irritation or inflammation.

Bromium.—Chronic ovaritis in young women who are sterile; constant dull boring pain in left ovary; swelling and hardness of left ovary; pain and swelling of left ovary before and during menses (Apis); mild leucorrhœa; no thrill in coition; **pain flies from ovaries to heart**; shooting pains from ends of fingers to throat and extend to back, < by walking; shooting pain from left ovary to hip; patient subject to glandular swellings.

Bryonia.—Soreness over right ovary, like a sore spot, causing irritation and dragging pains, which extend into the thighs while at rest, worse from touch; stinging pain or stitches in the ovary on taking a deep inspiration, cannot bear to have the parts touched; shooting pains extending towards the hip; ovaritis with rheumatic affections and in confinement.

Bufo.—**Hydatids.** Swelling and great sensitiveness of ovarian region; burning heat and stitches in ovaries; violent cramps in the ovarian region extending into the groins.

Cactus grand.—Pulsating pains in uterus and ovarian region, like an internal tumor suppurating; pain extends to thighs and becomes unbearable, **occurs again at the same time on next day**, and so on for many successive days.

Cantharis.—Cysto-ovarium; much tenderness and burning in ovarian region; dysuria, cutting burning in passing only a drop or two, which is often bloody, or strangury complete; stitches in ovarian region, arresting breathing, or violent pinching pain, with bearing down towards genitals; sterility.

Chamomilla.—Pain in ovaries during menses; pressing towards genitals and passing of large quantities of colorless urine; cutting colic and drawing in thighs before menses; very irritable and fretful during menses.

China.—Ovaritis from sexual excess or hæmorrhage, parts very sensitive to slight touch; pressing in groin and anus; dropsy of ovaries; menstrual colic.

Cimicifuga.—Ovaritis or ovarian neuralgia, with irritable uterus; spasms of broad ligaments; ovarian pains shoot up to the side; suppressed, painful or profuse menstruation, with **chorea, hysteria or mental disease**; rheumatic dysmenorrhœa; distress and dulness of head; trembling sinking of stomach, frequent urination.

Cocculus.—Cutting, cramping pains, particularly in region of uterus and ovaries, on appearance of menses; cramps deep in abdomen instead of menses, pressure in chest and anxiety; shivering over the mammæ.

Colocynthis.—**Ovarian neuralgia**; cramplike pain in left ovarian region, as if the parts were squeezed in a vise; intense boring or tensive pain in ovary, **causing her to draw up double**, with great restlessness; bilious vomiting during the paroxysms; extreme weakness and lassitude with trembling of legs, < from exercise and open air; sleeps badly, wakes tired. Ovaritis, supervening on abortion, stitches in ovaries. Ovarian cysts with pain in abdomen upon straightening up; **walks bent with hands pressed upon painful side.** Ovarian tumor, occasionally sharp pain like a stab in right pelvic region, walks bent and presses her hands upon ovary; suppression of menses or lochia, and metritis from anger or indignation.

Conium mac.—Induration or enlargement of ovaries or womb, of scrofulous nature or following contusions, with lancinating pains; weight and lancinating pains in uterus and ovaries, extending through whole lower part of abdomen, hips and back; burning, sore aching pains; ovarian affec-

tions with amenorrhœa and ill-effects of suppressed sexual instinct; **atrophy of ovaries with sterility.**

Copaiba.—Throbbing in right ovarian region when standing; affections connected with gonorrhœa.

Crotalus.—Ovaritis, in hæmorrhagic constitutions, or connected with menorrhagia or puerperal septicæmia; ovarian abscess. Ovarian neuralgia, in form of pure neurosis and **at climaxis**, with flushings and pressing pain in vertex; cardiac troubles, sudden palpitations, sinking at stomach, fainting at epigastrium.

Cubeba.—Inflammation and swelling of ovaries, with pulsating and lancinating pains, extending into the loins and groins; drawing pains in ovaries, as if something were pulling them down; lancinations and pulsations in ovaries and uterus with heat and dryness in throat and twitchings in the breast.

Eupion.—Burning pain in left ovary, from overexertion; mental anguish from disappointed hope

Ferrum iod.—**Coldness in left ovary** and bladder after micturition, coldness extending down limbs, with bearing down from back, especially during menses.

Fluoric acid.—Ovarian tumor, right side, with continuous grinding, worrying pain and sense of weight; **increased necessity to walk about**, to exercise the muscles, without fatigue, regardless of heat in summer or cold in winter; too frequent catamenia.

Gelsemium.—Ovarian irritation, with pain in forehead, vertex, enlarged feeling of head, blurred vision; spasmodic neuralgic pains with faintness and cramps in legs.

Gossypium.—Stinging, burning pain in left ovary, with swelling; prolapsus uteri and headache over eyes; ovarian pains down left limb before, during and after menses; **cannot lie on back**, it feels as if broken, has to lie mostly on stomach.

Graphites.—The left indurated ovary swells up and becomes very hard; violent pains on touch, on inspiration, or hawking, when the most violent stitches shoot in it, with profuse general sweat and continued loss of sleep; tumor in right and left iliac fossa, hard, round, slightly movable, of the size of an orange, not painful to pressure; swelling and hardness of ovaries after menses; inflammation worse from cold or from getting feet wet; tearing, grinding, twisting pains in the right ovary, as if it would burst, followed by discharge of bloody pus, before or during menses; morning sickness during menses; constipation; blotches on skin; menses scanty or amenorrhœa; great aversion to coitus; women inclined to obesity; constipation, stools hard and knotty.

Guaiacum.—Chronic ovaritis, especially in rheumatic women; ovaries painful to pressure; dysmenorrhœa; atony of uterine organs.

Hamamelis.—Congestion, inflammation and neuralgia of ovaries, with cutting, tearing pains in swollen and tender ovary, < at menses, with retention of urine; after a blow, ovary swollen, diffuse, agonizing soreness over whole abdomen; menses irregular, painful; ovaritis following miscarriage; subacute ovaritis, incident to menstruation and pregnancy; vicarious menstruation from ovarian irritation; gonorrhœal ovaritis; pain commences in right ovary and passes down broad ligaments to uterus.

Helonias.—Soreness and severe pains in ovaries and uterus, frequently with fluor albus or metrorrhagia; soreness and heaviness in hypogastrium; atony of sexual organs and loss of all sexual desire with or without sterility.

Hepar.—Frequent crawls in ovaries, with tendency to suppurate, also in ovarian tumors.

Iodum.—Chronic congestion, usually with leucorrhœa; ovarian cysts and dropsy, with great bearing-down pain, induration and enlargement (Lach.); induration and swelling, with tendency to cancerous degeneration; pain commencing in right ovary, passing down the broad ligaments to uterus (Ham.); pressing, dull, wedgelike pain from right ovary to uterus and through sexual organs (with or without menses); pain in ovaries and back during menses; great sensitiveness of right ovarian region during or after menses; atrophy with sterility (Con.); yellow corrosive leucorrhœa; sallow, tawny skin.

Kali brom.—Neuralgia of ovaries; pain, swelling, tenderness of left ovary; diminution of sexual desire; ovarian tumors.

Kali carbonicum —Both groins are painful and bloated. Stitching pains about the uterus and ovarian region.

Kali iodatum —Severe burning, tearing and twitching pains in the ovarian region, especially right side. Sensation of congestion and swelling of the ovaries, with pain as from a corrosive tumor there. Affections connected with syphilis.

Kali phos.—Ovaralgia in hysterical nervous women, who are lachrymose, sensitive and irritable.

Lachesis.—Induration and enlargement (Iod.), worse from moral emotions or great exertions (right). Pains, boring or burning, increased more and more, until **relieved by a discharge of blood from the vagina.** Shooting pains extending from the left to the right ovarian region (Lil.) Neuralgic pains (left) with tenderness to pressure of the clothing. Stitching, pressing, tensive pain with swelling of the left ovary. Suppuration, after pus has been formed, it will promote its discharge. Pain in the right ovary extending towards the uterus. Pain in the right ovarian region of long standing, extending to the genital organs, or upward to the liver and chest; ovarian tumors, even when suppuration has taken place (after Merc. or Hep.), when adynamia prevails.

Lac caninum.—Heat in the ovarian and uterine region (with menses). Inflammatory and congestive condition of the ovaries before menses, especially of the right ovary, with extreme soreness and sensitiveness, which makes every motion and position, even breath, painful; **wants to lie with her knees to her chin**; burning in hands and feet, which she tries to cool; pains come and leave quickly.

Lilium.—Stinging, darting, cutting, sometimes grasping and especially bearing-down pains in left ovary, with sensation of swelling and tenderness to firm pressure, slightly relieved by moderate pressure and gentle rubbing, worse evenings and at night; burning from groin to groin with morning stool; cutting, stinging pain in left mamma, or a feeling of constriction and heaviness in breast, extending to base of scapula, worse by lying on left side; **bearing-down in uterine region**, worse walking, better holding up the abdomen with hands; tenderness over ovary; early morning diarrhœa; stinging burning from ovary up to abdomen; shooting across the pubes from left ovary, with voluptuous itching in vagina, feeling of fulness in the parts, smarting of urine; offensive leucorrhœa; great weakness during menses

Lycopodium.—Burning, stitching pains in ovaries; relieved by urinating; sharp, shooting pains, extending from right to left ovarian region (Lach. and Lil., the opposite); borborygmi, particularly in left hypochondrium; pain in back before urinating, with relief when urine flows; dropsy.

Mercurius.—Feeling of rawness in left ovarian region; shooting pains from ovaries to hips; stitching pain in left ovary; suppuration; affections

from syphilis or gonorrhœa; **stinging, tearing pains, with general sweat, < at night, and chilliness as soon as she uncovers.**

Naja tripudians.—Obscure ovarian pains; violent cramping pains in region of left ovary; **sensation as if heart and ovary were drawn together;** pain simultaneously in heart and left ovary; pains sharp and cutting about a week before menses, growing worse until flow begins, then easier until next month.

Onosmodium virg.—Pains begin in one ovary and then pass over to the other, leaving a soreness till pains return, < by pressure; itching of vulva, < by scratching and contact; nervous trembling with desire to move around, but > by lying down and sleeping.

Palladium.—Induration and swelling of the right ovary, with soreness and shooting pains from the navel to the pelvis. Heaviness and weight in the pelvis, worse from exertion or while standing, better when lying on the left side; drawing down and forward in the right ovary, relieved by rubbing; swelling and tenderness to touch of the right ovary, with bearing-down pain; pain in the right ovary, aggravated from mental agitation, from being in society, from music, conversation or motion; great urgency to urinate, with scanty emission; sallow complexion, blue half-circles under eyes; eructations which do not relieve; acrid eructations, with spasmodic pains in chest, back and abdomen; derangement of stomach; heavy weight in pelvis, relieved by lying on left side, < on standing and on motion; egotism, cares much for the good opinion of others and thus feels easily offended; sharp, knifelike pains in uterus, > after stool.

Phosphorus.—Pain in left ovarian region down the inner side of thigh; pain in ovaries, abdomen and back, during menses; sterility from excessive voluptuousness; leucorrhœa with chlorosis.

Phytolacca.—Ovarian disease with rheumatic affections; painful menses in barren women; ovaritis with amenorrhœa.

Platina.—Sexual passion altogether too strong (Murex); pinching, pressing down in the ovarian region or groins, or in the pudenda, or alternating between the two; paroxysmal burning pains in ovary, attended with stitches in forehead and excessive sexual excitement; suppuration after pus has been discharged under the influence of Lach., pains burning, with violent bearing down; menses profuse and dark.

Plumbum.—Patient wants to stretch upper and lower limbs during ovarian pains; feeling as if there was not room enough in the pelvis; atrophy and sterility.

Podophyllum.—Ovarian tumor, pain in ovarian region, especially right side, with heat, down thighs, better from pressure; cannot keep the feet still, and pains extending upward to the shoulder; prolapsus uteri or ani, from overlifting; leucorrhœa of thick transparent mucus; shooting pain in right ovary before and during menses; tired feeling in both ovaries, with external swelling in both limbs, both extending down below knees; ovarian pains in connection with hepatic affections.

Psorinum.—Left ovary indurated after a violent knock, followed by itching eruption on body and face; knotty lump above right groin, even a bandage hurts; lumpy leucorrhœa of unbearable odor.

Ranunculus bulb.—Chronic neuralgic cases, always excited by every atmospheric change (Rhus, Rhod., worse by rough, windy weather).

Rhododendron.—Pain in ovaries, < from change of weather.

Rhus tox.—Ovaritis with rheumatic affection; irritation and sensitiveness of right ovary, before and during menses; worse by changes of the weather.

Sabadilla.—Cutting lancinating pains in ovarian region, as if **knives** were stabbing; nymphomania from ascarides; menses flows by **fits and starts**, irregularly.

Sabina.—Ovaritis, stitches in vagina deep from before backward.

Sacharum lact. (Swan).—Neuralgic pains in ovarian region, extending over to uterine region (right); shooting neuralgic pains of short duration.

Sepia.—Congestion, stinging pains in ovarian region running around from the back over each hip, bearing-down pains from uterus; tenderness of female parts to touch.

Staphisagria.—**Ovarian affection from masturbation**, after disappointed love; from prolonged absence of husband; painful sensitiveness of sexual parts, especially when the mind has been dwelling too much on sexual gratification; sharp shooting pain in ovary, which is swollen and very sensitive to pressure, pains extending down into crural region and thighs; irritable mood about trifles.

Stramonium.—Ovarian neuralgia with hysterical convulsions; she shrinks back with fear on seeing any one; loquacity.

Sulphur.—**Pains alternating between ovary and eyes**; pains from ovarian region to back; feeling of weakness in genital organs.

Tarentula Hisp.—**Reflex ovarian neuralgia associated with constrictive headache**; burning pain in hypogastrium and hips, with sensation of great weight in pelvis; profuse menses followed by pruritus vulvæ.

Theridion.—Ovaralgia with dysmenorrhœa in nervous anæmic women, with headache and hyperæsthesia of sight and hearing; hysteria during puberty or climaxis; scrofulo-tuberculosis.

Thuja.—Inflammation, with pain in the left ovary, extending through the left iliac region into the groin and sometimes into the left leg, frequently worse from walking or riding, so that she has to lie down (during menses); burning pain in the ovary; ovarian affections and pains are worse during menses; affections connected with gonorrhœa or syphilis. Cysto-ovarium.

Ustilago.—Burning pain; pain in the ovaries shooting down the legs, intermittent, with swelling, worse in the left; severe ovarian and uterine irritation, with severe pain in the back; ovarian irritation with amenorrhœa; pain in the right ovary with metrorrhagia; neuralgic pains, especially suitable during climaxis and to tall, slim, fair-complexioned women.

Vespa.—Tenderness of left ovary, with consciousness of trouble in those parts; frequent desire to urinate; indescribable pain in sacral region, sometimes extending to back; patient wants to be in a cold room.

Viburnum opulus.—Irritability of the ovaries; spasmodic contraction of cervix uteri.

Xanthoxylum.—Pain during menses, which are scanty and retarded.

Zincum.—Inflammation and boring pain in the left ovary, **relieved by pressure and during menses**, when all her complaints generally disappear, but return at their expiration; fidgety feeling in feet, especially after menses; restless, unrefreshing sleep, mental and bodily exhaustion.

Zincum val.—Neuralgic pains, with great nervousness, even sleeplessness, < during menses (Zinc. met. >); hysterical symptoms; frequently, at the same time, severe neuralgic headache, often occipital, with sensation as if parts would be pressed asunder.

Zizia aurea.—Intermittent neuralgia of left ovary.

Ovaritis acuta: Acon., Amb., Ant., Apis, Ars., Bell., Brom., Canth., Chin., Cimicif., Crotal., Coloc., Cubeb., Con., Dulc., Euphor., Ham., Lach., Lil., Merc., Pallad., Plat., Phyt., Rhus, Sabin., Staph.; **chronic**: Ars., Coloc., Bry.,

Ign., Chin., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sabin., Staph.; **blennorrhœic**: Aur., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Thuj.

Suppuration of ovaries: Hep., Lach., Merc., Plat., Psor., Sil.

Ovaralgia: Amm. b., Amm. m., Atrop., Bell., Cham., Cimicif., Cocc., Coloc., Crotal., Gels., Ham., Kali phos., Lach., Naja, Plat., Staph., Tarent., Ther., Urt., Vespa, Zinc. val.

Induration of ovary: Apis, Ars., Bar. iod., Bar. m., Bell., Con., Graph., Iod., Pallad., Plat., Psor.

Ovarian cysts: Apis, Bov., Canth., Iod., Kali br., Prunus spin., Thuj.; **ovarian dropsy**: Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Chin., Coloc., Con., Graph., Iod., Kali br., Lach., Lyc., Prunus spin., Zinc.; **hydatids**: Canth., Merc.

Fibrous tumors: Apis, Calc., Coloc., Fluor. ac., Hep., Iod., Lach., Merc., Plat., Pod., Staph., Thuj.

Ovarian cancer: Ars., Graph., Kreos., Lapis albus, Psor.; **hernia**: Cocc., Con., Magn. mur., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.

Right side: Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Fer., Glon., Lach., Lyc., Pallad., Pod.; **left side**: Lach., Lyc., Lil., Pod., Stram.; Abrot., Apis, Arg., Brom., Coloc., Fer., Graph., Vespa, Zinc.

OZÆNA.

Ozæna catarrhalis: Alum., Amm. carb., Aur., Calc. carb., Kali bi., Kali iod., Nux v., Puls., Phos., Stict., Sang.; **scrofulosa**: Alumen, Ars., Asa., Aur., Calc. carb., Carb. an., Con., Graph., Hep., Hydrast., Kali bi., Natr. m., Natr. sulph., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Ther.; **syphilitica**: Asa., Aur., Fluor. ac., Kali bi., Kali iod., Lach., Merc. cor., Merc. iod., Mez., Phyt., Still.; **scorbutica**: Amm. carb., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac., Staph., Sulph.; **carcinomatosa**: Alumen, Ars., Asa , Aur. mur., Bell., Calc. ars., Carb. an., Con., Kali bi., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

Caries of nasal bones and cartilages: Asa., Aur. mur. natr., Calc. carb., Calc. fluor., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Sil., Sulph.

Polypi of nose: Alumen, Con., Kali bi., Phos., Sang., Teucr.

Alumen —Lupus, cancer, polypi of nose, sanious discharge, especially when ulceration is present.

Alumina.—Soreness and scabs in nose with discharge of thick, yellow mucus or of dry, hard, yellow-green plugs; the parts, especially septum narium, swollen, red and sore to touch, < evenings; point of nose cracked; **weak or entire loss of smell.**

Arsenicum.—Cancer, ulcer on right ala nasi, burning, stinging, painful, forming a thick, hard crust, which comes off and leaves a bleeding, mattery surface, soon followed by another crust; nostrils, corners of mouth and anus red and excoriated; **cannot breathe through nostrils when asleep**; nose swollen, burns, coppery-red, with desire for liquors; ichorous, sanious and fetid discharges, with marked prostration and great general debility (Ars. iod.).

Asafœtida.—Offensive, greenish discharge from nose, with caries of bones and a feeling as if nose would burst; numbness of bones of face; pimple on tip of nose; small tubercles on cheeks; **tearing pains from within outward** in bones of nose, < at night. Mercurio-syphilis and scrofula.

Aurum met.—Scrofulous and syphilitic affections of bones of nose and face; caries of bones of nose and palate; **putrid smell when blowing nose, recognized by patient,** though olfaction is impaired; excessively fetid discharge; burning, itching, smarting soreness in nose which is sensitive to

touch; unbearable frontal headache; caries extends into cheek-bones, with same tearing, boring pain; bony destruction of ear with obstinate otorrhœa; yellow, thick discharge from nose, or dry firm pieces are blown out, always of an offensive odor; nose sunken in, perforation of septum.

Aurum mur.—Ozæna scrofulosa with unbearable odor; nasal cavity ulcerated deep in, with dry yellowish scurf and sense of obstruction; nostrils stuffed up with hard crusts; lupus of alæ nasi ulceration of soft parts with perforation of septum.

Calcarea carb.—Swelling of nose and upper lip in children, with acrid discharge; purulent, thick or yellow-red discharge, making lip sore; red itching pustules on upper lip and cheeks; nose swollen inside and outside; impaired smell; **epistaxis frequent and profuse, almost to fainting**; loud breathing through nose.

Calcarea fluor.—Copious, offensive, thick, greenish-yellow discharge with **osseous growths in nose**; blowing of much mucus from nose with ineffectual desire to sneeze.

Carbo an.—Scrofulous ozæna; swelling of nose, with pimples inside and outside, forming crusts which last a long time; vesicle at right nostril with malignant ulceration; **little boils inside of nose, with tense and burning sensation**, < during menses; saddle across nose with copper-colored eruption. Carcinoma nasi.

Conium.—Ozæna with burning in nostrils and stitching pain in septum; discharge of pus and blood from nose; boring in nostrils; smell of animals in back part of nose; fibrous polypi, hard and elastic, pricking and itching after touching or handling; **excessively acute smell, with purulent discharge.**

Elaps cor.—Offensive discharge from nose and throat, smelling like putrid herring pickle; posterior wall of throat covered with a dry greenish-yellow scab, extending up to nose; pains from root of nose to ears when swallowing; sense of smell gone; **nose bleeds when violently blown.**

Graphites.—Dry scabs in nose, with sore, cracked and ulcerated nostrils; frequent discharge of thick, yellowish, fetid mucus from nose, which may form hard masses or crusts; loss of smell with dryness of nose; discharge from nose **much more fetid during menses,** catches cold easily; oozing behind ears.

Hydrastis.—Sharp, raw, excoriated feeling in both nostrils, with constant desire to blow nose; ulceration with bloody or mixed purulent discharge; sticky mucus in fauces, with bad taste; **air feels cold in nose** (Kali iod., Lith.); soreness of cartilaginous septum, bleeding when touched; post-nasal catarrh.

Iodum.—Chronic fetid discharge from nose which is painful and swollen; carious ulceration.

Kali bichrom.—**Nose feels unnaturally dry,** being obstructed by large clinkers of dark-greenish, fetid, hardened masses, hawked up from post-nasal space, < morning till noon; rapid exfoliation and ulceration; loss of smell; **perforating ulcers on septum and elsewhere**; distress and fulness from inflammation of frontal sinuses; ropy, tough mucous discharge from posterior nares, offensive or not; polypus nasi.

Kali carb.—Blood-tinged mucous discharge; nosebleed; excoriating acrid, greenish mucus, making nostrils sore and crusty, breathing through nostrils nigh impossible; chilly out-doors, but breathes easier in open air (Kali bi., obstruction < in open air), and becomes obstructed again on entering a warm room.

Kali iod.—Greenish-yellow, excoriating ozæna, with throbbing and burning in nasal and frontal bones; syphilis, nose red, swollen; discharge acrid, watery, cool; tightness at root of nose; darting and stinging in face.

Lachesis.—Ozæna syphilitica or mercurialis; nasal mucous membrane swollen, discharge watery, with red nostrils and herpes on lips; nose red externally, filled with scabs, discharge of pus and blood. **Red nose of drunkards.**

Lac caninum.—Ozæna syphilitica, when the corners of mouth and alæ nasi are cracked.

Lycopodium.—Ozæna with orange-yellow discharge, acrid, excoriating; **posterior nares dry**; nose stopped up, especially at root, breathes with mouth open.

Magnesia mur.—Ulceration of edges of nostrils; yellow scurfs in nose; watery, acrid, mucous discharge corroding upper lip; picks affected parts, < from deep breathing, sneezing, touch and in the morning.

Mercurius cor.—Ozæna, discharge from nose like glue, drying up in posterior nares; perspiration of septum; **nose stopped up and runs at the same time**; rawness and smarting in nostrils.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Septum sore with sharp pains; much mucus descends into throat, causing hawking; constant inclination to swallow; thick yellow coating on back of tongue.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Whitish-yellow or bloody discharge; affection of posterior nares with raw sensation; nasal and turbinated bones involved; dropping of mucus with much hawking.

Nitric acid.—Mercurio-syphilis; fetid, yellow, corroding nasal discharge; ozæna with ulcers; **stitches in nose as from splinters**; dirty, bloody mucus from posterior nares; large, soft protuberances on alæ, covered with crusts; green casts from nose every morning.

Peru balsam.—Ozæna with ulceration; discharge profuse and thick.

Petroleum.—Scabs from nose with purulent mucus, nose sore, nostrils cracked; post-nasal space filled with mucus and causing hawking of phlegm.

Phosphorus.—Chronic rhinitis; ulceration of nostrils, nose swollen and dry, cannot draw air through it, < on windy days.

Sanguinaria.—Ulcerated ozæna with epistaxis; polypi; loss of smell, or peculiar susceptibility to odors, which makes him feel faint; migraine.

Sepia.—Ozæna scrofulosa, catches cold easily from deficiency of vital heat; loss of smell or fetid smell before nose; blowing of large lumps of yellow-green mucus or crusts with blood from nose; painful eruption on tip of nose; goneness in epigastrium; sweat in axillæ, palms of hands and soles of feet.

Silicea.—Gnawing and ulcers high up the nose, with great sensitiveness of place of contact; nose inwardly dry, excoriated, covered with crusts; obstructed mornings, fluent during day; intolerable itching of tip of nose; cold nose.

Theridion.—Chronic catarrh, discharge offensive-smelling, thick, yellow or yellowish-green; caries of nasal bones; dull, thick, heavy sensation in forehead or throbbing extending to occiput; trickling into pharynx; itching behind ears, she would like to scratch them off.

Thuja.—**Smell in nose as of fish brine**; painful scabs in nostrils; blows out much thick green mucus mixed with blood and pus; later brown scabs form; nose sore; red eruption on alæ, often moist; skin of face greasy; watery, purulent otorrhœa, smelling like putrid meat (Tell. like fish brine); persistent insomnia; sycosis.

PANCREAS, DISEASES OF.

Catarrh of pancreatic duct: Bell., Calc. carb., Carb. an., Lyc., Merc., Puls.

Pancreatitis: Bell., Bar., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Carb. an., Carb. v., Colch.,

Con., Dulc., Hep., Iris, Iod., Kali carb., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sulph., Thuj.; **malignant or epidemic form**: Calc. ars., Rhus; **induration**: Bar. mur., Carb. an.; **gangrene or softening**: Kreos., Sec.; **hypertrophy**: Calcareous preparations; **calculi**: Bell., salts of lime, of potash or soda; **cancer**: Calc. ars., Phos., Sil.

Farrington recommends:—**Soapy taste**: Iod., Iris, Dulc., Rhus; **raises a watery fluid**: Bell., Carb. an., Dulc., Hep., Iris, Merc., Uran. nitr.

Icterus: Dig., Dulc., Aur., Lyc., Pod., Merc., Iris, Sulph.

Pains in region of cœliac axis: Colch., Iris, Phos., Ars., Plumb., Rhus, Stann., Plat., Kali bi.

Pains deep in between pit of stomach and navel: Carb. an., Carb. v., Con., Thuj., Zinc.; **ulceration of duodenum**: Ars., Kali bi., Uran. nitr.

Stools contain fat: Iod., Iris, Ars., Phos., Asclep., Polyp., Fagopyr., Fer. met., Picr. ac., Sulph., Thuj.; **undigested**: Ars., Calc. carb., Iris, Graph., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Phos., Sulph.; **with emaciation**: Ars., Phos.; **fatty degeneration of pancreas**: Ars., Phos.; **diabetes mellitus**: Ars., Phos., Uran. nitr.

Buchner recommends: Bell., catarrh of salivary ducts, follow with Merc.; Puls., Calc. carb. in chlorotic girls; salts of lime for hypertrophy of pancreas; scrofulous patients: Calc. iod.; erythematous patients, or skin affections: Calc. ac.; cardiac or renal affections: Calc. ars.; tuberculosis: Calc. phos.; melanosis: Calc. oxal.; atrophy and diabetes: Phos.

Arsenicum.—Organic degenerations with great restlessness and despair; ulceration of duodenum, which, by extension, involves the pancreatic duct, perhaps the result of burns, of malignant disease, etc.; neuralgia of the cœliac plexus; stools undigested, containing fat.

Belladonna.—Catarrh of the salivary ducts; peculiar odor from mouth, with but slightly coated tongue; thick, white mucus collects in mouth and throat, with constant inclination to hawk and swallow; constriction of abdomen around navel, as if a ball or lump would form.

Calcarea ars.—Flat, unpleasant taste; saliva runs together in mouth like water, with tasteless belching; dull, pressing stitches below stomach, with cutting across abdomen; undigested stools with emaciation, palpitation and oppression of chest; albuminuria; bodily and mental relaxation.

Carbo an.—Indurated pancreas; profuse, tasteless, thin saliva of sweetish, putrid odor; sensation of coldness apparently rising from the abdomen into throat and mouth; eating causes distress and burning in the stomach; long-lasting nausea after meat; vomiting; oppression in epigastrium.

Carbo veg.—Raising of a watery fluid from stomach; foul taste and offensive odor from mouth; pains deep in between stomach and abdomen; distension of stomach and abdomen; aversion to meat and fat things; to milk, which causes flatulence; plainest food disagrees; burning, light-colored, fetid stools; præcordial anguish.

Conium.—**Acute pancreatitis**; sudden attacks of vomiting and diarrhœa at night; vomiting of a white substance consisting of saliva without any admixture of the contents of either stomach or bowels; trembling of abdomen.

Iodum.—Great emaciation; hungry, anxious, if he cannot get food at the regular hour; eats enormously yet grows thin; pancreas enlarged; abdominal pulsations; soapy taste; **fat in stools**; glands enlarged or atrophied; lungs affected; depressed and irritable; phthisis pulmonum; tabes mesenterica.

Iris vers.—Burning distress in region of pancreas; vomiting of a sweetish water; **saliva has a greasy taste**; green, watery diarrhœa, $<$ 2 to 3 A.M.;

offensive flatus, smelling like copper; diarrhœa contains undigested fat; bilious vomiting; sick-headache periodically every week; dull, throbbing or shooting over one eye, usually right, with dim vision, nausea and vomiting.

Kali bichrom.—**Ulceration of duodenum**; tongue coated thick yellow, more towards base, edges red and full of small, painful ulcers; burning in pharynx and stomach; dislike to meat, longing for beer and acid drinks; **feeling of coldness in stomach and bowels**; dull pain and stitches in right hypochondrium, limited to a small spot; clay-colored stools; chronic diarrhœa.

Kali iod.—Rancid taste in mouth after eating or drinking; viscid, saltish saliva, gulping up of large quantities of air; burning in pit of stomach; cutting and burning around navel, emaciation and loss of appetite. Morbus Brightii.

Lycopodium.—Chronic duodenitis, pressure on hypochondrium produces tender pains in epigastrium and vice versa; dyspepsia, jaundice, calculi pancreatici.

Phosphorus.—**Tuberculosis and fatty degeneration in different organs**, especially of heart, liver, pancreas or kidney; distressing burning pains in cœliac axis; stools undigested, containing particles of fat or looking like cooked sago; pale, yellow face; anæmia; atrophy of pancreas with diabetes mellitus; neuralgia of cœliac plexus; morbus Brightii.

Plumbum.—Pain in region of cœliac plexus; sweetish taste; accumulation of sweetish saliva in mouth; empty, sweetish eructations; violent colic, abdomen drawn in to the spine; jaundice; light-colored stools; gangrene

Podophyllum.—Offensive odor from mouth; copious salivation; satiety from small quantity of food, followed by nausea and vomiting one hour after eating, craving food afterwards; fetid flatulency; stool hard, clayey or frequent; painless, watery diarrhœa; jaundice; gall-stones.

Silicea.—Fatty degeneration or cancer of pancreas; suppuration of salivary glands; canine hunger with nervous, irritable persons; aversion to warm cooked food, disgust for meat; sour eructations; nausea with violent palpitations; induration of pylorus; clothing across abdomen feels too tight; stools contain undigested food, with great exhaustion, but painless.

Uranium nit.—Ulceration of duodenum and pyloric end of stomach; vomiting of a white fluid; putrid eructations, pains < from fasting; urine deposits a muco-purulent sediment, containing albumen, phosphates, lithic acid in excess; glycosuria.

Zincum.—Hard tumefaction over and below stomach, left lobe of the liver or pancreas involved; sweetish, metallic taste, like spoiled cheese; increased flow of saliva; aversion to meat, fish and sweet things, to cooked or warm things; pressure and tension in abdomen; dropsy from hepatic or renal causes.

PARALYSIS.

Sclerosis of the fasciculi of the posterior roots, with their intracranial continuations. **Locomotor ataxia:** Alum., Ang. spur., Arg. nit., Ars., Bell., Cham., Chin., Con., Gels., Helleb., Kalm., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Stram., Sulph., Tarent., Zinc.

Sclerose en plaques, multiple spinal sclerosis: Arg. nit., Bar., Bell., Caust., Crotal., Gels., Ign., Lathyrus, Nux v., Ox. ac., Phos., Phys., Picr. ac., Plumb., Rhus, Sil., Tarent.

Sclerosis of cerebral convolutions, especially frontal ones, paralysis of the insane: see Insanity.

Labio-glosso-pharyngeal paralysis (hypoglossus, spinal accessory and facial), paralysis bulbaris, without atrophy: Anac., Bar., Bell., Cann., Cocc., Crotal., Gels., Hydr. ac., Oleand., Plumb., Rhus.

Progressive muscular atrophy (without paralysis) of adults and infants: sclerosis of the ganglia of the sympatheticus, especially the gray centres of the anterior horns: Acon., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bar., Caust., Cupr., Gels., Hyosc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phys., Plumb., Rhus, Sec., Sulph.

Paraplegia vera; spastic paralysis, sclerosis of the antero-lateral columns: Bell., Lathyrus, Mang., Phos., Plumb., Ust.

Softening of spinal cord: Crotal., Phos., Picr. ac.

Paralysis agitans, spasmus agitans, tremor of extremities: Bar., Bufo, Ergot., Gels., Hyosc., Merc., Phos., Phys., Plumb., Rhus, Tab., Tarent., Zinc. brom.

Hemiplegia: Alum., Anac., Arg. nit., Arn., Bell., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Dulc., Graph., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lach., Merc., Nux v , Phos. ac., Plumb., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Staph., Stram., Sulph. ac.

Left-sided: Arn., Ars., Bell., Caust , Lach., Rhus.

Right-sided: Arn., Bell., Caust., Rhus.

Paralysis of one and spasms of other side: Apis, Bell., Lach., Stram.

Paraplegia: Cocc., Form., Nux v., Laur., Sec., etc.

Paralysis in consequence of convulsions: Ars., Bell., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Cupr., Hyosc., Laur., Nux v., Plumb., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Stann., Stram., Sulph.

Paralysis in consequence of; rheumatism: Ant. tart., Arn., Bar., Bry., Canth., Caul., Chin.,Colch., Cocc., Fer., Form., Gels., Lathyrus, Lyc., Ruta, Sulph.; **mental emotions:** Arn.,Ign.,Natr.m.,Stann.; **bodily exertions:** Arn., Ars., Rhus; of **toxic origin:** Apis, Ars., Bapt , Crotal., Gels., Lach., Mur. ac., Rhus, etc.; of **poisoning by Arsenic:** Chin., Fer., Graph., Hep., Nux v.; of **lead:** Cupr., Op., Plat.; of **mercury:** Hep., Nitr. ac., Staph., Stram., Sulph.; of **debilitating influences,** sexual excesses, onanism: Chin., Cocc., Fer., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.; of **apoplexy:** Anac., Apis, Arn., Bar., Bell., Caust., Cocc., Cupr., Gels., Hyosc., Lach., Op., Plumb., Sec., Stann., Stram , Zinc.; of **habitual drunkenness:** Ant. tart., Ars., Calc., Lach., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Op., Ran., Sep., Sulph.; **taking cold:** Arn., Caust., Colch., Dulc., Gels., Merc., Rhus; of **damp cold,** getting wet: Caust., Dulc., Gels., Nux v., Rhus; **suppression of sweat:** Colch.; **after intermittent fevers:** Arn., Ars., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus; **after typhoid:** Cocc., Cupr., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph.; **after diphtheria:** Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Bar., Caust , Cocc., Cupr., Gels., Helon., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Phys., Plumb., Rhus, Sulph., Thuj., Zinc. phos.; **after cholera:** Cupr., Sec., Sulph., Veratr. alb.; from **suppression or retrocession of an eruption:** Caust., Dulc., Hep., Sulph.; from **spinal affections:** Alum., Arn., Ars., Form., Phos.

Paralysis of eyelids: Arg. nit., Arn., Bell., Canth., Cocc., Cupr. ac., Euphor., Gels.. Hyosc., Nitr. ac., Op., Plumb., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Stram., Veratr., Zinc.

Paralysis of facial muscles: Bar., Bell., Cad., Caust., Cocc., Graph., Kali mur., Nux v., Op., Rhus, Stram.

Of pharynx and organs of deglutition: Ars., Bar., Bell., Calc. carb., Canth., Caust., Cocc., Con., Cupr., Gels., Iod. (when solids cannot be swallowed); Hep., Lach., Plumb., Sil., Stram.

Tongue and organs of speech: Acon., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Caust., Cocc., Cupr., Dulc., Gels., Hep., Hyosc., Hydr. ac., Lach., Mez. (tongue), Mur. ac., Op., Plumb., Stram.

Bladder: Ars., Bell., Cact., Canth., Dulc., Gels., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Op.; **rectum and sphincter ani**: Caust., Coloc., Hyosc., Lyc., Op., Ruta, Sulph., Zinc.

All limbs, upper and lower: Æsc., Arn., Ars., Colch., Dulc., Gels., Merc., Nux v., Rhus, Sang.; of **flexors**: Natr. m.; of **extensors**: Plumb., Gels., Nux v., Rhod.

Upper extremities: Acon., Æsc., Ant. tart., Arn., Bell.,Bry.,Calc.,Caust., Chin., Cocc., Colch., Dulc., Lyc., Merc., Nitr., Nux v., Sep., Veratr.; **right side**: Arn., Nux v., Rhus; **left**: Nux v., Rhus; **hands**: Amb., Ars., Caust., Cupr., Fer., Natr. m., Plumb., Rhus, Ruta, Sil.; **fingers**: Amb., Calc., Cupr., Natr. m., Sec., Sil.

Lower extremities: Æsc. gl., Alum., Arn., Bell., Bry., Caul., Chin., Cocc., Colch., Dulc., Form., Gels., Kali carb., Lathyrus, Merc., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Rhus, Sec., Sulph., Veratr. alb., Veratr. vir.; **right**: Plumb., Rhus; **left**: Arn.; **feet**: Arn., Chin., Oleand., Plumb.

Paralytic weakness with stiffness: Amm. m., Caust., Con., Lathyrus, Lyc., Natr. m. (shortening of tendons, hamstrings), Oleand., Rhod.. Rhus, Sil.

Aconite.—Paralysis accompanied by **coldness, numbness and tingling,** traceable to exposure to cold, especially to dry cold winds, mostly in the beginning (Caust. when palsy became chronic), from congestion of spinal cord; arms hang down as if paralyzed from heavy blows; crampy, contractive pain in hands and fingers; jactitation of arms; trembling of lower extremities; painful sensitiveness of the body to contact; congestion of blood to single parts, causing great sensitiveness and finally paralysis.

Æsculus glabra.—Paralytic affections of lower extremities; great lameness and weakness of back; strong tendency to contraction of legs.

Æsculus hip.—Paralysis of upper extremities; lameness and paralytic feeling from neck down, cannot raise arms, can hardly walk, must lie down.

Agaricus.—Sense of languor as if the body were bruised and the joints dislocated; sense of weariness and weakness all down the spine; paralysis of lower limbs, with slight spasms of arms; palsy of upper and lower limbs from incipient softening of spinal cord; paraplegia from congestion of lumbar cord; **violent pains in all paralyzed parts**; pain in lumbar region and sacrum, < while sitting or during exertion in daytime; formication in upper and lower limbs as if gone to sleep; limbs cold, blue; crosswise affections. Senile tremor.

Aluminum.—Locomotor ataxia; inability to walk except when the eyes are open and in daylight; loss of sensibility of feet; numbness of heel when stepping; tearing in thighs and legs when sitting or lying, < at night; pain in sole of foot on stepping, as if it were too soft and swollen; drawing pains in extremities; rheumatic and traumatic paralysis in gouty patients; palsy from spinal disease; arms feel heavy and go to sleep; lower limbs heavy, can scarcely drag them; feeling of weakness in bladder and genitals; bowels inactive; mistakes in speaking; consciousness of his identity confused; strength all exhausted after walking in fresh air, with yawning, stretching, drowsiness and inclination to lie down, which only increases the lassitude.

Ambra.—Paralytic complaints; weakness of whole body, of the knees, as if they would give way; of feet, with loss of sensation; in the stomach, so that she must lie down; < after sleep, feels weak and weary, eyes feel as if the lids had been closed too tightly; great lassitude, especially mornings in bed; coldness of hands and feet, emaciation.

Anacardium.—Paralysis of single parts; sensation of weakness in arms, with trembling, numbness of fingers; wavelike twitches, here and

there, in the legs; knees feel paralyzed, with stiffness and great lassitude; repeated tearings in paroxysms through upper and lower limbs at the same time; sensation as of a hoop or band around the parts; want of moral feeling; paralysis, with imbecility; loss of will, cannot control the voluntary muscles; cannot speak, only utters unintelligible words; drinks run out of the mouth; pulse slow and moderately full, body cool. After apoplexy.

Angustura.—Paralysis; weakness of the whole body, as if the marrow of the bones were stiff; affections of spinal cord and extensor muscles; twitching and jerking along the back like electric shocks; tetanic spasms, caused by contact, noise or the drinking of lukewarm water; worse from touching the affected parts; rheumatism, with paralytic conditions.

Apis mell.—Paralysis of cerebral origin; **paralysis following devitalizing affections**, as diphtheria, typhoids, suppressed eruptions, meningeal affections; **palsy of one side of body and convulsions of the other**; whole nervous system under a paralyzing influence, with general feeling of lassitude and depression; limbs, especially lower, emaciated and cold to touch; shortening of tendons; coma.

Argentum nit.—**Paraplegia from exhaustion**, resulting from concussion or alcoholic excess; hysterical and diphtheritic paralysis; locomotor ataxia with defective coördination of muscles, staggering in the dark or when eyes are closed, feeling of soreness in lumbo-sacral region, diminution of tendon reflexes and atrophy of optic nerve (Alum. met.). Lassitude of lower limbs, with dizziness as from intoxication; paralytic heaviness and weakness of legs, he does not know where to put them, calves feel bruised as after a long journey; pain in small of back, very severe when rising from a sitting posture, > by walking; trembling of hands so that he drops things; very nervous at night and sleep full of horrible dreams; paralytic debility of lumbar region and kidneys; feces and urine pass unconsciously and involuntarily.

Arnica.—Paralysis in consequence of exudation within the brain or spine, of apoplexy, of concussions; of weakening diseases, of protracted intermittent fevers, of ischias; convulsions and tetanic spasms consequent upon mechanical injuries; paralysis of body (right side); jactitation of single muscles, twitching in all the limbs; oversensitiveness of the whole body, **everything feels too hard**; weary, bruised, sore great weakness; knee-joints suddenly bend when standing, feet numb and insensible; arms weary as if bruised; painful paralysis from concussion of spine (helps to absorb the clot in the brain of the intemperate); hopeless, downcast, peevish; state of mind pitiable (Natr. m., relief by lying on something hard, though spine is sensitive to touch); < in damp, cold weather.

Arsenicum.—**Progressive muscular atrophy**; trembling of limbs (in drunkards); excessive weakness and exhaustion of limbs force him to lie down; violent neuralgic tearing pains in upper and lower limbs; cannot rest on affected part, **pain least felt when moving affected part**; sensation of weakness, as if bruised, in the small of back; stiffness in spinal column, beginning in region of coccyx. Antidote to lead-poisoning.

Baryta carb.—**Paralysis following apoplexy in old people**, who are childish, sensorium not clear, loss of speech, paralysis of tongue, of upper and lower extremities; weariness, constant inclination to lie down; facial paralysis and **glosso-paraplegia** in scrofulous persons, sometimes with great mental and bodily failure of development, mouth kept partly open and saliva runs out; multiple sclerosis of the brain and spinal cord.

Belladonna.—**First stage of locomotor ataxia**, loss of coördination of

the muscles of upper and lower limbs; trembling in all limbs; general tremor with anxiety; paralysis of one and spasms of the other side of the body; paralytic debility of all muscles, especially of feet; disinclination and aversion to work and motion; great restlessness, with sudden startings; paralysis of right side of face; inability to speak; diplopia, amaurosis.

Byronia.—Paralysis, generally of both sides, in rheumatic and gouty patients; < from motion and contact; legs so weak they will scarcely hold him, knees totter and knock together when walking.

Bufo.—**Paralysis agitans**; weak memory, idiotic; great weakness of extremities; trembling and heaviness of limbs; restless movements of limbs and body; twitching of whole body increasing rapidly in severity; great weakness, fainting.

Cadmium.—Painful drawing in face, inability to close eyes, distortion of mouth to one side, difficulty in talking and swallowing; from catching cold after failure of Caust.

Calcarea.—Spinal paralysis from frequent wettings, or the result of exhausting sweats, of loss of animal fluids, of sexual excesses, causing weakness of back and threatening motor paralysis or locomotor ataxia; great weakness, especially mornings; palsy of upper extremities to the fingers with coldness; great weariness, unable to walk; trembling of body during puberty in leucophlegmatic people.

Cannabis Ind.—Paralysis with tingling in affected parts (Acon., Staph.); **trembling with mental weakness**, especially of lower limbs and right arm; intensely violent pains on attempting to walk, as if he trod on a number of spikes, with stiffness and tired aching in both knees; great desire to lie down.

Carbo veg.—Paralytic weakness of fingers when seizing anything (Natr. m.); trembling hands when writing; limbs go to sleep easily; numbness of the parts on which one lies; oversensitiveness of nerves from loss of fluids; paroxysms of pain caused by the slightest contacts, and gradually increasing to a great height.

Caulophyllum.—Paraplegia from retroversion and congestion of womb after childbirth, with partial loss of sensation in affected limbs; emaciation, anæmia and general debility.

Causticum.—**Chronic paralysis** from dry, cold weather, especially during the intense cold of winter, **of single parts or of single nerves**, as of facial nerve, ptosis; paralysis of tongue when deglutition and speech are more or less destroyed; palsy of lips; glosso-pharyngeal palsy, sometimes involving vocal cords; hemiplegia of opposite side of body as the sequela of apoplexy; gradually appearing palsies; pains in paralyzed parts increase when lameness decreases: one-sided paralysis, especially of flexor muscles; **sensibility mostly intact**; catarrhal and rheumatic conditions; suppressed chronic eruptions; weeping mood, hopelessness, fear of death.

Chelidonium.—Limbs feel paralyzed; when bending forward or backward tearing-pressing pain in back, as if vertebræ were being broken asunder; paralytic pressure in upper arm, and weakness in thigh and leg.

China.—Paralysis from loss of fluids, after arsenical poisoning, onanism; numbness of parts on which he lies.

Cicuta.—Paralysis from concussion of the brain; violent spasmodic pains, paroxysmal, in paralyzed lower limbs, with involuntary trembling during remission; painful feeling of stiffness in the muscles of the lower limbs; frequent involuntary jerking and twitching in limbs, followed by complete loss of power; deadness of fingers; bruised sensation on many parts of the body; mental torpor.

Cina.—Paraplegia with unnatural hunger; **drawing-tearing pain along whole spine; paralytic pain in left thigh, near knee; coldness of hands and feet with thirst.**

Cocculus.—Paralysis of face, tongue and of pharynx, so that he has to speak slowly and has difficulty in swallowing; paraplegia, rheumatic lameness from small of back downward; thighs feel paralyzed and bruised; flatulency most troublesome at night, preventing sleep; great repugnance to food and drink; **hysterical palsy** with headache, vertigo, sensation of seasickness, weakness, fainting fits and beating of heart; paralytic weakness of cervical muscles; paralytic affections arising in small of back after taking cold, with cold feeling in extremities and œdema of feet; spasmodic constriction through whole length of spine, especially on motion; anxious, apprehensive disposition.

Colchicum.—**Loss of sensibility of tongue**, the first symptom in Colch. paralysis; lameness after suddenly checked sweat, particularly foot-sweat, by getting wet all over; difficulty to lift the feet or to go up stairs, uncertain gait; all muscles of voluntary motion, especially those of arms and legs, paralyzed; tearing twitches, like electric shocks, through one side of body, with sensation of lameness.

Conium.—**Paralysis from periphery upward to spinal cord and medulla oblongata**; palsy after concussion of spine; paralysis after diphtheria; palsy of old people, especially old women; general paralysis of involuntary muscles, weakness of legs and tottering gait; **painless lameness**; muscular palsy without spasms; vision good for fixed objects, but accommodation sluggish; humid tetters. **Acute ascending spinal paralysis** (case of Socrates).

Crotalus.—Paralysis following apoplexy, particulary right side; glosso-pharyngeal; post-diphtheritic; dementia paralytica; painless palsies of limbs, with numbness and great coldness of affected parts.

Cuprum.—**Amyotrophic lateral spinal sclerosis**; paralysis after chorea, apoplexy or typhoid and typhus; paralysis of lower extremities after abscess of psoas muscle; motory paralysis with atrophy and contractions or choreic automatic movements, sensibility normal; congestion in chest, palpitation of heart, pulse slow, weak and small; eyes closed, when opening them, eyeballs move about, eyelids twitch; icy coldness of feet or burning in soles of feet; paralysis ascendens from periphery to centre.

Curare.—Nervous debility from loss of fluids after exhausting illness; debility of the aged, great failure of strength; no pain or any other ailment; general motor palsy, no pain; eyes haggard, sunken; < by dampness, change of weather, cold wind.

Dulcamara.—Worse from cold damp weather, or by sudden changes from hot to cold weather; paralysis of tongue with impaired speech; paresis and hyperæmia of spinal cord from lying on damp cold ground; palsy of bladder from the same cause, urine offensive and loaded with mucus; incipient paralysis of lungs in old people from same causes or < by them; urticaria from gastric troubles, > from cold air; paralyzed arms feel icy-cold.

Ferrum.—After great loss of vital fluids, oversensitiveness to pain; laxness and weakness of all muscles, with emaciation, dyspepsia and cold extremities; easily tired out by walking, > from moving and walking slowly about, but weariness forces him to lie down.

Formica rufa.—Paralysis from spinal affections; languid feeling of whole system, with pain in all limbs, accompanied by chills and horripilations along spine; legs feel as if she had no power in them, sore and tired; sensation across abdomen as if bruised below navel, and tired feeling in back; want of memory, fearful and apprehensive.

Gelsemium.—**Functional paralysis of motory nerves,** leaving sensory ones normal, or hyperæsthetic. Infantile paralysis, complete relaxation of entire muscular system; sensation of heaviness in limbs, muscles weak and unable to obey the will, feel bruised and cold; tingling, creeping, crawling; ptosis associated with thick speech and suffused redness of face, eyeballs sore, < on moving eyes; dysphagia and aphonia from muscular failure. **First stages of locomotor ataxia** with so-called neuralgic or rheumatic pains in extremities, > motion; paraplegia, unsteady gait and trembling of hands when lifting them up; post-diphtheritic palsies; mental exertions cause a sense of helplessness from brain weakness; paralytic and spasmodic symptoms from reflex irritation; > from stimulants.

Graphites.—Affections of **medulla oblongata**; numbness and deadness, with coldness of the fingers of both hands, extending as far as middle of upper arm; coldness and numbness of face; great vertigo and blindness with prostration; countenance pale and haggard; emaciation without perceptible cause. Chronic eczema.

Hepar.—Paralysis from suppressed eruptions or after mercurial poisoning; oversensitiveness to pain; stitches and rheumatic pains in back; spinal irritation; Bright's disease.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Paralysis of lower limbs, then upper; limbs paralyzed and remain in any position they are placed; great weakness and exhaustion; paleness and coldness of surface; formication of epigastric region and of limbs; pulse and heartbeat intermit.

Hyoscyamus.—**Paralysis agitans after spasms,** trembling of arms and hands; fingers look and feel too thick; cold hands and feet; stupid and drowsy; paralysis of sphincter ani et vesicæ.

Ignatia.—Hysterical paraplegia, after great mental emotion and night-watching in the sick-chamber, languor and trembling of limbs; taciturn and resigned.

Indigo.—Stiffness and dull aching all over, especially right side, < when beginning to move, after resting and after meals; distress in stomach after eating ever so little

Kali carb.—Paralytic weakness, with cramps in hands and fingers, also in hip-joint; paresis with trembling, frequent and violent vertigo, sudden attacks of unconsciousness, totters as if intoxicated, better in fresh air; arms feel numb and cold, covered with purple spots; faint and weak after a walk, limbs go to sleep even after a meal.

Kali iod.—Paralysis from syphilitic or mercurial rheumatism, after spinal meningitis.

Kali phos.—Paralysis dependent on exhaustion of nerve-power in **recent cases,** as after diphtheria; laming, paralytic pains in limbs, most during rest, > from motion without exertion, especially felt after rising from sitting or on beginning to move.

Lachesis.—Paralysis, left side, after apoplexy or cerebral exhaustion; tingling prickling in limbs; trembling of hands in drunkards; awkward stumbling gait; head heavy as lead, < about occiput, with vertigo; flushes of heat.

Lathyrus.—**Motory paresis of lower extremities,** with tremulous tottering gait, abductors more attacked than adductors, sensibility remaining intact or even hyperæsthetic, < in rainy weather; no pains; emaciation of lower limbs; < when standing or walking, > when lying down; tendon reflexes exaggerated; no atrophy.

Ledum.—**Ascending paralysis from feet upward;** rheumatic palsy of hip-joint; numbness and formication of all limbs; emaciation of suffering

parts; œdema of body; purplish spots over body, like petechiæ; lack of vital heat.

Lycopodium.—Paralysis with formication of affected limbs; excessive flatulency from torpor of intestinal canal, great prostration; mental, nervous and bodily weakness; great emaciation and internal debility.

Magnesia phos.—**Paralysis agitans**, involuntary shaking and trembling of hands and limbs, or of head; muscular paralysis from a disturbed or diseased condition of motory nerve fibres.

Manganum. — **Paraplegia**; paresis begins in lower extremities, he staggers, inclines to run forward when he tries to walk; great weakness and weariness all over; tenderness of bones in general; weak memory.

Mercurius.—**Paralysis commences in upper extremities and runs downward**; paralysis agitans; mercurial tremor; twitching of arms and legs; tearing, stinging rheumatic and arthritic pains; rigidity and immobility of the limbs, though they can be easily moved by others; legs paralyzed in spinal meningitis; general malaise of mind and body.

Natrum bicarb.—Feeling as if her right side and arm would become paralyzed, < while sitting, > on motion, pressing and rubbing.

Natrum mur.—Paralysis of flexors, after diphtheria, intermittents, sexual excesses and violent fits of passion; paralytic condition of lower limbs; painful contraction of hamstrings; oversensitiveness of spine to touch, and still relief by lying on something hard; great weakness and relaxation of all physical and mental vigor from exertion; hysterical debility; emaciation, especially around neck; marasmus.

Natrum phos.—Legs weak from the knee down; legs give way under her when she walks.

Nux moschata.—Paralysis, with cramps and trembling, of tongue, eyelids, œsophagus; staggers on walking, falls often; weakness of small of back and knees; hysteria.

Nux vomica. — **Paralysis labio-glosso-pharyngea; multiple sclerosis**; paralysis from apoplexy, or cerebral softening, from sexual excesses, abuse of alcohol, after mental overexertion, combined with sedentary habits; after poisoning by arsenic, after spasms, or diphtheria; parts cold, numb, emaciated; sick-headache, with dimness of vision, sour bitter vomiting, with oversensitiveness of all the senses; paralysis from exhaustion of the spinal cord, spinal anæmia, reflex para- and hemiplegia, or white softening, or where paresis of the motor nerve-centres remains after all signs of irritation have passed away; incomplete paralysis, power of motion not entirely gone, but impeded by painful twitchings and spasmodic contraction whenever the affected part is exercised; sensation in small of back as if lame; paralysis of arm, with violent jerks in it, as if the blood would start out of the veins; staggering walk, when he walks he drags his feet, cannot lift them up; numbness and deadness of lower legs, coldness of the paralyzed parts; paralysis of the bladder in old men; great debility of nervous system, with oversensitiveness of all the senses, in drunken people; worse from motion and slight touch, but strong pressure relieves (China); mercurial tremors.

Oleander.—**Functional paralysis** (Gels.), implicating sensory and motory nerves; painful stiffness and paralysis of limbs; anæsthesia of whole body; trembling of knees when standing and of the hands when writing; vertigo a long time before paralysis sets in; no pains.

Opium.—Paralysis, with insensibility after apoplexy, in drunkards or old people; weakness, numbness and paralysis of the legs and arms: stupefying sleep: the patient is dull, stupid, as if drunk; retained stool and urine; want of vital reaction, body cold, stupor.

Oxalic acid.—**Sclerosis of posterior column**; pains shooting down from the cord to the extremities, especially lower ones, stiffness of limbs, dyspnœa, followed by a peculiar general numbness, approaching to palsy; back feels too weak to support the body; jerking pains, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds; pains in small longitudinal spots; paroxysms of dyspnœa.

Phosphorus.—**Locomotor ataxia** with much burning along spine; great tingling and formication along spine and in affected extremities; during first stage extreme sexual excitement. **Duchenne's pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis**, in repose painless twitching of the muscles, and when they stopped easily excited again by contact. **Progressive spinal paralysis**, with partial contraction of the affected muscles, formication and tearing in limbs; anæsthesia with increased heat; periodically returning, unbearable pains in spine, preventing walking; heaviness and sensation of fatigue, especially when ascending steps; pains in soles of feet, as if she had walked too much, with sensation as if they were asleep; great irritability and nervousness (Zinc.). **Paralysis of bladder**, caused or < by excessive loss of animal fluids, as semen. **Hemiplegia**, facial, aphasic paralysis from thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery, or from pressure upon spinal cord (scoliosis).

Phosphoric acid.—Cerebro-spinal exhaustion from overwork, causing heaviness of limbs, numbness and vertigo; back and legs weak and burning; formication.

Physostigma.—**Paralysis agitans** from excessive spinal irritation, intellect remaining normal; rigidity of muscles, burning and twinging sensations, with numbness of feet and hands and other parts of body; crampy pains in hands; sudden jerking of limbs on dropping off to sleep; tremors of young persons from emotional or physical overwork; staggering gait as if drunk; feeling of weakness, as if paralyzed, from occiput down spine and legs, which feel as if asleep.

Picric acid.—**Paralysis from cerebro-spinal softening**; during first stage intense occipital headache after severe mental effort, congestion of spine with tonic and clonic spasms, keeps his legs wide apart when standing, looks steadily at objects as if unable to make them out, followed by paresis. **Brain-fag**, limbs become too weak to support the body. **Will-power as if suspended**; wasting palsy.

Plumbum.—**Progressive muscular atrophy**, pains in atrophied limbs, alternating with colic; **multiple cerebro-spinal sclerosis**, tremors followed by paralysis; extensor muscles more affected than flexors; paralysis preceded by mental alienation, painful contractions of the limbs and cramps of the muscles, and by shooting and tearing pains; palsy of tongue and of organs of speech; wrist-drop; paralytic weakness of extremities, especially right side; hands and feet cold; total want of sweat; obstinate constipation.

Psorinum.—Paralytic debility without structural changes; trembling of hands and feet; after debilitating acute diseases.

Rhododendron.—Paralytic weakness during rest, or after only slight exertion; heavy, weak feeling and formication in back and limbs, worse at rest and in rough weather.

Rhus tox.—**The great antiparalyticum.** Myelitis of the anterior horns (infantile paralysis). Lameness in all extremities and joints, with stiffness, worse on rising after having been seated for a long time, sensation not much impaired; palsy of one side of the lower extremities, with dragging, slow, difficult walking; rheumatic palsies from exposure to wet, strains, or excessive exertions, with painful stiffness, tingling and numbness; paralysis

after ague or typhoid, from sexual excesses; pains in small of back improved by lying on something hard; hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis of the rectum and of the bladder, dysphagia paralytica, blepharoplegia, etc.; Bell's paralysis; paresis of one or more muscles of eyeballs from damp cold; puffiness with paralytic weakness of the joints, more than œdema, as it does not pit much on pressure. Sulph. follows well.

Ruta.—Severe facial paralysis after catching cold, it suits especially robust and sanguineous persons; tottering as if thighs were weak; limbs pain when walking; rheumatic paralysis of the tarsal and carpal joints.

Secale corn.—It destroys the activity of the cord. Convulsive twitchings and shocks, painful contractions, tetanic manifestations; perfect paralysis, with increased reflex activity; most excruciating spinal pains, especially in sacral region; paralysis of bladder and rectum; tendency to gangrene; rapid emaciation.

Sepia.—Paralysis, with atrophy, icy coldness of limbs; the joints feel weak, as if they could not support the body, cramps in calves and feet, < in daytime; ankles are weak and turn easily when walking, < from riding in carriage, after getting wet; want of natural bodily warmth.

Silicea.—Paralysis from defective nutrition of nervous system, with over-susceptibility to nervous stimuli; brain and spine cannot bear ordinary vibration or concussion; skin tender and sensitive to touch; paralysis as a sequel to convulsions, paralytic difficulty in swallowing, paralysis of left hand, with atrophy and numbness of fingers; paralysis of legs, < mornings, with heaviness of head and ringing in ears; **progressive sclerosis of posterior column**, sense of great debility, wants to lie down; limbs go to sleep easily, are sore, lame and cold; trembling of legs, as if he had lost all power over them; wandering pains, passing quickly from one part of body to another; spasms or paralysis from checked foot-sweats, depending on alterations in connective tissue in brain and spinal cord; glandular induration; sclerosis of connective tissue; gliomatosis.

Stannum.—Functional paralysis from onanism or emotions; paralysis mostly left-sided; feeling of a load in the affected arm and corresponding side of the chest; from worms, onanism, spasms, emotions; paralytic heaviness of the limbs, worse using the arm or walking, particularly descending; paralyzed parts constantly moist from perspiration; frequent night-sweats.

Staphisagria.—Paralysis of one side, from emotions or onanism; nervous weakness; on putting foot to the ground, pricking in balls of feet as if toes would be drawn down; tingling in affected parts.

Stramonium.—Constant pain in cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; difficult to bring hand to tumbler, or carry latter to mouth; convulsive phenomena alternating with paralytic ones; limbs feel as if gone to sleep; cold hands and feet; paralysis of lower limbs; loss of speech; muscles will not obey the will; frequent twitching; sudden jerks through the body; caused by mental emotions, from sexual excesses, lead poison.

Sulphur.—Arsenical tremors; **palsies resting on a material basis**, as repercussion of eruptions or following cases of diphtheria, typhoid, etc.; paralysis from cold; palsy of lower extremities, with total retention of urine and numbness extending up to navel; urine, when drawn by the catheter, is turbid and highly offensive; general weakness of spine, which is tender to pressure, so that he walks stooping, chest feels empty and weak, it tires him to talk; goneness in epigastrium in forenoon; tearing in limbs, muscles and joints.

Tarentula.—Paralysis; general formication, beginning with a strong

pain in occiput, followed by numbness of trunk and limbs and complete loss of motory power.

Terebinthina.—Paralysis of right arm and left leg; affection of kidneys, < from living in damp places; sequels of uræmic poisoning.

Veratrum alb.—Paralysis from cholera, after debilitating losses; painful paralytic weakness in upper and lower extremities; difficult walking, first right, then left hip-joint feels paralytic; tingling in fingers, causing anxiety and painful jerks in limbs; arm trembles when anything is grasped; bruised feeling in arms; hands and feet icy cold, blue.

Veratrum vir.—Cerebral hyperæmia, causing paralysis and tingling in limbs; paralysis of lower limbs; coldness, blueness and dampness of hands, feet and limbs, with cramps of extremities.

Zincum.—Paralysis from softening of brain, following suppressed foot-sweat, with vertigo, trembling, numbness and formication, > by friction, < by wine; ptosis; amblyopia accompanied by severe headache, contracted pupils; great weakness of all limbs, especially in lumbar region and bends of knees, when walking in open air; weakness, numbness and tremor of hands when writing.

PARALYSIS OF THE MUSCLES OF THE EYE.

Arn., Arg. nit., Caust. (ptosis), Cupr. ac., Euphr., Gels., Kali iod., Merc., Nux v., Op., Paris (iris and ciliary muscles), Phos., Phys., Rhus, Seneg., Spig.

Aconite.—Paresis from exposure to a draught of cold air.

Argentum nit.—Weakness of ciliary muscle or even paralysis of accommodation.

Arnica.—Paralysis of muscles resulting from a blow or injury.

Causticum.—Paralysis of muscles from exposure to dry cold; palsy of sphincter pupillæ (mydriasis), of the ciliary muscle, of levator palpebræ superioris (ptosis), orbicularis and external rectus.

Chelidonium.—Paresis of right external rectus; distant objects are blurred, and on looking steadily two are seen: pain in eye on looking up.

Cuprum acet.—Insufficiency or paralysis of external rectus.

Euphrasia.—Paralysis, especially of third pair of nerves, from exposure to cold and wet; catarrhal conjunctivitis; blurring of eyes, > by winking.

Gelsemium.—Paralysis of ocular muscles, especially external rectus; paresis from diphtheria, associated with paresis of muscles of throat.

Kali iod.—Syphilitic causes.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Syphilis acting especially on third pair.

Nux vomica.—Paresis of ocular muscles, caused or < from stimulants and tobacco.

Paris quad.—Paralysis of iris and ciliary muscle, with pain drawing from eye to back of head; eyes sensitive to touch.

Phosphorus.—Paresis caused or accompanied by spermatorrhœa or sexual abuse.

Physostigma.—Muscular asthenopia; after diphtheria.

Rhus tox.—Rheumatic palsy of ocular muscles from exposure in cold wet weather and getting feet wet.

Senega.—Want of power of superior rectus or superior oblique; diplopia < by bending head backward.

Spigelia.—Sharp, stabbing pain through eye and head.

PAROTITIS.

Mumps: *Bell.*, Calc carb., bright-red swelling, especially on right side; *Rhus*, Lach., if dark-red, especially on left side; *Merc.*, if pale; *Carb. v.*, *Cocc.*, with lingering fever; *Puls.*, in cases of metastasis to the mammæ; *Carb v.*, *Ars.*, to testicles; *Ars.*, *Phos.*, *Sil.*, when suppurating; *Lyc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phyt.*, with fistulous openings; *Bar.*, *Calc.*, *Carb. v.*, *Con.*, *Clem.*, *Kali carb.*, *Sil.*, when indurated; *Bar. mur.*, *Hep.*, *Kali carb.*, *Rhus*, after scarlet fever; *Ars.*, *Chin.*, *Lach.*, Lyc., Kreos., for malignant parotitis, passing over into ichoration.

PAROTITIS MALIGNA.

Angina Ludovici: Anthrac., Bry., Hep., Kreos., Lach.

PEMPHIGUS.

A cachexia, with bullæ on shin: Ars., Bell., Calc., Canth., Caust., Chin., Dulc., Gamb., Hep., Hydrocot., Jugl., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Ran., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj.; Ars. and Lach. in chronic cases, the latter especially in old people; Ars. and Hydrocot. sometimes in weekly alternation.

Pemphigus foliaceus: Ars., Chinin. ars., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Sep., Thuj.

Pemphigus neonatorum: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Dulc., Merc., Ran., Psor., Rhus, Scrofularia nod., Sulph.

Anacardium.—Great burning of skin, scarlet redness over whole body, which is covered with blisters from the size of a pin's head up to a pea, itching < evening in bed.

Belladonna.—Watery vesicles, especially on palms of hands and tibia, so painful that he could scream.

Bryonia.—Pemphigus from suddenly checked perspiration.

Caltha palustris.—Bullæ surrounded by a ring and itch greatly, on the third day they are transformed into crusts.

Cantharis.—Erysipelatous inflammation of skin, forming blisters; burning, itching pains; ulcerative pain when touched; oversensitiveness accompanied by excessive weakness; urinary troubles.

Carboneum oxygen.—Excites vesication along the course of nerves and causes large and small vesicles of pemphigus.

Causticum.—Large vesicles on chest and back, with anguish in chest and fever.

Chininum sulph.—Erythema forming confluent vesicles and bullæ, which ulcerate and dry into crusts.

Chloral.—Vesicles surrounded by marked capillary hyperæmia.

Copaiva.—Pemphigus; **with excessive fetid discharge,** attacking first mucous membranes and then the skin.

Crotalus.—Pemphigus with low typhoid conditions, the contained fluid assumes a dark, bloody character, threatening gangrene.

Phosphorus.—Painful, tense blisters, full to bursting, not painful.

Ranunculus bulb.—**Constantly repeating eruption of blisters,** secreting an offensive gluey matter, forming crusts and healing from the centre; acrid discharge makes the surrounding parts sore; pemphigus of newborn babes.

Ranunculus scel.—Large isolated blisters, which burst and form an ulcer discharging acrid ichor, making the surrounding parts sore.

Rhus tox.—Confluent blisters, containing a milky or watery fluid, with peeling off of the skin.

Scrofularia nod.—Pemphigoid eruptions, especially in and around the ears.

Thuja.—Pemphigus foliaceus, with offensive odor and formation of scales.

PERICARDITIS.

Aconite.—Chill followed by heat; stitching pain in region of heart; cannot lie on right side; frequent sighing and taking deep breath; feeling of fulness in chest, dyspnœa, fainting, restlessness; or at later stage when the beats of heart become weaker, irregular, intermittent, unequal and the small feeble pulse is not synchronous to the beats of the heart; temperature lower while respiration increases. (Dig. may follow in this later stage.)

Anacardium.—Rheumatic pericarditis with sharp stitches through cardiac region, these **stitches being double**, one stitch is quickly followed by another and then there is a long interval; restless feeling of heart; pulse frequent, face red.

Arsenicum.—Pericarditis after suppression of measles or scarlatina, with agony, restlessness, tingling in fingers, especially of left hand; palpitations < at night and when lying on back; œdema, beginning with puffiness of eyes and swelling of feet, ending in general anasarca; great dyspnœa, spells of suffocation, < after midnight and when lying down; burning thirst with intolerance of water.

Asclepias tub.—Acute rheumatic pericarditis or subacute; slight dyspnœa aside from painful respiration; acute pain in chest felt on inspiration, movement of arms, stooping forward or lying on left side; indescribable uneasiness in shoulder and arm; pressure on intercostal spaces caused some pain, especially over region of heart.

Belladonna.—Acute stage with cerebral congestion and delirium; violent palpitation, reverbrating in head.

Bryonia.—**Complications with pleuritis**; stitching pain in cardiac region, preventing motion and breathing; severe frontal headache, scanty acid urine, acid sweat; gastric symptoms and thirst; dryness of mouth, brown coating of tongue; inflammation of joints.

Cactus.—Sensation of constriction in the heart, as if it were grasped by an iron hand; acute pains and stitches in the heart; difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation, with fainting; palpitation when walking, and at night when lying on left side; cold sweat on face; no pulse.

Cimicifuga.—Sudden and severe rheumatic pericarditis, with intense pain, diffused over whole left side and extending into the arm; heart's action violent and irregular (choreic); pains aching, stitching, **benumbing, coming in sudden shocks**; sensation in head as of bursting, as if top would fly off, with violent aching in eyeballs; mental depression, gloomy and taciturn.

Colchicum.—Violent palpitations with anxiety, and sensation as if chest were squeezed by a tight bandage; **vertigo on assuming upright position**; palpitation and stitches about heart, loss of consciousness. Effusion into pericardium, with heart's action muffled, indistinct, very weak; pulse threadlike, imperceptible—following gout or acute rheumatism; sharp, rending pains along sternum and into left shoulder; distressing restlessness and sleeplessness; hot, dry skin, vomiting and purging, with coated tongue and thirst.

Digitalis.—Copious serous exudation; muscular power of heart failing; excited, but weak action of heart; irregular, unequal, intermittent pulse,

rapid respiration, oppressed breathing, cyanotic appearance of face and lips; brickdust sediment in urine; œdema pedum.

Iodum.—Complication with croupous pneumonia; purring feeling in the region of heart; violent palpitation, increased from slightest motion, better while lying perfectly quiet on back; fainting; complications with articular rheumatism.

Kali carb.—Stitching pain in cardiac region; swelling between the eyebrows and the upper lids; jerking up of the limbs, much frightened when having the feet touched; worse about 3 A.M.; pulsations all over the body. Suits better later stages of cardiac affections.

Kali iod. (Amm. iod.)—After effusion has taken place, great dyspnœa, weakness of cardiac muscle; horrible smothering feeling about heart, awakening patient from sleep and compelling him to get out of bed.

Kalmia.—First stages of pericarditis rheumatica; albuminuria, tumultuous, rapid and visible beating of heart; great anguish, dyspnœa, fever, stitches in the heart's region.

Lachesis.—**Pericarditis, secondary to nephritic troubles** and dropsy after scarlatina and diphtheria; palpitation, can bear no pressure on throat or chest, must sit up or lie on right side; numbness of left arm, fainting, anxiety; pulse small, weak, rapid.

Manaca.—(E. M. Hale).—Intense headache, like a band around the head, with symptoms of cerebral congestion; pain in occiput, neck and spine of a lancinating, sticking character; aching and heat all over, followed by profuse sweat, with relief from all pain. (No provings yet.)

Pulsatilla.—After decrease of the inflammatory symptoms there still remain severe palpitations, keeping on even after the fits of coughing; loose rattling cough, worse on first going to bed; rheumatic pains which quickly change locality.

Rumex.—During rheumatism burning-stinging pain in left side of chest near heart when taking a deep inspiration, at night in bed.

Scilla.—Inflammation and exudation of lymph and serum; oppression across chest as if it were too tight, stitches in left side; palpitations, pulse small and contracted, retarded or variable.

Spigelia.—Severe cases of pericarditis, not relieved by Acon., complicated with rheumatism, pneumonia or pleuritis; stitching pain in chest from the very slightest motion; clear rubbing sounds; purring feeling in cardiac region.

Sulphur.—Palpitation after going up stairs, with shortness of breath; steady pain in left side through the shoulders; red lips; sleeplessness; after suppressed itch.

Tartarus emet.—Full feeling, constriction of chest; palpitation of heart, pulse rapid, weak and trembling, or small and contracted; complication with pneumonia.

Veratrum alb.—**Paralysis of heart from excessive effusion**; violent dyspnœa, constricted sensation in throat, short dry cough, convulsive motions of a clonic character, cold sweat, great thirst, tumultuous, but weak action of heart, with weak, irregular pulse.

Veratrum vir.—Constant burning distress in cardiac region; steady, aching pain under left nipple; faintness after rising from a recumbent position; fainting during a walk, only > when lying down.

PERITONITIS.

Acute form: 1, Acon., Bell., Coloc., Merc. cor.; 2, Ars., Bapt., Carb. v , Rhus, Thuj.; **severe cases**: Ars., Carb. v., Lach., Op., Veratr.; **peritonitis traumatica**: Acon , Arn., Op.; from **strangulation**: Bell., Nux v , Op., Plumb.; **puerperal**: Bell., Bry., Cham., Cimicif., Merc. cor., Puls., Tereb., Rhus, Veratr. alb.; **tubercular**: Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Calc. ars., Carb., Coloc., Iod., Sulph.

Chronic form, to promote absorption: Ant. tart., Ars., Ars. iod., Bry., Chin., Chin. ars., Iod., Merc., Phos., Scilla, Sil., Sulph.

Aconite.—Usual febrile symptoms with restlessness, mental agony and fear of death; anxious expression of face; burning, cutting, darting pains in bowels, < slightest pressure, motion and lying on right side; abdomen hot to touch; after violent emotions which have checked the flow of lochia, after checked sweat, exposure to dry cold wind or drinking cold water when heated.

Antimonium tart.—Violent pains at the tense epigastrium with burning heat; great præcordial anxiety with vomiting of mucus and bile; violent pain in abdomen with vomiting and purging; abdomen tympanitic and very sensitive to pressure.

Apis mell.—Distressing aching soreness of abdomen which will tolerate no pressure, or sudden **knifelike stabs through abdomen**; urine scanty, dark, albuminous; absence of thirst or drinks little and often; œdematous puffing of face; sleepy, but cannot sleep from nervousness and fidgetiness. In severe cases, combined with enteritis, patient passes thin yellow stool with every motion of the body, as if anus and rectum were paralyzed. Sudden shrill cry in children from cerebral irritation.

Arnica.—Peritonitis from blows, falls, injuries, after confinement; tympanitic distension of abdomen, frequent urging to stool; right side of abdomen hard, swollen, with pain, as if cutting into a wound when touched; exudation.

Arsenicum.—**Abdomen enormously distended**, feels as if it would burst; unquenchable thirst; lancinating and burning pains, wishes to be kept warm by wraps and hot applications; great mental distress, fears death; sudden sinking of strength; cold clammy sweat; rapid emaciation; < after midnight; infants are pale and hot, eyes half open, with absence of winking; gum on eyes; restless and frightened.

Baptisia.—Sharp shooting pains in bowels, with constant pain in hypochondrium; sharp rheumatic stitches, < walking or from any motion; distended abdomen; weak, languid feeling over whole body, drowsy and stupid; dulness of intellect with the abdominal tenderness.

Belladonna.—Abdomen distended, hot and exquisitely tender to touch or to the least jar of bed; pains in sudden attacks, coming and going suddenly or less frequently, gradually increase and gradually decrease; high temperature, on **raising sheets a hot steam rises**; head hot and dry or hot and sweating; feet cold; urine scanty and golden-yellow; delirium to drowsiness and stupor: face pale, hot, cold cheeks and hot forehead, sweat only on face; red face with staring, anxious look, expressive of deep-seated distress; drowsiness and stupor, but easily aroused. In complication with metritis, lochia checked or hot in offensively smelling clots, back feels as if broken. In complication with enteritis or typhlitis, clutching as from nails around navel, bloody, slimy diarrhœa, etc.

Berberis.—Peritonitis with **prevelance of renal symptoms**; sticking, digging, tearing pains, < from deep pressure, extending down back and into pelvis; cutting in bladder and burning pain after urinating.

Bryonia.—**Complication with diaphragmitis**; stage of exudation; stitching, pressing, lancinating pains in bowels with each breath, < from slightest motion; tongue white down centre and dry; can only breathe in short, quick inspirations, hence features express great anguish; great thirst; bowels constipated, urine scanty, dark-red and clear.

Calcarea carb.—**Tuberculosis abdominalis**; abdomen much distended and hard; frequent severe cramps in bowels, with coldness of thighs, > by cold water, so that the patient wants the cold wet compresses constantly renewed; urine dark, without sediment; constipation.

Cantharis.—Burning pain in abdomen which is sensitive to touch; great anguish and restlessness; pale, wretched look, cold extremities; bloody, slimy stools with much tenesmus; **peritoneum over bladder especially affected**; frequent and painful urination; urine passes in drops and may be bloody; after effusion has taken place and still more when collapse results from internal suppuration; surface cool, he lies unconscious with outstretched arms, which jerk off and on; convulsions; suppressed urine.

Carbo veg.—Peritonitis with tympanitis and paralysis of the intestines, offensive flatus and stools; putrid, offensive lochia.

Colocynthis.—Excessive colic with tympanitis; cutting in abdomen as from knives; complication with uterine and ovarian affections; lochia suppressed from depressing emotions, abdomen painful to touch; diarrhœa.

Hyoscyamus.—Spasmodic jerkings; delirium, she suddenly sits up, looks around and lies down again; uncovers herself; stupor; stool and urine involuntary; urine leaves streaks of red sand on clothing.

Kali carb.—Stitching pain all over abdomen; tympany; urine scanty, dark; nervous, easily startled when touched, especially if feet are touched; unconscious in puerperal peritonitis or stupid, cares for nothing; pulse rapid, weak, intermittent.

Kali nitr.—Stitching and sticking pain; abdomen swollen and very tender to touch; coldness of lower extremities; numb and stiff feeling, as if made of wood.

Lachesis.—Inflames cæcum, abdomen hot, and even if unconscious he will resist the slightest touch to abdomen; **painful stiffness from loins down to thighs**; scanty, turbid urine, with reddish sediment; strangury; constipation or tormenting urging in rectum; parts most distant from heart cool; pulse rapid, feeble, intermittent; tongue trembles and catches behind lower teeth; lies on back with knees drawn up; arouses from sleep smothering. Complication with typhlitis.

Lycopodium.—Rumbling in splenic flexure; **diagraphmitis** with feeling as of a cord marking the costal attachments of the diaphragm; when lying on left side feeling as if a hard body were rolling from navel to that side; tympany; brain shows signs of giving out, he becomes more and more drowsy; eyes half open, expressionless and covered with a film; lower jaw tends to drop; one foot cold, the other warm; no urine in bladder or involuntary micturition, staining sheets with a red sand; terrific pains in back before urination, > as soon as urine begins to flow; icteric color of face; insomnia.

Mercurius cor.—**Peritoneal effusion**, purulent exudation with creeping chills, pale, wretched complexion, sweat without relief, foul breath; cutting, stabbing, griping pains; strangury with intense burning; mucous vomiting and slimy, bloody stools with straining, when complicated with enteritis; œdema of feet; weakness and emaciation.

Mercurius sol.—After Bell., when suppuration commences, with tympanitic abdomen, serous or purulent effusion, sweat, rigors, etc.

Opium.—Distension of abdomen; anxiety, with a feeling of flying heat internally and stupefaction of head; somnolence; antiperistaltic motion of intestines; constant belching and vomiting; retention of stool and urine; complete inactivity of lower bowels.

Phosphorus.—Peritonitis with tympanitis; abdomen excessively sensitive to touch; burning and pressure in abdomen; sharp, cutting pains in abdomen; paralysis of intestines.

Ranunculus bulb.—Acute, stabbing pains in abdomen with effusion of serum, with great anxiety and distress from **severity of pains**.

Rhus tox.—Great restlessness, changing position, though it increases the pain; weakness, tongue red, dry; red at the tip; tympany; muttering, not violent, delirium; his dreams are full of laborious efforts; pressing, cutting pain in abdomen; typhoid state, metritis with septicæmia; in complication with enteritis bloody stools, with tearing down the thighs; pulse accelerated, irregular or intermittent.

Sulphur.—Peritonitis, especially puerperal, at its commencement right off asthenic; limbs go to sleep, great lassitude and weariness (Arn. and Sulph. aid greatly in the removal of abnormal products; they are our great absorbents).

Terebinthina.—Tympany, tongue dry and smooth; urine scanty, dark, smoky, with strangury; hæmorrhage from bowels, with ulceration; puerperal metritis with burning and bearing down in uterus.

Tilia.—Puerperal metritis and peritonitis; intense sore feeling and bearing-down pains; hot sweat which does not relieve.

Veratrum alb.—Vomiting and diarrhœa; cool skin, sunken features; pulse small and weak; great thirst; restlessness and anxiety; cursing and swearing.

Peritonitis of infants: compare also: Ars. iod., Bar., Calc. ars., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Iod., Phos., Psor.; **typhlitis**, when appearing late, hints to Bell., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Rhus, or to Gins., Frangula, Hep., Op., Plumb., Rhamnus; **tympany**: Op., Lyc., Kali carb., Tereb., Colch., Rhus, Carb. v., Phos., China, Cocc., Raphanus, Veratr. alb.; **exudations** of chronic peritonitis: Arn., Bry., Chin., Chin. ars., Iod., Merc., Scill., Sulph.; if purulent or ichorous: Ars., Chin. ars., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

PETECHIÆ.

Arn., Bell., Bry., Berb., Chloral, Hyosc., Lach., Led., Nux v., Phos., Ruta, Sec., Sil., Stram., Sulph. ac.; **in putrid typhus**: Ars., Bapt., Bry., Rhus, Ham., Sulph. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac.

PHARYNGITIS.

Pharyngitis crouposa: Brom., Hep., Iod., Kali bi., Kali iod , Merc.' Sulph.

Pharyngitis follicularis: Æsc. hip., Ambra, Dros., Hep., Kali bi., Kali iod., Kali mur., Lach., Merc. iod., Phyt., Sec.

With inflammation of the velum and uvula:

Principal remedies: 1, Acon., Alum., Bell., Canth., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Merc. iod , Nux v., Puls., Stram.; or, 2, Ars., Calc., Dulc., Ign., Veratr.

For **simple** uncomplicated inflammation give: Acon., Bell., Canth., Lach., Merc.

Inflammation, with **spasmodic** constriction of the fauces: 1, Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Stram., Veratr.; or, 2, Alum., Ars., Cic., Cocc., Ign., Laur., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Op.

For sensation as of a foreign body in the throat: 1, Ars., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls.; or, 2, Bell., Hep., Lach., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

If the inflammation should extend to the velum: Acon., Bell., Coff., Merc. cor., Nux v.

Inflammation of the **uvula**: 1, Bell., Coff., Merc., Nux v.; or, 2, Calc., Seneg., Sulph.

Æsculus hip.—Dry, uncomfortable feeling in fauces and pharynx, a sense of constriction, with raw, excoriated feeling or a sense of pricking and yet no swelling; frequent desire to swallow, uneasiness in deglutition; troublesome tickling cough, with constant hawking up of mucus which is not tenacious or stringy; fauces, uvula and back of pharynx dusky-red, relaxed or swollen; tongue coated, feeling of general malaise and depression; catarrhal irritation of gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, face sallow and digestion slow. **Angina granulosa is here a manifestion of the hæmorrhoidal diathesis.**

Alumina.—**Feeling of a splinter in throat**, stinging on swallowing; great dryness of throat, especially on awaking, voice husky; constant hawking and a sensation of a lump in throat; thick mucus dropping from posterior nares: swallowing causes crepitation in ears; throat feels relaxed.

Ambra.—Secretion of mucus in throat, with roughness and rawness; choking and vomiting can hardly be avoided when hawking up phlegm from the fauces; sensation of rawness in velum; foul breath.

Argentum nit.—**Chronic angina**; uvula and fauces dark-red; thick, tenacious mucus in throat, obliging him to hawk, causing slight hoarseness; sensation as if a splinter had lodged in throat, when swallowing, eructating, breathing, stretching or moving neck; wartlike excrescences; dryness of throat on beginning to speak; burning and scraping.

Bromim.—**Pharyngitis crouposa**; small follicles in posterior fauces, the inflammation extending to larynx causes a titillating cough; fauces inflamed, with reticulated redness and denuded patches; husky tone of voice.

Drosera.—Rough, dry, scraping sensation on soft palate and in fauces, inducing cough: pharyngeal anæmia, pharynx pale, discolored and blanched, often a premonitory symptom of tuberculosis pulmonum.

Hepar.—Chronic venous congestion of pharyngo-laryngeal mucous membrane; feeling of dulness and constriction in throat, with desire to swallow, but no pain during deglutition; throat dry and raw, with sensation as if splinter pricked it, or of a plug of mucus, which he must swallow or hawk up, mucus sometimes tinged with blood; tickling and harassing cough, dry or coughing up mucus.

Iodum.—Croupous pharyngitis; sharp burning in pharynx, with rawness extending into the air-passages; feeling of scraping in pharynx; fauces inflamed, with burning and dryness from throat to stomach; swallowing impeded when drinking water, as if throat were constricted, with distressing thirst.

Kali bichrom.—Acute and chronic pharyngitis; **chronic congestion of fauces and pharyngeal mucous membrane**, follicles looking like little tubercles on pharyngeal wall; uneasiness and pain on swallowing; sensation of dryness, burning, rawness, a scraping feeling or sensation of something sticking in throat; accumulation of sticky, tenacious mucus in pharynx, with tendency to hoarseness and tickling cough, difficulty of throwing off the stringy mucus; chronic nasal catarrh; tongue coated with a yellow mucus; bitter taste; tendency to nausea; gastric catarrh.

Kali iod.—**Chronic pharyngitis**; stinging and painful pressure when

swallowing or talking; choking sensation as if something had lodged in throat, > after hawking up a piece of thick mucus; boring, darting pains in ears.

Kali mur.—Pharyngitis, **great deal of fetor in breath**, hawks up cheesy lumps of the size of a split pea; throat swollen, spots or pustules appear with gray or whitish exudation; adherent crusts in vault of pharynx; tongue coated grayish-white, slimy or dry; biliousness, dyspepsia, fatty or rich food causes indigestion.

Lachesis.—Severe pain out of proportion to morbid appearance seen on inspection; feeling of fulness and dryness in throat, with desire to clear throat, patient tries to expectorate, but nothing or next to nothing comes up; cough dry, tickling, often spasmodic, < on lying down and on atmospheric changes; throat dry, shining, dusky-red, with tickling sensation on pressing larynx at a particular spot, inducing cough, chills and rigors.

Lycopodium.—Inflammation of fauces with hoarseness and sticking, unable to swallow solids or liquids; mucus in throat with constant hawking and expectoration of pieces of granular mucus or yellow purulent mucus; feeling of rawness in throat, as if mucus were tightly adherent, with tickling in throat, which causes coughing; **feeling of contraction in throat, nothing goes down**; scraping in throat, taste flat, disgusting or sour; thirst, < at night, can only drink a little at a time; heartburn; great fermentation in abdomen.

Magnesia mur.—**Foul breath**; bitter, sour taste, tenacious mucus in throat, that draws itself out in long strings, especially mornings; dryness and rawness in throat, with a hoarse voice; stitches in small spot in left side of throat, > on swallowing; stool hard, like sheep's dung; constipation.

Magnesia phos.—Chronic pharyngitis, with thickening of posterior wall of pharynx, with choking on attempting to eat a larger bolus than usual; severe spasmodic cough, referred to pit of throat, and lungs sore from strain of coughing.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Fauces and roof of mouth dry, gums and side of mouth moist; posterior wall of pharynx red, irritated, inflamed and dotted with patches of mucus and small spots which look ulcerated; pricking, burning in right side of pharynx; empty deglutition with frequent attempt to swallow.

Natrum mur.—Follicular inflammation of pharynx; chronic sore throat in tobacco smokers; mucous membrane of mouth and pharynx pale, dark-red; connective tissue infiltrated; small burning ulcers.

Nitric acid.—Fauces red, with a yellow membrane and with some excoriations; fauces and posterior pharynx red, swallowing difficult; a morsel sticks in pharynx while eating, as if the pharynx were constricted; swallowing possible only for liquids, and part of that regurgitates.

Petroleum.—Burning in fauces, œsophagus and upper part of thorax; constriction and sensation of rawness in pharynx; crawling in pharynx and nose, as from snuff; cracking in ear from time to time; something prevents hearing while eructating; bronchial catarrhs.

Phytolacca.—Dry, irritable state of mucous membrane; constant desire to clear the throat of phlegm, sense of roughness and dryness in pharynx; great dryness of throat at bedtime; sensation of a lump or plug in throat; general soreness of posterior fauces and **extension of irritation into one of Eustachian tubes**; difficult swallowing because throat feels so dry and rough; every attempt to swallow causes excruciating shooting pains through both ears.

Plumbum.—Constriction and cutting in pharynx, extending as far

down as stomach, swallowing sometimes nearly impossible; **angina pituitosa** followed by **paralysis of pharyngeal muscles.**

Sanguinaria.—Dryness of throat, heat in throat, > by inspiration of cold air; sensation as if throat were swollen, < on right side and mostly felt when swallowing; burning and dryness of pharynx, not > by drinking.

Secale.—Hawking up of little follicular exudates.

Sulphur.—Scraping, roughness and dryness in throat; pressure as if from a plug or tumor in throat; burning sensation and shooting pain in throat, principally during empty deglutition; voice hoarse, low or gone, < in cold, damp weather; venous congestion, piles, constipation.

PHIMOSIS.

Paraphimosis, and inflammation of the prepuce. If caused by syphilis, give Merc., or Nitr. ac., Sep., Thuj. Phimosis with **gonorrhœa** requires Cann., Merc., Sulph.; Coloc. in the beginning.

Phimosis from friction or some other mechanical cause requires Arn., and if inflammation should be present give Acon., then Arn., and if Arn. should not be sufficient, try Rhus, or Euphr.

If caused by **uncleanliness**, Acon., or Merc., or Sulph. will be found sufficient.

If by **chemical** or **poisonous** substances, etc., give Acon., Bell., Bry., Camph.

Suppuration requires Merc., or Caps., or Hep., and subsequent **indurations**, Lach., or Sulph., or Sep.

For threatening **gangrene** give Ars., or Lach., or Canth.

To **little children** give Acon., or Merc., or Calc. and Sulph.

PHLEBITIS.

From **contusion**: Arn., Con., Hep.; from **varices**: Chin., Ham., Puls., Phos., Merc.; **injury**: Acon., Arn., Hep., Rhus; with **œdema**: Apis, Ars., Chin., Merc., Puls., Rhus; with **suppuration**: Apis, Arn., Con., Hep., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; with **typhoid symptoms**: Apis, Bapt., Lach., Mur. ac., Rhus, Phos.; with **vomiting**: Ars., Puls., Veratr.; **chronic phlebitis**: Arn., Cham., Ham., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Spig., Zinc.

PHOSPHORUS, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Blyth (Poisons, their Effects and Detection, II, 634): Empty stomach by tube or pump, and at the same time wash the stomach out with water to which has been added a drachm of *French* turpentine, or give an emetic of sulphate of copper, four or five grains dissolved in water and given every ten minutes till vomiting is produced. Sulphate of zinc or mustard may be employed instead. Give half-drachms of *French* turpentine, floating on water or on mucilage, every half hour. Inhalations of turpentine vapor, much diluted, are also of service. Probably the turpentine will freely purge the patient; if not, give a purgative, as magnesia sulphate.

C. Hering: 1, vomiting by mustard; 2, black coffee in large quantities; 3, water mixed with common magnesia. Oil, milk, fats are injurious.

If symptoms remain, use: Alum., Bell., Nux v., Sulph.; or for the maxillary caries, Kali nitr., Mez.

PHOTOPHOBIA.

Principal remedies: 1, Bell., Con., Euphr., Graph., Ign., Natr. sulph., Puls., Staph., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Ars., Calc., Hep., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sulph., Veratr.

Arsenicum.—Sensitive to light, especially sunlight; shuts her eyes as if she could not keep them open; everything appears green.

Belladonna.—Halo of various colors around the flame; red spots, mist, or darkness before the eyes, diplopia and decrease of sight.

Cina.—Suitable to scrofulous children, that wet their beds frequently, and to onanists.

Conium.—Pale redness of the eyeball, with congested vessels of the conjunctiva, suitable to scrofulous subjects.

Euphrasia.—Headache, the light of the candle seeming to be dark and to flicker.

Graphites.—Chronic ophthalmia with excessive photophobia and red swollen eyelids.

Ignatia.—Pressure in the eyes, with lachrymation, and without any other perceptible symptoms.

Lac defloratum.—Great photophobia, even candle light unbearable; dim sight, can only see lights, not objects.

Natrum sulph.—Aversion to light with the terrible photophobia, can hardly open eyes, light of room causes headache, distress and many pains.

Pulsatilla.—Bright circle around the candlelight, with dimness of sight as if through mist, or as if through something that can be rubbed off; diplopia, or obscuration of sight.

Staphisagria.—Blackness or scintillations before one's eyes, or flames, especially at night, or halos around the candlelight, with dimness of sight.

Veratrum.—Black motes or sparks before the eyes, with diplopia.

PHOTOPSY.

Visions of luminous trains before the eyes: Aur., Bell., Bry., Caust., Croc., Hyosc., Kali, Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Spig., Zinc.

PITHIRIASIS.

Lice disease. Apply externally lotions of pure alcohol; Amm. carb., Ars., Chin., Iod., Lach., Magn. arc., Mez., Natr. m., Oleand., Psor., Sabad., Staph., Sulph.

PHTHISIS PULMONUM.

1, *Calc.*, Hep., *Kalm.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, Spong., Stann., *Sulph.;* 2, Ars., Chin., Dros., *Fer. iod.*, *Lach.*, Nitr., Nitr. ac., *Sep.*, *Sil.;* 3, Bry., *Carb. v.*, Con., Dulc., Kreos., Laur., Led., *Merc.*, Natr. m., Phos. ac.; 4, Amm., Amm. m., Arn., *Bell.*, Dig., Guaiac., Hyosc., Nux m., Nux v., *Plumb.*, *Samb.*, Seneg., Zinc.; 5, Aral., Asclep., Cimicif., Ham., Helleb., Lycopus, Lob., Phelland., Phyt., *Sang.*, Senec., Stict., Stilling., Ther., Trill.

Phthisis florida, in consequence of violent and badly-treated pneumonia, or of violent pneumorrhagia, requires: 1, Lyc., Ham.; 2, Fer., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sulph., Trill.; 3, Dros., Dulc., Laur., Led., Puls.

Suppuration of the lungs, in consequence of mercurial abuse, requires: 1, Carb. v., Guaiac., Hep., Lach., Nitr. ac., Phyt., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Chin., Dulc., Lyc., Sil.

Phthisis of stone-cutters: 1, Calc., Hep., Lyc., Sil.; 2, Lach., Sulph.

For **tubercular phthisis**, try: 1, Hep., in alternation with Spong.; 2, Calc., Kalm., *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, Puls., *Stann.*, *Sulph.*; 3, Ars., Brom., Carb. v., Iod., Kreos., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Samb., *Sep.*, *Sil.*; 4, Agar., Amm., Arn., Bell., *Bry.*, Dros., Dulc., Hyosc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr., Nux m., Ther.

In the **first stage**, the tubercles being still **crude**, or commencing to inflame and soften, give: 1, *Hep.*, *Phos.*, *Spong.*, Sulph.; 2, Amm., Calc., Carb. v., Lyc., Nitr. ac.; 3, Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Dulc., Fer., Hyosc., Kalm., Merc., Nitr., Stann., Sulph. ac.

In the **second stage**, with purulent expectoration, give: 1, Bapt., *Calc.*, Hep., *Kalm.*, Sil., Spong.; 2, *Bry.*, Lyc., Phos., *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*; 3, Carb. v., Chin , Con., Dros., Fer., Lach., Merc., Natr., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Rhus, Stann.; 4, Dulc., Guaiac., Hep., Laur., Samb., Zinc.; 5, Ars. iod., Cimicif.

Phthisis mucosa, seu blennorrhœa pulmonum, with copious expectoration of cheesy matter, requires: 1, *Dulc.*, Hep., Lach., Merc., Seneg., *Sep.*, *Stann.*, *Sulph.*; 2, Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Crot., Dig., Lyc., *Phos.*, Puls., Sil., Zinc.

Acetic acid.—Pale, waxen, emaciated countenance, hectic fever, profuse night-sweats; dropsy of feet and legs extending to knees; titillating cough, with much purulent sputum; oppressed breathing; hæmoptysis, coughs up blood.

Aconitum.—As an intercurrent remedy for congestion of blood to chest, with short cough, hæmoptysis, and disposition to pneumonia.

Agaricus.—Incipient tuberculosis; mental solicitude about his condition; tip of tongue studded with small, dirty-yellow aphthæ; bad odor from mouth; frequent tickling irritation in windpipe (laryngo-phthisis); short breath in walking, has to stand still to get breath; frequent dry cough after meals; frequent hemming and bringing up small firm lumps of phlegm, without cough; rattling of phlegm in chest, worse mornings and when lying on back; sense of constriction in cardiac region, as if chest were too narrow or too full of blood; severe burning in chest; twitches running across chest in rapid succession, accompanied by pricking; sticking under nipple; small pulse; sticking between shoulder-blades; painful pressure on middle of sternum, < when inhaling; pulse feeble; night-sweats, with consequent sudamina.

Acalypha Indica.—Tubercular deposits in apex of left lung; **hæmoptoe of bright blood in the morning, dark and clotted in the evening**; cough < at night and in paroxysms; constant and severe pain in chest, with dulness on percussion; played-out feeling in the morning, gains strength as the day passes on; progressive emaciation.

Ammonium carb.—Stitches in chest when stooping, > by raising the body; stitches in left side of chest, which do not permit her to lie on left side, < by breathing and by every motion of the body; dry cough at night, as from a feather down the throat, < towards early morn; stitches in heart; dyspnœa and palpitation at the slightest effort; chronic miliary eruptions on upper part of body or red spots there.

Ammonium mur.—Cough at every deep inspiration and when lying on right side, < after drinking and when lying with head low; **coldness between shoulders**; chilliness or chills and heat, followed by night-sweats without thirst after midnight; cough dry in the morning, loose in afternoon and evening, with frequent stitches in chest and left hypochondrium; expectoration of blood following an itching in throat; slimy and bloody expectoration in the morning after getting up, with stitches and oppression in chest, < when moving arms; in the evening itching miliary eruption on

chest; general debility with dimness of sight and ringing in ears, felt more on right side; colliquative diarrhœa.

Antimonium crud.—Laryngeal phthisis; violent spasms in larynx and pharynx, as if filled with a plug; voice nearly gone; < from getting over-heated in a warm room, > after rest.

Anisum stell. (Illicium).—Spitting blood in small quantities and with puslike phlegm; frequent cough with pain at junction of third right rib with its cartilage.

Antimonium tart.—Phthisis mucosa, **blennorrhœa pulmonum**; rattling or hollow cough, < at night, with suffocation; throat full of phlegm, sweat on forehead, vomiting of food.

Argentum met.—Hectic fever in laryngeal and bronchial troubles; chill before midnight, every time the bed-coverings are raised; sweat after midnight, especially on chest and abdomen; cough with easy expectoration of white, thick, starchlike mucus, without taste or smell; violent stitches in chest impede breathing; cough excited by laughing (Stann.).

Arsenicum.—Cough brought on or made < in the evening when lying down or in the morning when rising; great dyspnœa when lying down, day or night, has to be bolstered up to half or full sitting posture; acute, sharp, fixed or darting pains at apex and through upper part of right lung, < from motion; hæmoptysis, with anguish, fear of death, burning heat all over body, > by getting up; **salty expectoration during day, hardly any at night,** or abundant, greenish, fetid, purulent, bloody, thick; rapid emaciation and pronounced hectic; colliquative sweats, partial or general, < after midnight and coloring the linen yellow; sleeplessness or sleep disturbed by frightful dreams; aphthæ; disgust for all food, great thirst and desire for acids and cold water; diarrhœa; chill undeveloped.

Arsenicum iod.—Hectic fever with dry cough and titillation in larynx, < at night; broncho- and laryngo-phthisis; pneumonic and hæmorrhagic phthisis; bronchial asthmatic dyspnœa, breathing too rapid, even when at rest, increasing in rapidity on exertion; general feeble respiration; frequent, short, suppressed cough, often loose, with muco-purulent expectoration; respiration harsh and jerky in left apex; dull spot beneath left clavicle and coarse crepitation; left half of chest flattened and motionless; cough < on lying down at night and between 3 and 5 in the morning; irritability of bowels, fever with increased evening temperature and remission as they commence to move in the morning; aphthæ during the last stage.

Arsenicum nat.—**Last stage of tuberculosis pulmonum**; cavernous respiration, hectic fever, but night-sweats now less abundant; extreme emaciation; pulse very frequent, great dyspnœa; incessant cough with copious, green, purulent sputa.

Asarum. — Constant short, hacking cough; **always sick, always cold,** and shrinking from the cold; < in dry, cold weather, > in damp weather, frequent dull stitches in both lungs; thin, scrawny, cachectic persons.

Aurum arsenios.—Last stage of phthisis with rapid emaciation and debility (Hale).

Baptisia.—**Hectic suppurative fever**; disposition to well-marked chills, or merely chilly feeling, followed by fever and perspiration (no night-sweats, but like glue); general debility, languor, loss of that hopefulness so common to phthisical patients; great dyspepsia, less after the fever; profuse expectoration of tuberculous pus; marked anorexia; bowels regular; laryngeal phthisis, with severe, constant cough and great emaciation.

Balsam peru.—**Catarrhal phthisis.** Cheesy degeneration of the tubercle, with copious purulent expectoration; profuse fetid expectoration from vomicæ in lungs; hectic fever; debility, with slow, feeble circulation.

Belladonna.—Cough at night, shortness of breathing, and mucous râles: suitable to young girls approaching puberty, or to scrofulous children.

Bovista.—Incessant cough about 5 P. M., from a tickling and rawness in larynx; anxious respiration, > in fresh air, < by moving arms; sensation of intense burning in middle of chest, stitches in chest; abundant expectoration of tough bronchial mucus; chill with burning heat in face; chill mornings, heat afternoon.

Bromium.—**Phthisis commencing on vocal cords**; dry, barking, whistling, croupy cough, with scraping and titillation in larynx, which is painful to touch; air seems cold when passing through it; loose rattling of mucus in larynx and larger bronchi, with little expectoration; lower right lung and left apex affected; sensation of weakness and exhaustion in chest; cough < by exercise and when entering a warm room; congestion to head and chest, > by nosebleed; pain in mammary region going up into the axilla.

Bryonia.—Impossibility to expand chest when attempting to breathe deeply; profuse night and morning sweat; cough excites nausea and vomiting.

Cactus grand.—Phthisical fever and sweat with asthmatic breathing and violent action of the heart, when it is still doubtful whether cardiac or pulmonary disease will be developed; **first stage of tuberculosis**, hæmoptoë with marked arterial excitement and convulsive cough, but feels better from the discharge.

Calcarea carb. — Prodromal stage, especially in rapidly growing young people with a leucophlegmatic constitution as well as fully developed phthisis, when large cavities are forming, especially about middle third of right lung. **Prodromal stage often preceded by dyspeptic symptoms,** as acrid eructations after fats, oils or sugar; dislike to fat, constant tendency to diarrhœa, with prolapsus recti; irregular menses from atony, too early, too long, too profuse; ascension takes the breath away and causes vertigo and epistaxis; great mental and bodily depression, frequent nocturnal involuntary emissions. During second stage chest painfully sensitive to touch and respiration; constant short spasmodic cough, especially at night, with tough, yellowish-green or bloody sputa in the morning, cold, clammy extremities, great chilliness, repugnance to animal food, which passes undigested, loss of strength and emaciation; sweating of palms of hands and soles of feet; chest intensely painful to touch; evening aggravations; it acts more on middle third of right lung, where loud mucous râles are heard.

Calcarea phos.—Incipient phthisis in anæmic patients; profuse sweat, especially about head and neck; later stage when cavities have formed, sunken-in intercostal regions; chronic cough with soreness and dryness in throat, stitches in chest, heat on lower part of chest and arm; purulent, greenish expectoration, hæmoptoë; breathing rapid; great emaciation; cardialgia with great weakness; legs feel weak in the morning and after coitus; diarrhœa and flatulency (Martiny: in weekly alternation with Ars. iod., kept up for some time). [Calcarea hypophosphorica].

Calcarea sulph.—Cavity discharging copiously sanious pus, mixed with blood: hectic fever and night-sweats.

Carbo an. — Cough with greenish expectoration, suffocating hoarse

cough causing shaking in brain as if it were loose in the head; cold feeling in chest (Brom.); horribly offensive, green, purulent expectoration, coming more from right lung; as soon as he closes eyes he feels like smothering.

Carbo veg.—Chronic paroxysmal cough with deep rough voice or aphonia, < evening and morning, spasmodic and not ceasing till masses of green, yellow, purulent, fetid sputa are discharged; epistaxis, < at night and in forenoon, followed by burning pain over chest and paleness of face; sensitiveness to sudden atmospheric changes; chilliness prevails, or heat of upper part of body with cold legs; cold sweat; extreme prostration, must be fanned though breath is cold; hippocratic face.

China.—Cough excited by talking or laughing, after eating or drinking, by deep inspiration; dry cough at night with oppression in chest and sensation of excoriation in larynx; inspiration difficult and painful; burning in chest; palpitations, < when lying on left side and by motion; expectoration of bloody mucus; copious exhausting night-sweats, especially on forehead, chest and neck, slightly staining the linen, not offensive, occurring the moment he drops into a sound sleep.

Chininum ars.—Anxiety with dyspnœa and unquenchable thirst; must sit up bent forward, if possible at open window; blueness of lips, hands and nails, with attacks of suffocation, < morning till noon; **limbs icy cold**; cold, clammy sweat; great prostration, followed by deep sleep after dyspnœa and awakens exhausted and bathed in sweat all over.

Cimicifuga.—Intercurrent congestive state from exposure, with dry, harrasing cough, diarrhœa, night-sweats; incipient tuberculosis with dry, short, constant night cough, < at every attempt to speak; sharp pains from side to side.

Coccus cacti.—**Catarrhal phthisis**, sharp, stitching pains under clavicles, cough most constant in morning, with expectoration of yellow mucus of a salty taste; suffocative cough with pains in head as if it would split, and expectoration of tough, ropy, white mucus, nearly causing strangulation before it is discharged, and vomiting of food; **hæmoptoe of dark blood.**

Codeine.—Dry, teasing cough which annoys patient day and night; twitching of muscles, especially of eyelids.

Conium.—Dry, painful, frequent cough in daytime, but < at night and in horizontal position, with hoarseness and pain in larynx; fits of suffocation; scanty, purulent sputa with or without vomiting; often cannot expectorate, must swallow sputum.

Curare.—Excessive nervous debility; sweating from least exertion; dyspnœa from weakness of respiratory muscles; cough with free expectoration of green or gray masses, or of blood; rigors at night.

Digitalis.—**During last hours to give some relief**; irregular respiration with frequent deep sighs; distressing dyspnœa; respiratory murmur feeble; fear of suffocation at night with desire for fresh air; tenacious mucus in throat hard to detach; weak, dilated heart.

Drosera.—**First stage of tuberculosis**, more or less extensive dulness on percussion; diminished vesicular murmur; rough inspiration, prolonged expiration; bronchial respiration in region of scapula; cough dry, oppressive, nocturnal tickling cough, < after midnight, in the morning yellow, bitter sputa; spasmodic cough of phthisical girls, often attended by retching and vomiting; phthisis with severe pain in chest, purulent expectoration and foul, puslike taste in mouth; hæmoptoë; black pores on chest and shoulder; night-sweats, emaciation; diarrhœa (Meph. follows well for the asthenia). Pharyngo-laryngeal symptoms in hereditary subjects.

Dulcamara.—Tuberculosis in scrofulous subjects, < in changes from warm to cold; sputa tough, green; cough moderate; stitches here and there in chest; diarrhœa; great disposition to catch cold.

Elaps.—Very violent attacks of **dry cough, terminating with expectoration of black blood**; severe tearing pain throughout chest, especially apex of right lung.

Ferrum ac.—Phthisis florida in young people subject to tuberculosis; great oppression of chest from any little exertion; nostrils dilate and work hard with every effort to breathe; dry, teasing cough, < after drinking anything warm; bruised sore feeling in chest and dull aching pain in occiput. Later on, with hectic fever, night-sweats, loss of muscular power, emaciation and purulent sputa; it ought to be steadily given till alkaline urine becomes acid.

Ferrum met.—**Epistaxis alternating with spitting of blood**; pains in chest, flying from one point to another; feeling of fulness and pressure in pit of stomach; vomiting of food; paleness of buccal cavity; painless diarrhœa; amenorrhœa or watery menses; women who flush easily, especially after drinking wine, with dyspnœa and palpitations.

Ferrum iod.—Phthisis in persons of relaxed fibre, especially in third stage; great debility and emaciation, in evening chilliness followed by heat and sweat all night; cough at first dry, later with greenish purulent sputa, containing small, cheesy particles; oppression of chest; inclination to lie on back; sides of chest tympanitic; under clavicles râles and bronchial breathing.

Ferrum phos.—**Phthisis florida**; hæmoptoë; acute, short spasmodic and very painful cough, < by going into open air, with involuntary spurting of urine.

Guaiacum.—Late stage of tuberculosis with pleuritic pains referred to the left apex and offensive, **muco-purulent sputa of such horrible odor** that relatives could hardly come into the sick-room; pulse soft, small and frequent; exhaustion and emaciation; **night-sweats smelling very offensive**; skin hot, especially on hands.

Hamamelis.—Hæmoptysis, **tickling cough with taste of blood** or sulphur; dull frontal headache; tightness of chest; cannot lie down because of difficulty of breathing from congestion; severe pleuritic stitches in lower part of lungs; **venous hæmoptoe, blood comes into mouth without coughing** or scarcely any effort; mind calm; prostration out of proportion to loss of blood; fever at night, hands hot, burning in eyelids when closing them.

Hepar.—Harsh, dry sounds in bronchi from tumefaction of mucous membrane, moist sounds rare and expectoration not copious; very sensitive to open air, sweats easily from exertion and turns pale, afterwards burning redness of face and heat and dryness of palms of hands; spasmodic cough in paroxysms, with titillation in larynx and efforts of vomiting, or habitual bronchial catarrhs with loud rattling of mucus. As an intercurrent in cases of cheesy pulmonic deposit with strong tendency to suppuration, when the tendency to cicatrize is often interrupted and the expulsion of the caseous material imperfect.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Dry, tickling cough of consumptives, especially when reflex from heart disease.

Iodum.—**Suitable to young persons who grow too rapidly** and subject to frequent congestions to the chest, with dry cough excited by tickling all over chest, < in warm room, with expectoration of stringy, transparent mucus, sometimes streaked with blood; marked feeling of weakness in chest, particularly on going up stairs; morbid hunger, even soon after a

meal, and yet constantly increasing emaciation; rapid pulse, high temperature, profuse perspiration, especially mornings; head heavy, feels unable to do any serious work. First stage of tuberculosis.

Jaborandi.—Colliquative sweating of phthisis, very profuse, causing great prostration.

Kali bichrom.—Follicular chronic laryngitis with swelling of the tissues and increased secretion of a glutinous fluid, < mornings, when the tough mucus nearly strangles him; laryngeal phthisis, the ulcers causing cough nearly at every inspiration, feeling of stiffness in larynx; hoarseness; tightness at bifurcation of bronchi; cough with profuse yellow expectoration and much sweating, with **pain from midsternum through to back**, < undressing, morning on waking, after eating; > after getting warm in bed.

Kali carb.—Puffiness of the upper eyelids; stitches in the walls of the chest: and in eyes, ears, teeth and different parts of the body; lower portion of right lung affected; stitches running through chest to the back; about noon chilliness, after dinner nausea, faintishness, sleep, heat in the evening, constipation; easily frightened; a slight touch of the feet causes the patient to jerk them up in affright; cough, with nausea and vomiting, especially mornings (3 A. M.), with constrictive pain in chest and throat, redness of face and sweat all over; white globular sputa, which fly from mouth when coughing; large quantity of purulent expectoration, with tendency to gastric irritation; disease caused or aggravated after confinement or nursing, sensation of hollowness in chest, < from talking; empty, gone feeling in stomach before eating, > after eating.

Kali iod.—Stitches through sternum to back (Kali carb., through right lung to back), < while walking; violent racking, tearing cough, dry hawking, < mornings, later with copious, green sputa or frothy like soapsuds; exhausting night-sweats and loose stools in the morning; excessive and rapid emaciation; during morbus Brightii.

Kali mur.—Wheezing râles or rattling sounds of air passing through thick, tenacious mucus in the bronchi, difficult to cough up; hard cough with thick, white, milky sputa; rheumatic fever, exudation and swelling around joints.

Kali nitr.—Lancinating pains in chest, can hardly breathe or lie down, with anguish and extreme prostration; dry tormenting cough with tickling sensation in middle of chest and palpitations, < in fresh air and ascending.

Kali phos.—Spasmodic cough with expectoration of frothy serous masses, threatening suffocation; shortness of breath from any exertion or ascending; feeling of faintness and dizziness from weak action of heart.

Kreosotum.—Stitches below left mamma, proceeding thence as with a sharp knife and like an electric shock across the pit of stomach, chest, right side of abdomen, thighs down to tarsal joints; sticking across middle of chest from morning till noon; acute stitches in middle of chest, < during inspiration, attended with a feeling of lameness and extending to the elbow across the right shoulder, where pains are most violent on lifting arms; chest feels bruised: **pains as if sternum would be crushed in**; frequent and periodical blood-spitting with foul greenish-yellow, purulent sputa; fetor oris; expectoration of black, clotted blood; continuous burning in small of back; hectic fever with great prostration and emaciation.

Lachesis.—Cough frequent, dry, short, sharp and harsh; fever worse in the afternoon; prominent clavicles from emaciation, with loss of strength; offensive stools, even if of natural consistency; **sore mouth in last stage of phthisis**; difficult expectoration of offensive, purulent sputa, with straining and nausea, even to vomiting; sweating around neck after first sleep

alternating chill and flushes in the afternoon, with heaviness of lower extremities and throbbing headache; cough worse by touching larynx, by mental emotions, damp cold weather, changes of temperature, talking, spirituous drinks, recumbent position, and after sleep; hoarseness, even to aphonia, often with expectoration of tough masses of green mucus; dyspnœa, worse on lying down, when there is a sensation of weight on chest and anxious palpitation of heart; extreme prostration.

Laurocerasus.—Dry, teasing cough, < at night; gasping for breath when sitting up and suffocating spells from heart troubles; short titillating cough with copious, jellylike sputa, dotted with bloody points.

Ledum.—Soreness under sternum; cough with tearing, beating pain in head, followed by bloody or greenish fetid expectoration; suppuration of lungs, with purulent, greenish expectoration, after neglected pneumonia; purulent cavernous phthisis; oppressive constriction of chest, < from motion and walking; double sobbing inspiration; violent cough, with expectoration of bright blood; **hæmoptoe alternating with rheumatism**; night-sweat putrid or sour, chiefly on forehead; tendency to uncover; heat and sweat in alternation with itching.

Lycopodium.—**Observing disposition**; phthisis from a chronic bronchial catarrh with abundant, purulent, foul-smelling expectoration, often after broncho-pneumonia in tuberculous patients; cough night and day, with bloody mucus, or purulent, lemon-yellow, green or white sputa; hectic fever; rattling breathing with dropped jaw and stupor from weakness and exhaustion after coughing, < afternoon and towards midnight; **emaciation of upper part of body, while the lower one may be enormously distended**; night-sweats; cold, clammy, sour, fetid perspiration; intercurrent pleuritic attacks, continual stitches on left side with sensation of constriction in chest (Kali carb.).

Lycopus Virg.—Great irritability of weakened heart, with palpitations from least motion; cough, with hæmoptysis and feeble, weak heart-action; deep, violent in evening and night, without awaking, < by change to cold weather and by cold winds: expectoration pale, sweetish, unpleasant tasting; great debility, loss of appetite; diarrhœa with griping and rumbling in bowels.

Manganum.—**Weak, anæmic persons** with tubercular deposits in lungs; voice hoarse mornings, clears up after expulsion of lumps of thick mucus; stitches in chest and sternum, running up and down; bruised pain in upper chest when stooping, > by raising head; breath hot and burning, with disagreeable heat in chest.

Mercurius sol.—Great aggravation and often **impossibility of lying on right side**; **fugitive pains**, changing place continually, sometimes caused by mercurial rubber plates; stitches in anterior superior part of chest, extending through to back when coughing; racking cough every other evening, with pain in chest and small of back; tickling hardly allowing one to speak; violent night cough, shortness of breath, as if he inspired smoke; chill < evening; heat with aversion to uncover; clammy sweat; rawness and burning under sternum provoking cough.

Millefolium.—Oppression of chest, frequent blood-spitting; piercing pains; stinging bruised feeling, < under left shoulder-blade; blennorrhœa of lungs; frequent spitting of bright-red blood; colliquative sweats.

Myrtus com.—Stitching pain in left chest from upper portion straight through to left scapula, < when taking a long breath or coughing; burning pain in left chest, with throbbing, aching and tickling.

Natrum ars.—Lungs feel full and clogged, < behind sternum; supra-

clavicular regions sore on pressure; cough caused by a sensation of suffocation, as from smoke in chest; dry cough, with feeling of tightness and oppression in middle and upper third of chest; chilly at night, skin hot and dry.

Natrum carb.—**Early stage; cough appears when entering a warm room;** skin of whole body dry and rough; violent hawking of thick mucus, which soon collects again; cough with muco-purulent sputa; loud râles through chest; pain about left ninth and tenth ribs; lower lobe of left lung affected; coldness between scapulæ; hydrogenoid constitution.

Natrum mur.—Pain like a cutting cramp through left chest to scapula; breathing anxious, oppressed; short on walking fast, > in open air and when exercising arms; attacks of suffocation; spasmodic periodical cough, with rattling in chest and expectoration of bloody sputa, < evenings after lying down; congestion to head, with hectic flush and general malaise after least exertion; sleepy by day and restless at night; sweat on awaking at night and on rising in the morning; chronic coryza, with total loss of smell and taste; < at seashore.

Natrum phos.—**Phthisis florida in young people,** with hereditary tendency to sigh, especially during menses; pains in chest, < from deep breathing and pressure; intercostal muscles feel sore as if drawn.

Natrum sulph.—**Phthisis mucosa, especially of old people;** cough, with muco-purulent sputa, lower lobe of left lung; sensation of goneness in chest; soreness of chest, > by pressure, hence patient holds his chest while coughing; piercing pains in left chest; dyspnœa during damp weather.

Nitric acid.—Frequent hæmorrhage from lungs, chest feels sore to touch, blood being bright-red and profuse; stitches through right chest to scapula; intermitting pulse; least exertion causes palpitation and dyspnœa; panting breathing during talking; tickling cough, < at night; offensive bloody sputa or purulent and dirty-green, with loose and rattling cough; exhausting night-sweats, skin cool towards morning; heat in flashes in hands and feet; hectic fever from breaking down of tubercles; **often after Calcarea or Kali carb.**

Oleum jecor. asel.—**Initial stages of tuberculosis;** chills running down the back; hoarseness; soreness in chest and stomach; sharp, stitching pains here and there through chest; burning pains in spots; evening fever with burning in palms of hands; weakness in chest, with hard coughing spells towards morning, emaciation, loss of strength and appetite; expectoration of yellow mucus, or blood-tinged sputa; tickling cough, with palpitations; affections of glands, bones or skin, as tinea, impetigo, etc.

Petroleum.—**Tubercular phthisis in the first and second stage;** great hoarseness, showing involvement of larynx; pressing, digging pains in chest; easily exhausted after mental or bodily labor; dry and hacking cough; pulse accelerated by every motion, slow during rest; cold air causes an oppressed feeling in chest; cold feeling about heart.

Phellandrium.—Right lung chiefly affected; cavity of lung, with hissing sound on breathing and **horribly offensive expectoration;** continuous cough, profuse sweat, diarrhœa, vomiting of food, excessive prostration and emaciation. (Caps., breath only offensive during the cough.)

Phosphoric acid.—Tickling cough, seemingly from pit of stomach, with burning in chest and passive congestion, followed by great weakness in chest and dyspnœa, < from least exposure; spasmodic tickling cough as from down in larynx, suprasternal fossa and whole chest, evening without, morning with expectoration of dark blood, or of tenacious white mucus of sourish, herby taste; loud rattling and whistling in chest, with but little cough.

Phosphorus.—**Phthisis in rapidly growing persons** (Iod.), whose minds develop more quickly than their bodies and who catch cold easily; rush of blood to head and chest; constriction of lungs; pains through apex of left lung, < from lying on that side; aphonia; oppression of chest at night, forcing him to sit up; puffiness around eyes; dry, hollow, spasmodic cough, with tightness across chest, must press it with hands, and trembling of whole body; < when anyone enters room, before thunderstorm, from strong odors; **frequent attacks of bronchitis, repeated hæmoptoe,** leaving after cough severe dyspnœa and short breathing; albuminous and blood-streaked sputa difficult to expectorate; vomicæ and hectic fever; sweat < during sleep, frequent urination; empty feeling and sense of goneness at pit of stomach; < 10 to 11 A. M. (Sulph.); awakes hungry at night, must eat or faint away; **aphthæ on roof of mouth, and tongue covered with aphthæ;** very fetid stool and flatus, odor being like lime that has been used in gasworks to desulphurize the gas; malaise and debility, especially in knee-joints; loss of strength, rapid emaciation and pale skin.

Pix liquida.—Suppurative processes of left lung, with pain at the third left costal cartilage (Anisum, right side): râles through the lungs and umco-purulent sputa; eruption on dorsum of hands, itching at night and bleeding when scratched.

Psorinum.—Dull pressure extending from right side all over chest, < by bending forward, mostly dry cough with expectoration of small, lumpy masses; dyspnœa, < when sitting up and relieved by lying down; pain in chest comes by fits; great anxiety; feeling of ulceration under sternum; chest inflates only with much exertion; very much exhausted by talking; voice full, not hoarse; chest contracted; shoulders standing forward; pain in chest as if it were raw and scratched; coughs a long time before he is able to expectorate (Alum.).

Pulsatilla.—Soreness in subclavicular region, felt when patient lies on affected side or presses against chest, affecting the muscles of the shoulder down the arm from sluggish circulation of the upper part of lung, especially left side, during incipient tuberculosis. Equally effective in suppurative stage, especially with young chlorotic girls; dry cough after sleep, has to sit up for relief; sputa salty, offensive; bitter, yellow mucus, or black clotted blood (vicarious menses); expectoration only in daytime, none at night, when she suffers from anxious tightness in chest; musty, sour, at times cold sweat at night, during stupid slumber; acute suppuration of lungs.

Rumex.—Night cough of phthisis, with or without clavicular pain, especially behind midsternum (Kali bi.); stitches in left lung; dry, incessant, fatiguing cough from tickling in throat-pit, extending to benind sternum and to stomach, < from changing rooms, from slightest inhalation of cool air, < 2 A. M.

Sambucus.—Hectic flush, **night-sweats only when wide awake,** passing over into a dry heat as soon as he falls asleep; nightly suffocative attacks with great anxiety, springing up in bed and struggling for breath; choking cough, afternoon fever.

Sanguinaria.—**Phthisis florida,** hectic fever, < 2 to 4 P. M.; hectic flush on cheeks; chronic dryness in throat and sensation of swelling in larynx and expectoration of thick mucus, breath and sputa smell badly, to the patient himself unbearable; **belching of wind before and after coughing;** cough dry at first, excited by tickling and crawling in larynx and upper portion of chest; burning and fulness there from accumulation of blood; sharp stitching pains, chiefly about right lung and in region of mamma; heat

after coughing, and after the heat gaping and stretching; prostration and general languor with the dyspnœa.

Sarracenia.—Phthisis pulmonum and bronchial affections, joined to or depending on a psoric state; hæmoptysis, thick cough; continual tickling in larynx and bronchi; cough, with desire to vomit and vomiting, paroxysms of suffocation and epistaxis; hard cough, shaking chest and bowels and stopping only after expectorating a quantity of compact mucus, tenacious, filamentous, with a bitter, putrid, oily taste.

Senecio.—Incipient phthisis, attended with fatiguing coughing, the result of obstructed menstruation; increased bronchial secretion; loose mucous cough, rattling in chest, labored respiration.

Senega.—Fat persons of lax fibre; great soreness in walls of chest and great accumulation of clear albuminous mucus, difficult to expectorate; pressure on chest as if the lungs were pushed back to the spine.

Sepia.—**Central third of right lung** (Ars., upper third) especially affected; short, dry cough, titillation in larynx, sometimes a thick deep voice, without metallic timbre; dry cough, $<$ in the evening before and after going to bed; free expectoration in the morning or expectoration only at night, none during day; sputa gray or yellow; pressure on right side of chest and under right scapula when breathing or coughing; profuse sweat on moving and during whole night; sour sweat; excessively fetid sputa.

Silicea.—**Profuse discharge of fetid pus**; nightly paroxysms of cough with tickling in suprasternal fossa; tuberculous deposits on skin, showing themselves as lumpy tumors; rattling of phlegm in chest; cough provoked by cold drinks, $>$ by inhalation of moist warm air and **increased by rapid motion**; sleep disturbed at night by heat, startings and night-sweats, especially in head; terribly offensive foot-sweat; not so much constipation, as rectum has not the power to expel feces, which recede after partial evacuation; coldness and general prostration; general heat internally, with violent thirst; excruciating deep-seated pain in chest; tickling itching in chest threatens suffocation, till a deep shattering cough comes on, lasting several hours; **catarrhal phthisis of old people.**

Silphium lacin.—Copious expectoration, but more watery than Stann., tasteless, stringy, light-colored, causing rapid emaciation.

Spongia.—Tuberculosis pulmonum, first stage, with hard, ringing cough, rush of blood to chest, palpitations and sudden weakness while walking; flushes of heat which return when thinking of them; severe dyspnœa on lying down, exhaustion after every exertion, especially of chest; hoarseness, with sudden aphonia, while speaking; chilliness in back not removed by artificial heat, yet if room becomes warm cough is increased, with whitish-yellow sputa, which are swallowed on account of weakness.

Stannum.—Profuse mucous expectoration in the first stage of consumption, or when a neglected catarrh threatens to pass into phthisis; dry, short, hacking cough, excited by reading, talking, singing, lying on right side, and titillation in throat and chest; greenish or yellow sputa, with a saltish, sweetish or putrid taste, especially mornings; can speak only a few words at a time for want of breath; more or less hoarseness; roughness of throat and sore pain in chest; **feeling of weakness in chest as if deprived of its contents after expectorating or talking**; constriction of chest and constant chilliness, alternating with flushes of heat; profuse night-sweats; pressure and bloatedness of stomach always after eating; great lassitude, hands and feet heavy and cold, or burning hot.

Sulphur.—**Patient complains constantly of being too hot**; dryness and burning in throat, the breath appears hot to the patient; cough mostly

dry, only now and then profuse discharge of purulent matter, which relieves for awhile; congestion towards head and chest, with palpitations of heart; burning of the feet at night, cannot bear to have them covered; diarrhœa early in the morning before rising; cramps in the calves when lying in bed, or in the soles of feet when walking about the room; sudden arrest of breathing when turning over in bed, relieved by sitting up; during paroxysms of cough, patient complains of lungs touching the back; itching of skin without any eruption, or boils follow; profuse night-sweats.

Sticta pulm.—Incessant, wearing, racking cough, < by inspiration, dry at night, loose in the morning; pulsation right side of sternum going down to epigastrium.

Tarentula Cubana.—Produces euthanasia when last moments arrive.

Theridion.—In the beginning of the disease; night cough; violent stitches high up in chest, beneath the left shoulder. perceived even up in the throat; great inclination to sigh; anxiety about heart; slow pulse, with vertigo; icy sweat at night, with vertigo and faintness; follows well after Calc. or Lyc. in phthisis florida.

Trillium.—Incipient stage, with bloody sputa, or in advanced stages, with copious purulent expectoration, hectic fever and troublesome cough.

Veratrum alb.—Consuming diarrhœa of phthisical patients; dry, tickling cough, but nothing loosens; deep, hollow, ringing cough, excited by tickling in lowest branches of bronchi, expectoration of yellow, tough, tenacious mucus of bitter, saltish, sour or putrid taste; constant rattling of mucus, but cannot expectorate; great debility and exhaustion.

Verbascum.—Hoarseness in reading aloud; benumbing, cutting, stitching pain in left chest; oppressive, benumbing stitch in region of first or second costal cartilage, taking away the breath; painful catarrh of the frontal sinuses with hot, profuse lachrymation; cough deep, hollow, trumpet-like, caused by tickling in larynx and chest, > when taking a deep breath.

Yerba santa.—Bronchial phthisis; night-sweats and emaciation; great intolerance of food; hectic fever; asthmatic breathing from accumulation of mucus.

PITYRIASIS.

A trophoneurotic redness of skin, with constant shedding of white, loosely adherent scales, based on a tuberculous diathesis: Agar., Arg. met., *Ars.*, Aur., Bry., Calc., Canth., Clem., Dulc., Graph., *Kreos.*, Lach., Led., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Natr. m., Oleand , Petr., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Antimonium crud.—Brownish-red spots, like small, hepatic spots, here and there.

Cantharis.—Most suitable when the disease appears in children.

Cocculus.—Red, irregularly shaped spots on the skin, over the whole chest and on the sides of the neck, behind the ears, **without heat or itching.**

Conium.—Frequently recurring red, somewhat itching, spots on the body.

Graphites.—Pityriasis capitis.

Lachesis.—Small, reddish spots on face, neck and chest, increase in number, become scurfy and then disappear.

Ledum.—Bluish spots on body like petechiæ.

Mezereum.—Brownish, miliary rash on chest, arms and thighs; phlegmatic temperaments, light hair; < at night with itching and burning of skin, or rubbing.

Phosphorus.—Brown, bluish-red, or yellow blotches on abdomen and chest.

Sepia.—Brown-red hepatic spots on the skin.

PLAGUE.

Oriental: Ars., Bapt., Bell., Carb. v., Chin., Crotal., Lach., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sec., Sil. Sulph., Sulph. ac., Veratr.

For **prostration and carbuncles:** Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Lach., Merc., Sec.; **nervous symptoms:** Bell., Cann., Iod., Cham., Crotal., Hyosc., Veratr.; **deliria, subsultus tendinum:** Camph., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Mosch.; **bubo pestilentialis:** Ars., Carb. v., Chin., Merc.; **gastric complications:** Ipec., Nux v., Tart. emet.; **choleraic diarrhœa:** Ars., Sec., Veratr.; **hæmorrhages;** Crotal., Kreos., Lach., Phos., Sec., Sulph. ac.

PLEURITIS, Pleurisy.

Acute: Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bry., Cact., Canth., Iod., Rhus, Sulph.; **chronic:** Ars., Bry., Dig., Calc. phos., Kali carb., Merc., Squil., Sulph. ac.; **empyema:** Ars. iod., Calc., Hep., Sil., Sulph.

Abrotanum.—In pleurisy, after Acon. and Bry., when a pressing sensation remains in affected side, impeding.

Aconite.—Severe fever, with stitching pains on a fixed spot of the thorax, worse by breathing, gaping, coughing, sneezing, with superficial, short, hurried respiration, accelerated pulse, great thirst, hot skin.

Antimonium tart.—Commencement of pleuro-pneumonia; rapid, short, heavy and anxious breathing, must be supported in a sitting posture in bed; violent pains from chest to shoulder, lancinating and tearing; palpitation of heart.

Apis mell.—Fever moderate, very little pain; oppression with heat and smarting in throat; cough short, tearing, < at night in bed and from the heat of the room, great lassitude, extreme irritability, but no fear of death, though he has a strange feeling as if he could not take another breath, paleness, œdema of face, feeble pulse, urine scanty and like black coffee; morning diarrhœa; **oppression and faintishness from the quantity of exudation,** especially useful in chronic or latent cases.

Arnica.—After mechanical injuries; must continually change position, bed feels too hard; articulations and cartilaginous connections of chest feel as if beaten, when moving, breathing or coughing; dry, short, hacking cough; stitches in chest (left), < from dry cough and motion, > from external pressure; **pneumothorax from external injuries;** stitches in cardiac region; asthmatic sensations; dry, cold extremities with internal heat; in traumatic pleurisy Sulph. ac. follows well after Arn.

Arsenicum.—Serous effusion in pleura; painful asthmatic respiration; great weakness, tendency to faint; asthenia; dyspnœa increasing with the rapid accumulation of serous or bloody fluid in chest, fear of death; insomnia; colliquative sweat, diarrhœa, great thirst; dropsical swellings.

Arsenicum iod.—Pleuritic exudation; great emaciation and prostration; intercostal spaces filled, dull sound on percussion; breathing too rapid, even when at rest, < on exertion, soon only a wheezing; frequent, short, suppressed cough, often loose; heaviness of limbs with weariness of whole body.

Asclepias tub.—Acute pleuritic pain in right side, with dry hacking cough and scanty mucous expectoration, better by bending forward, and

worse by motion; stitches in left side, shooting over to right side and up the left shoulder; rheumatic stitching pains in muscles and joints, dark-red urine, and hot perspiring skin; high fever, with hot sweat, chronic pleurisy in tuberculous patients.

Bryonia.—Stitching pain in chest, worse from slightest motion; chest very sensitive on inspiration, with stitches in left side; stitches in sternum when coughing, has to hold the chest with his hands; respiration impeded, quick and deep, without motion of the ribs, better in cold air, and from drinking cold water; **intense and persistent fever**, seat of pain very sensitive to pressure; affection of right side; better when lying on affected side, as by the pressure exerted he moves it less (Bell. worse), and later on account of effusion; free, sour and warm sweat.

Cactus.—Painful sensation of constriction, as if a cord were tightly bound around false ribs, obstructing respiration; pain from lower part of chest to shoulder-blades; dull percussion sound.

Cantharis.—**Febrile state not marked**; shooting pains in chest, from front to back, impeding respiration; stitches in chest, more on right side, or first left, then right; in lower right chest, extending towards middle of sternum; burning in chest; exudation within pleura; when trying to breathe deeply and when speaking fears to exert herself on account of great weakness of respiratory organs; excessive dyspnœa; displacement of heart, tendency to fainting; dry, hacking cough.

Carbo an.—**Pleurisy assuming a typhoid character**; sickly, bluish color of skin, expectoration puriform, putrid; ichoræmia and degeneration of the exudation in chest; green pus from chest, right side; the stitch remains, though everything else is gone.

Carbo veg.—Pleurisy complicated with chronic bronchitis; dull stitches in left side of chest, extending into short ribs; pleuritic serous exudation, with hectic fever and evening aggravation; asthmatic affections from hydrothorax; pain and burning in chest from coughing; great dyspnœa and anxiety, but no restlessness.

Colchicum.—Arthritic pleuritis, serous effusion in chest; great dyspnœa, < at night; lancinating pains, as with a knife; stinging in cardiac region, with oppression.

Hepar.—Plastic exudation into pleura, often of long standing; hectic fever, emaciation; chilliness; sensitiveness to damp air, which brings on coughing

Kali carb.—The violent stitching fails to yield to Bry., especially on left side, with violent palpitation of heart, dry cough, < 3 A. M.; pleura affected by extension from the lungs; pleuritis of tuberculous patients, affecting especially the clavicular region; pain as if lower lobe of right lung were adhering to ribs; pleurisy, stitches in left chest, with violent palpitation, dry cough, < 3 A. M., and on inspiration.

Kali iod.—Subacute pleurisy and effusion in chest; great difficulty in breathing, cannot lie in comfort, and not at all on right side; heart displaced; pleuro-pneumonia of right side, with serous effusion and hepatization of lower lung; absence of respiratory sounds in affected parts.

Mercurius.—Stitching pain through to back when coughing or sneezing, especially on right side; utter impossibility of lying on right side; great fever with chills, often followed by burning heat and weakening, fetid sweats; considerable thirst; intense gastro-intestinal catarrh and light, icteric color.

Nitric acid.—**Pleuritis of old people**, when the pain leaves and the pulse increases and becomes smaller; chest sore when coughing or breath-

ing; dyspnœa from weakness; diarrhœa; heaviness and trembling of limbs, especially in morning.

Ranunculus bulb.—**Acute stabbing pains with effusion of serum**, dyspnœa, anguish and distress; stitches about chest at every change of weather, often from pleuritic adhesions; breathing short and oppressed, with inclination to take a deep breath.

Rhus tox.—After exposure to wet, or from straining, lifting, etc.; oppression of breathing, as if it were stopped at the pit of the stomach; dry, teasing cough; stitches in chest, < when at rest, sitting crooked, or when sneezing; tingling in chest, with tension in the intercostal muscles, < when at rest; tip of tongue red, fever-blisters.

Senega.—Dyspnœa, sensation as if chest were too tight; violent afflux of blood to chest with beating of heart; dull stitches and burning pain in left chest, when sitting or lying; violent beating of heart, shaking the whole chest; pulse unequal; throat dry and sensitive so that even talking is painful.

Sepia.—**Pleurisy in dyscrasic patients**; dry, short, hacking cough with stitches in chest; cough at night, waking her from sleep; pleuritic exudations; coldness between shoulders, as from a cold hand; oppression of chest and shortness of breath when walking, worse towards evening; stitches in upper part of lung from clavicle to third rib, < breathing and coughing.

Squilla.—Stitching pain in left side; short rattling cough, disturbing sleep; inability to lie on left side; grating of teeth; twitching of lips, which are covered with thick yellow crusts, more on left side, worse mornings; oppression across chest, as if it were too tight; stitches when coughing; dry heat with chills when uncovering ever so little.

Stannum.—Sharp, knifelike stitches beginning in left axilla and extending up into left clavicle or down into abdomen, < from bending forward, pressure and inspiration; great sore feeling in chest; oppressed breathing from every movement, when lying down and in the evening; tension across upper part of chest, with emptiness in lower one.

Sulphur.—Shortness of breath and oppression on bending the arms backward; sharp stitches through the chest, extending into left scapula, worse lying on back and during least motion; pain in chest from overlifting; pain as if chest would fly to pieces when coughing or drawing a deep breath; plastic **exudation** after pleuritis; lips bright-red; follows well after Bry. or Rhus.

In neglected cases, or where the disease developed itself in cachectic constitutions, study: Ars., Ars. iod., Calc., Camph., Canth., Carb. v., Chin., Fer., Hep., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Seneg., Sep., Sil , and others; for **pleuritic exudations**: Apis, Ars., Dig., when serous; Alum., Bry., Hep., Sulph., when plastic.

PLEURODYNIA.

Intercostal neuralgia: Arn., Bor., Cact., Cimicif., Guaiac., Melilot., Merc., Mez., Nux v., Ran., Rhod.

Aconite.—Pleurodynia from exposure to cold after being overheated; sometimes high fever.

Arnica.—Myalgic pleurodynia, resembling genuine pleurisy; must continually change position, bed feels too hard.

Borax.—Pleuritic-like stitches in right pectoral region, so that he cannot move or breathe without a stitching pain; stitches in chest in region of

nipple, with every paroxysm of cough; shortness of breath after ascending stairs, so that he cannot speak a word; later when he speaks stitches on right side of chest.

Cactus.—Feeling of constriction in chest, impeding breathing; prickling pains in chest; sharp wandering pains in chest and scapular region; bloody sputa.

Chenopodium.—Dull pain a little lower than inferior angle of right scapula, but nearer the spine.

Chininum ars.—Violent neuralgic pains in left mammary region, as if the parts were torn with red-hot tongs; aching in intercostal muscles; paralysis of respiratory muscles.

Cimicifuga.—Pain in right side of chest, must lie quietly on back and press with the hand; breath short, slight cough; sinking at stomach; rheumatic pains in joints with swelling and heat; pleurodynia brought on by exposure with dry and teasing cough, little or no sputum, < at night.

Colchicum.—Pleurodynia from catching cold or from living in damp dwellings; stinging and tearing in muscles of chest.

Gaultheria.—Pleurodynia with pain in anterior mediastinum.

Guaiacum.—Pseudo-pleuritic pains, frequently attending tuberculosis pulmonum in stage of softening and suppuration; intense pain in upper part of chest, from motion of head; expectoration of fetid pus.

Kalmia.—Oppressed, short breathing, has to lie on his back; every motion of body attended with violent pains on thorax, back and axillary joint; shooting through chest above heart into shoulder-blades, with pain in left arm.

Magnesia phos.—Constrictive intercostal neuralgia, affecting breathing, cannot lie down, has to sit upright; pains acute, boring, darting, shifting and remittent.

Mercurius.—Soreness on percussion or pressure, probably in the bone of one of several ribs; stitches about middle of chest, chiefly when coughing or sneezing.

Phytolacca.—Muscular pains in chest from exposure to cold and dampness; the pains are flying like electric shocks, shooting, lancinating.

Ranunculus bulb.—Intercostal rheumatism; stabbing, stitching, burning pains in chest and abdomen, < from motion, even breathing, and by change of weather; sensation as if everything were sore and bruised, and expressly sensitive to touch; frequent pains in chest extending towards the liver, or from the liver into the chest; pain extending along the inner edge of the left scapula down to its inferior angle; pain extends sometimes through lower left chest; spasmodic hiccough; itching of body, especially of palms of the hands.

Rhododendron.—Dyspnœa from constriction of chest; shooting through left chest to back, when bending back and to the right; breath and speech fail from the violence of pleuritic stitches running downward into anterior left chest, after standing on cold ground and getting chilled.

Rhus rad.—Pains shoot into shoulder.

Rumex.—Sharp, stitching or stinging pains through left lung, which feels sore when he turns to left side.

Stibium ars. (Arsenite of Antimony).—Serous or sero-fibrinous exudation, on either side, but on right side it takes a longer time for absorption.

PLICA POLONICA.

Arg. nit., Ars., Bov., *Branca*, Carb. v., Fer., Fluor. ac., Graph., Helleb., Iris, *Lyc.*, Kreos., Merc., *Natr. m.*, Phos., Sarsap., Sil., Sulph., *Vinc.*

PNEUMONIA.

Aconite.—First stage in robust persons. Chill of more or less severity, followed by intense fever, hot, dry skin, quick and hard pulse: accelerated, labored, incomplete respiration, with restlessness, palpitation, fear of death, hard, painful, dry cough, soreness and heat in chest; during second stage, burning-shooting or burning-pressing pains in chest, with painfulness to external pressure; oppression and acceleration of respiration, sense of weariness and exhaustion in chest; **pulmonary hyperæmia**, sputa thin, frothy, tinged with blood. Percussion-sound is still clear, and crepitating râles distinctly audible.

Ammonium carb.—Great debility with symptoms pointing to the formation of heart-clot; **broncho-pneumonia of the aged**, with rattling of large bubbles in the chest, sputa thin, foamy, adynamia; incessant cough and copious expectoration, excited as if from down in larynx, $<$ 3 to 4 A. M., followed by great exhaustion, especially when complicated with coryza or influenza.

Antimonium tart.—**Pneumonia biliosa** with hepatic congestion; **pleuro-pneumonia**, when parts of lungs are hepatized and fine râles heard over hepatized part; great oppression of breathing towards morning, must sit up to breathe. **Broncho-pneumonia**, pneumonia catarrhalis: second stage, resolution has set in, but fails, and oppression and prostration prevail, at first we found the sharp, stitching pains of Bry., but now the pain ceased, mucous râles are heard distinctly over chest with extreme want of breath; rattling, hollow cough, with heat and moist hands, sweat on forehead; **dyspnœa with desire to cough, and, though chest is full of mucus, inability to bring it up**; vertigo with dimness of vision and pressing headache; eyes congested, staring, dull, unsteady, half open or one closed; face red, bloated, anxious, or cool, pale and sallow; nostrils dark, sooty, dilated; mouth open, parched; tongue dry and brown; great thirst; tendency to diarrhœa or diarrhœa. **Pneumonia of drunkards**, with bilious complications; even jaundice, meteorism, nausea and vomiting; typhoid complications; œdema pulmonum; impending paralysis of lungs or of heart; suitable especially to infants and old or cachectic people.

Aranea diad.—Hydrogenoid constitution; violent chill, respiration very short; cough with bloody sputa; oppression of chest; violent hæmorrhage from lungs; excessive debility and prostration.

Arnica.—Where the disease is caused by mechanical injury, and where in plethoric persons pneumonic infiltration shows a tendency to hæmorrhage; dry cough, shaking the whole body, with tough, bloody sputa.

Arsenicum.—Extreme prostration, clammy perspiration, urgent thirst, drinking little and often; shortness of breath on slight exertion; dry and dark tongue and lips, diarrhœa; singing and buzzing in ears; tendency to colliquation and dissolution; threatened gangrene, with ichorous expectoration, fetid or dingy green (Chin., Lach.). In sudden œdema pulmonum, with passive hyperæmia of the lungs, sometimes caused by defects of the right side of the heart; in old people, from repercussed eruptions; in asthmatic persons; hypostatic pneumonia; pneumonia notha in old people, with danger of paralysis of lungs; hoarse after midnight; sudamina.

Arsenicum iod.—Pneumonia complicated with valvular disease of heart, particularly mitral; constriction of chest with great anxiety and restlessness, $<$ evenings; burning and heat in chest, pale face, cold extremities.

Arsenite of Antimony (Stibium arsenicosum).—Pleuro-pneumonia, especially when left side is affected, **with recent or old exudations**, chiefly in desperate cases, threatening asphyxia.

Belladonna.—Young persons of full habit; temperature and fever high; skin intensely hot to touch, face flushed, eyes congested; great nervousness and restlessness; insomnia; **cerebral complications**; delirium or threatened convulsions; tickling dry cough, < at night; pressive pain in chest, with shortness of breath, affecting the heart; pulse accelerated, often full, hard and tense, < from lying on affected side; **typhoid pneumonia from the start,** picking at bedclothes, mottled redness of face, pulse small and soft, intense and constant delirium.

Benzoic acid.—**Asthenic pneumonia**; great weakness; difficult breathing, steadily increasing; mucous oppression of lungs; undulating or intermitting beats of heart; painful trembling in chest; cough followed by expectoration of green mucus.

Bromium.—**Pneumonia affecting the lower lobe of right lung, a lobar** pneumonia; sensation as if he could not get air enough into the chest; feeling of exhaustion and weakness in chest, where constriction impedes respiration, with dry, tickling cough; hepatization of lower lobes; **nose-bleed.** Emphysema following pneumonia, cannot lie down at night, fears to suffocate, loose cough night and day, but no expectoration; cold feeling in chest.

Bryonia.—**Pleuro-pneumonia,** true croupous pneumonia, indicated after Acon., when hepatization or stage of exudation has set in; pulmonary oppression with feeling of anxiety; heavy pressure just over sternum; bruised feeling and shooting pains in chest, < by every motion, and **pains more bearable when lying on affected side** (Bell., worse); cough still hard and painful, but expectoration viscid, tenacious, of a brickdust color; abdominal breathing; foul tongue; constipation; gastric catarrh; thirst for large quantities of water.

Cactus grand.—Oppression of respiration, pricking pains; acute, intense pains with the cough; bloody sputa; hard, quick, vibrating pulse; feeling of constriction in chest preventing free speech; sharp wandering pains in chest, especially in scapular region; cough, with thick yellow sputa like boiled starch; hepatization of lungs.

Cannabis sat.—**Pneumonia infantilis,** simulating meningitis, with high fever and delirium, the lung-lesion often only limited, confined to the apex; **mostly indicated late in the third stage,** stage of absorption, where the deposit is limited to the lower portion of the lungs, with difficult greenish expectoration, delirium during the fever and green bilious vomiting; cough frequent, dry, teasing; complication with diseases of the heart and of the larger bloodvessels.

Cantharis.—Violent pain with accelerated pulse and great thirst; burning pains; delirious talk about business; stitches in chest extending into axilla and sternum; tenacious mucus with painful hawking and nightly lancinations in chest; pleuro-pneumonia with stitches and darting in chest, < during inspiration, cannot lie on affected side; stitches when turning the body quickly or when breathing rapidly, with arrest of breathing; great sensitiveness of chest to the touch; extraordinary weakness of respiratory organs, disproportion between frequency of pulse and respiration.

Capsicum.—Cough excited by drinking coffee; cough prevents sleep at night; when coughing, the **air from lungs causes a strange offensive taste** in mouth; very fetid air rises from lungs when coughing; < when lying down, > by drinks of cold water; general cyanosis with burning, biting heat, objectively apparent, burning in air-passages; **pleuro- and broncho-pneumonia with dirty-brown, not rusty, sputa**; during cough, splitting pain

in head, drawing or stinging in sides of chest; stitches in back and bladder; pressive, ulcerative pain in neck and ear; cough < from any draught, warm or cold, after warm drinks, from depressing emotions or exposure.

Carbo an.—**Last stages of pneumonia and suppuration of right lung,** < by lying on right side; **suffocating, hoarse cough producing shaking of the brain** as if the brain were loose in the head; cold feeling in chest (Brom.); expectoration of green, purulent and horribly offensive sputa, coming from right lung; sensation of smothering as soon as he closes his eyes.

Carbo veg.—Spasmodic cough, with deep, rough voice or else aphonia; decided burning in chest; profuse, yellow, fetid expectoration, especially in aged patients, with a great deal of rattling in chest; dyspnœa, < on turning over in bed and on dropping off to sleep; great prostration, tongue dry with little or no thirst; foul, decaying, diarrhœic stools; breath foul, craves fresh air; foulness of all secretions; pneumonia complicated with affections of right heart, or in emphysematous patients, with old bronchial catarrhs. **Paralysis pulmonum.**

Chelidonium.—Infantile pneumonia and capillary bronchitis with prevalence of **hepatic symptoms; pneumonia biliosa,** face deep-red; great oppression of chest, fanlike expansion of alæ nasi (Lyc.); one hot and one cold foot (Lyc.); quiet delirium, mostly at night, followed by lethargy which continues during the day; grayish-yellow, sallow, sunken features; heat in face with dark-red cheeks; sudden restlessness of limbs, feet move involuntarily; severe chills, followed by heat and sorrowful, anxious mood; irregular palpitation of heart, bright-yellow stools; hollow, short, exhausting, racking cough, with forcible ejections of small lumps of mucus or inability to raise or dislodge; straining cough, < mornings, with expectoration deep from lungs; violent **stitches in right lung going to lower edge of right shoulder-blade.**

Chenopodium.—**Bilious pneumonia, accompanied with copious mucous expectoration;** severe pain in the region of inner angle of right shoulder-blade, running into the chest; constant irritation and tickling in larynx cause cough.

China.—Hectic symptoms, with marked prostration, from loss of blood; pneumonia complicated with hyperæmia of liver, icterus, intestinal catarrh; incipient gangrene; hæmoptysis, with subsequent suppuration of lungs and stitches in chest, worse during deep breathing and sudden movements.

Cuprum.—Lobular pneumonia, when formation of abscess threatens; beginning paralysis of lungs, indicated by sudden difficulty of breathing, followed by great prostration; complication with whooping-cough; face earthy, dirty, bluish; roof of mouth red; sweat sour-smelling; diarrhœa; sudden suffocative attacks with coolness of the surface of the body, great prostration and apnœa disproportionate to the amount of solidification; the body covered with cold, viscid sweat.

Digitalis.—**Pneumonia senilis, the heart's action failing;** respiration irregular and performed by frequent deep sighs; respiratory murmur feeble; cough < about midnight or towards morning, from talking, drinking anything cold, bending body forward; passive congestion of lungs, depending on a weakened, dilated heart; cough with profuse, loose, purulent sputa or of a sweetish taste, sometimes with a little dark blood; passive hyperæmia of brain, which feels fatigued and weak.

Elaps.—Affects more right lung and the morning pain is severe enough to prevent his getting up; feeling of coldness in chest after drinking; cough with intense pain in chest and sensation as if right apex would be torn out, and as if the heart were being squeezed; **sputa of black blood.**

Ferrum iod.—**Chronic pneumonia and bronchorrhœa**; great oppression of chest; is obliged to take a deep breath, which causes a feeling of soreness in chest, with a feeling of oppression, as if expansion of thorax were prevented; short, hacking cough, with yellowish-white, rather thick expectoration, rather tenacious and drawn out in threads.

Ferrum met.—**Pneumonia senilis**; laxity of fibre; pulse soft and quick, or slow and easily compressible; dyspnœa slowly increasing; bloody expectoration; **epidemic pneumonia**, dyspnœa gradually increasing, no pressure under sternum; pale, stupid face; roof of mouth white; skin neither burning nor cold and damp; pulse never hard and full.

Ferrum phos.—First stage of infantile pneumonia, especially when caused by checked perspiration on a hot summer's day. **Pneumonia of adults, as long as no exudation has taken place**, pulse full, round and soft, very little thirst; general heat of body; nosebleed; profuse expectoration of almost pure blood or of frothy pink mucus. Secondary congestion following pneumonia, one side being inflamed when suddenly the other side also becomes affected.

Gelsemium.—Congestive pneumonia, with suffering under scapulæ, both sides, caused by checked sweat; short paroxysms of pain in superior part of right lung, when taking a deep breath, pulse slow, full. Catarrhal pneumonia growing out of relaxed and debilitated condition of system on **return of warm weather at close of winter**; hoarseness with dryness of throat; burning in larynx and chest when coughing.

Glonoinum.—Collateral œdema of the parts of the lungs not attacked by pneumonia, preventing the return of blood from brain, and thus poisoning it; extreme dyspnœa; serous and foamy sputa; cyanosis, with fulness of all the veins of the neck and head; coma

Hepar sulph.—Mild suppurative stage, extending only over small part of a lung, with lentescent fever; chronic pneumonia, with profuse purulent expectoration; weakness of the chest, preventing talking; late stage of croupous pneumonia.

Hyoscyamus.—Pneumonia, with cerebral symptoms, delirium, sopor; dry, fatiguing night cough, or rattling in chest; pneumonia complicated with typhoids; hypostatic pneumonia in the course of other chronic affections; pneumonia senilis, with acute œdema of lungs; pneumonia of drunkards.

Iodum.—**Pneumonia crouposa, beginning of plastic exudation**; tendency to bronchial and pulmonary congestion and hæmorrhage; fever will not abate and continued great thirst; cough, with great dyspnœa as if the chest could not expand; sensation of weakness in chest, with anxiety and oppression, and burning, stabbing pains; blood-streaked sputa. Also, during third stage, where slow suppuration sets in without marked febrile symptoms in tuberculous patients and causes a slow, progressive hectic, entirely confined to lungs, > in open air than in a warm room.

Ipecacuanha.—**Pneumonia infantum**; breathing spasmodic and wheezing as from spasm of lungs; respiration rapid, difficult; severe dyspnœa, due to clogging of the larger bronchi by inflammatory exudation; rattling of large bubbles or fine rattling noises in chest, with spasmodic cough and nausea; face blue or pale; hyperæmia of brain, without sopor; convulsions.

Kali bichrom.—**Pneumonia crouposa**, with expectoration of tough, stringy mucus, coughs up casts of elastic fibrinous nature; loud mucous râles; pain from back to sternum or from midsternum darting to between the shoulders, < mornings.

Kali carb.—Pneumonia infantilis, capillary bronchitis; intense dysp-

nœa, although there is a great deal of mucus in chest, it is raised with difficulty; breathing wheezing, whistling, oppressed, so that child can neither sleep nor drink; cyanotic symptoms with puffiness over either eyelid; inability to breathe deeply; stitching pains; chiefly in the walls of chest, especially in lower third of right lung, going through the chest to back, though they may occur all over the chest, < from any motion or at any other time. Later stages of pneumonia with copious exudation in lungs and great rattling of mucus during cough, expectoration contains little globules of pus, < about 3 P. M.: hepatization of right lung with inability to breathe deeply or to lie on right side; sweat on upper lip during sleep, especially in children; abscess of lung, with expectoration of pus and blood.

Kali iod.—**Hepatization develops symptoms of cerebral congestion** with effusion, dilated pupils, face red, hot; dropped jaw, coma, palsy of limbs; great dyspnœa with dulness on percussion and pain in left lung, particularly in tuberculous constitutions; sputa frothy like soapsuds, showing œdema pulmonum, or copious, purulent, green sputa; stitches through from sternum to back, < from any motion; pleuritic stitches, effusion.

Kali mur.—Fibrinous exudation into the lung substance with white-coated tongue; mucus white and viscid; cough hard and exhausting.

Kali nitr.—Pneumonia, with excessive heat and thirst; **dyspnœa out of proportion to affection of lung,** > by copious perspiration and profuse hæmorrhage.

Kali sulph.—Pneumonia with wheezing and expectoration of yellow, loose, rattling phlegm or watery mucus; stage of resolution; suffocative feeling in hot atmosphere; desire for cool air.

Kreosotum.—**Gangrene of lungs**; anxious feeling of heaviness in chest, > by pressure; after every coughing spell, copious, purulent expectoration, periodical hæmoptoë, with greenish-yellow, purulent sputa; expectoration of black coagulated blood; chest feels bruised, as if beaten, and frequent desire to take a deep breath, with puffing of cheeks and violent working of nostrils.

Lachesis.—Late stage of pneumonia, when it assumes a typhoid form, especially when an **abscess forms in the lungs**; sputa frothy, mixed with blood, purulent, profuse sweat; cough during sleep and feels worse on waking from sleep; brain symptoms, such as muttering deliria and hallucinations. Tuberculous or low-graded chronic pneumonia, developing during the progress of other diseases; hepatization, mostly of left lung, with great dyspnœa on awaking; has to cough hard and long before he can raise; chest feels constricted and stuffed. Threatened gangrene of lungs with fetid breath and sputa.

Lachnanthes.—**Typhoid pneumonia**; hot, oppressed feeling in lungs and heart, with dizziness; cough < in bed, preventing sleep; stitches following one another in quick succession, while at rest and when moving; unnatural brightness of eyes, with red, flushed face; restless while perspiring; loquacious delirium; fever < 1 to 2 P. M.; pulse very rapid, small, thin, sometimes hard; deafness; flatulency.

Laurocerasus.—**Typhoid pneumonia,** when paralysis of lungs threatens with dyspnœa; hurried and rattling breathing; compressible pulse, cold extremities; continual irritation by tickling; short, little cough; irritative cough, depending on cardiac affections; patient coughs and spits a great amount of phlegm, sprinkled over and through with distinct dots of blood; lightness of breathing; want of energy of the vital powers and want of reaction.

Lycopodium.—**Maltreated or neglected pneumonia, passing into a typhoid state,** particularly if suppuration of the lungs impends, with adynamia and night-sweats; extensive hepatization, with diaphragmatic breathing and fanlike motion of the nostrils and great dyspnœa Right side mostly affected, but also left; scanty, gray sputa, or cough loose, full and deep, sounding as if entire lung were softened, the patient raising a whole mouthful of mucus at a time of a light rust color, but not thick, more stringy and easily separated (Bry., round, jellylike lump, almost a yellow or soft brick shade); circumscribed redness of face; coldness of one foot (right one) while the other is warm or hot.

Mercurius.—Bilious pneumonia (Chel.), with blood-streaked expectoration and sharp pains shooting through lower portion of right lung to back, **cannot lie on right side;** icteroid symptoms; slimy stools, attended with great tenesmus before, during and after stool (Chel., free discharges). Asthenic pneumonia with feeling of weight in lungs, < walking or ascending, short cough and expectoration of bloody saliva; **epidemic broncho-pneumonia,** with deep irritation of the nervous system; nose, larynx and trachea become suddenly dry, dyspnœa sets in with spasmodic cough, < at night, and yellow-green, blood-streaked expectoration; skin burning hot, at times covered with copious sweat; tongue yellow, soon becomes dry; senses dull, violent headache, soporous condition, with light delirium; complains of little or no pain (influenza); **infantile lobular pneumonia.**

Moschus.—Irregular reaction or insufficient crisis in asthenic, torpid pneumonia in consequence of bleedings; great weight on chest; rattling, but no phlegm can be raised; pulse grows slower and slower.

Myrtus com.—Hepatization of left lung; stitching pain in left chest from upper portion straight through to the left shoulder-blade, < when taking a long breath or coughing.

Natrum ars.—Pneumonia complicated with asthma; pains of a stitching character in costo-cartilaginous region; tardy convalescence.

Natrum sulph. — **Sycotic pneumonia;** inexpressible agony; slowly coagulated blood; stitching pains running up from abdomen to left chest; dry cough, with soreness in chest; rough feeling in throat, particularly at night; had to sit up and hold chest with both hands; loose, purulent sputa in the morning; all-gone, empty feeling in chest (Bry., Stann.).

Nitric acid.—**Pneumonia of old and cachectic people;** sputa are raised with difficulty; awakens often all stopped up with mucus and must expectorate before he can breathe more easily; sputa of blood mixed with clots during the day; pulse intermits.

Nux vomica.—**Broncho-pneumonia,** especially of drunkards, or of persons suffering from piles. **Pneumo-typhus;** gastric symptoms prevail.

Opium.—**Infantile pneumonia,** where the pulmonary inflammation is disguised by symptoms of cerebral congestion and oppression; cyanotic color of the upper part of body, with slow, stertorous respiration; **pneumonia senilis et potatorum,** with similar symptoms; difficult intermitting breathing, as from paralysis of lungs; blood thick, frothy, mixed with mucus; great oppression, burning about heart, tremor, feeble voice; anxious sleep, with starts; chest hot; hot perspiration all over body, except lower limbs; sudamina; bed feels too hot.

Phosphorus.—**Bromo-pneumonia;** dryness of air-passages; excoriated feeling in upper chest; great weight on chest or tightness; chest sore, bruised; hepatization of lower half of right lung, later part of period of deposit and early part of that of absorption, with winglike motion of the

alæ nasi; < from lying on left side; dulness of sound on percussion; bronchial respiration, frequently attended with crepitation and rattling. **Typhoid pneumonia**, not a genuine inflammation, rather an accumulation of blood in the veins, and extravasation of fluid blood in the tissues of the organ; the patient is weak, with feeble pulse, sighs occasionally, is unable to use his lungs, not from pain, but merely from weakness and hyperæmic stagnation; pulse thready; cold sweat; **pleuro-pneumonia**, with extensive implication of the pleura; hepatization, with mucous or bloody sputa; coughing increases the difficulty of breathing; during the third stage purulent infiltration of the parenchyma, with mental depression, slight delirium, carphologia and subsultus tendinum, rapid prostration, cold clammy sweat, small, feeble, frequent pulse, dim eyes, sunken features, dry lips and tongue, short, laborious breathing, oppression and anxiety, tedious cough and expectoration, involuntary diarrhœa; threatened paralysis of lungs; tuberculosis in tall, slender, weak-chested persons. **Phos. is our great tonic to the heart (venous heart) and lungs.**

Pulsatilla.—**Pneumonia morbillosa**; broncho-pneumonia in chlorotic and anæmic women; a loose cough lingers after the resolution of a severe inflammation; debility and inertia of mind and body; free, yellowish-green sputa.

Ranunculus bulb.—Sore spots remaining in and about the chest, as from subcutaneous ulceration, after pneumonia; pains about the lungs from adhesions after pleurisy, < from change of weather or change of temperature; breathing short and oppressed, with pains in chest and inclination to draw a long breath, as respiratory murmurs are distinctly audible; prostration from the start.

Rhus tox.—**Typhoid pneumonia**, often from resorption of pus, with tearing cough and restlessness, as rest aggravates the pain and dyspnœa; tongue red at tip; loss of strength, sopor, hardness of hearing, unconscious defecation and urination, dryness and heat of skin, dry and sooty tongue; dyspnœa worse from distension of pit of stomach; sputa bloody or of color of brickdust, or green cold mucus, of putrid smell.

Sambucus.—Patient is suddenly roused from sleep at night with fear of suffocation from accumulated sputa or from laryngeal spasm, < after midnight; yellow sputa, as if colored by bile, with saltish taste.

Sanguinaria.—**Second and third stage**; cough dry at first, excited by tickling and crawling in trachea and upper portion of chest; tough and rusty sputa during red hepatization, purulent and offensive in third stage; hectic fever, diarrhœa, night-sweats, prostration; distressing amount of dyspnœa, hands and feet burning hot or cold, lies upon back, with head elevated; **failure of heart's action before amount of hepatization can account for it**; heart's beat weak and irregular; patient feels faint, covered with sweat and suffers from nausea; pulse small and quick; fever 2 to 4 P. M., with flushed cheeks.

Silicea.—Chronic neglected pneumonia, passing over into suppuration; dyspnœa when lying on back or coughing; lungs feel sore; excruciating, deep-seated pains in lungs; sputa profuse, fetid, green and purulent, often taste greasy.

Spongia.—**Broncho- and croupous pneumonia**; sputa taste sour or salty, worse when lying down; wheezing, anxious breathing; burning and soreness in chest; during the stage of resolution with profuse secretion and expectoration of mucus, **inability to lie down**; the cough relieved by eating and drinking.

Squilla.—Suitable in pneumonia or pleurisy after bleeding, or when

accompanied with gastric symptoms; pain in chest worse mornings, also cough; sputa copious and thin.

Sulphur.—**Pneumonia assumes a torpid character, with slow solidification of the lungs**; there may still be much rattling of phlegm in chest; frequent weak, faint spells, and flushes of heat; feels suffocated; wants doors and windows open; constant heat on top of head. **Torpid typhoid pneumonia**, with short, rapid breathing, a mere heaving of the chest; cough and expectoration nearly impossible; the patient responds sluggishly, comprehends slowly; worse about midnight. **Neglected or occult pneumonia**, occurring in psoric patients, and which threatens to terminate in tuberculosis pulmonum, or in phthisis pituitosa. Pneumonia passing through its first stages normally and then remains stationary; such a deficiency of reaction points to Sulph. as the remedy, where it accomplishes the absorption of the infiltration and prevents suppuration, when there are no typhoid symptoms and no tendency to phthisis pulmonum; bronchial respiration and hepatization most plainly heard on back. **Pneumonia in infants and old people.**

Terebinthina.—**Typhoid pneumonia**; unbearable burning and tightness across chest, with great dryness of mucous membranes or profuse expectoration; hepatization of lungs; moist crepitating rales in upper or middle lobes; entire posterior inferior region of right side of chest dull on percussion; pulse intermitting, irregular; great prostration.

Veratrum alb.—Dyspnœa, with rattling of mucus; fear of suffocation; frothy serous sputa; blue face; dry and spasmodic cough, accompanied by marked cerebral congestion; hurried and small pulse, cold skin and cold sweat, with excessive debility; capillary bronchitis, œdema of lungs; suitable often to old people.

Veratrum vir. — Pneumonia; pulse hard, strong, quick, full, incompressible; engorgement of lungs; sputa containing large masses of blood, with faint feeling in stomach, nausea, slow and intermittent pulse; constant burning distress in cardiac region; heart's beat loud, strong and at the same time respiration difficult, slow and labored; **great arterial excitement**; great cerebral congestion; red streak through centre of tongue; sinking, faint feeling in pit of stomach on attempting to sit up, nausea; cold sweat; orthopnœa threatening cardiac paralysis from overexertion of heart.

POISON, ADIPIC.

This dreadful poison sometimes develops itself in badly-kept sausages or other pork. According to Hering, a beverage composed of equal portions of *vinegar and water*, to be taken in large quantities, is the best antidote. It may likewise be employed as a wash or gargle.

Instead of vinegar, lemon-juice may be employed; and, if the patient should desire, these acids may be used alternately with sugar, *black coffee*, or fresh *black tea*.

If the dryness of the throat should continue after using these remedies, and if even slimy injection should not procure an evacuation from the bowels, give Bry., and continue it as long as the symptoms continue to be unfavorable.

The ailments which remain after Bry. sometimes yield to Phos. ac.; and, if **paralysis** or **consumption** should set in, give Ars. or Kreos.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Vegetable acids, including **Oxalic acid**: 1, the stomach-pump must never be used; 2, free administration of chalk or magnesia, held in sus-

pension by a very small quantity of fluid, as milk or other mucilaginous drinks; 3, after thus neutralizing the acid an emetic, if there was not already vomiting.

Poisoning by Alcohol: the stomach should first be emptied by a mustard emetic, administered by the stomach-pump if necessary; cold water may be dashed against the breast and spine and applied to the head, while various mechanical expedients should be employed to keep the patient awake. A few drops of aqua ammoniæ instilled into the throat, or held under the patient's nostrils, will suffice to terminate the attack. Actual intoxication may be often arrested by a cup of strong coffee. Liquor ammoniæ acetatis (½ to 1 ounce diluted with sweetened water) frequently dissipates at once the signs of drunkenness.

Poisoning by Alkalies: vinegar unites with them, and formimg innocuous acetates arrests their corrosive action.

Poisoning by Ammonia: in fresh cases stomach-pump; any mild vegetable acid (wine-vinegar, lemon-juice) may be employed for neutralization; the local irritant effects require demulcent and protective remedies, as fatty emulsions, ice-pills.

Poisoning by Antimony: 1, induce vomiting by draughts of hot water or milk, by tickling throat, by stomach-pump, or apomorphine; 2, as antidote any liquid containing tannin, as Peruvian bark, oak bark, nut-galls, strong tea; 3, when stomach is rid of the poison, give strong pure coffee and opium to allay the vomiting.

Poisoning by Arsenic: if taken on a full stomach, vomiting sets in spontaneously; if on an empty stomach give an emetic of sulphate of zinc or mustard and tickle the throat with a feather. Antidote: Ferrum hydricum in aqua, quarter to half hour, two to four tablespoonfuls; Ferrum oxydatum saccharatum soluble in teaspoonful doses; freshly prepared Magnesia usta and hydrated Peroxyd of iron. As the kidneys are the great excretors of the poison, give for the suppression of urine sweet spirits of nitre in large quantities of water and castor oil to expel the arsenious acid from the intestines; the tendency to collapse must be counteracted by hot bottles, bricks, etc., to limbs and back. In chronic arsenical poisoning: Ipecacuanha for the nausea; and when choleraic, Veratrum album; China for the neuralgia, debility, dropsy; Graphites for the skin symptoms.

Poisoning by Atropine or Belladonna: 1, emetic or stomach-pump; 2, antidote: Physostigma (Eserin), Pilocarpin, Morphium, in hypodermic injections. After improvement sets in a strong cup of coffee and a dose of castor oil.

Poisoning by Bromine Aqua Ammoniæ; there is no specific antidote known.

Poisoning by Calabar-bean: (Physostigma): 1, emetics or stomach-pump; 2, $\frac{1}{80}$ of a grain of Atropia hypodermically, gradually increasing the dose until dilatation of the pupil is induced; chloral, if administered within a very few minutes after the bean; morphia; ether.

Poisoning by Camphor: 1, emetics, followed by a full dose of castor oil; 2, Amyl nitr., alcohol, ether.

Poisoning by Cantharides: promote vomiting by Ipecacuanha or mustard with copious draughts of thick, warm fluids of a mucilaginous character. All oily substances should be avoided as favoring the solution and consequently the absorption of the poison; a warm bath is often very comforting. Antidotes: Acon., Camph., Kali nitr., Laur., Puls.

Poisoning by Carbolic acid: Emetic of mustard or sulphate of zinc, albumen of uncooked eggs *ad libitum*, and collapse be treated by hypodermics

of stimulants. Castor oil or olive oil with Magnesia or Natrum sulph. in suspension.

Poisoning by Carbonic acid: 1, fresh air, and when possible the inhalation of a small quantity (2 quarts) of pure oxygen. Cold douche, galvanism, artificial respiration, friction, even a moderate venesection may be allowable; strong infusion of coffee may be injected into rectum. For the after-effects: Amm. carb., Arn., Bov., Op.

Poisoning by Chloral: 1, emetics or stomach-pump; 2, free administration of tea, coffee or weak rum; 3, restore respiration by galvanism, friction, flagellation. Strychnia is also recommended as antidote; also Nitrate of Amyl.

Poisoning by Chlorine: patient must be brought at once into the fresh air and made to breathe ammonia or very diluted sulphuretted hydrogen or ether vapor. The inhalation of steam is also beneficial.

Poisoning by Chloroform: when liquid has been taken, the stomach-pump should be used at once. In poisoning by the vapor: cold douche, fresh air, vinegar, galvanism, artificial respiration, application of ammonia to nostrils, hypodermics of strychnine. See that the tongue is kept well forward, so that nothing may interfere with free access of air to lungs, and avoid giving liquids till patient has fairly recovered.

Poisoning by Conium: emetics of sulphate of zinc, of mustard or the stomach-pump, followed by castor oil. Stimulants and external heat. Strychnine hypodermics in minute doses.

Poisoning by Hydrocyanic acid: Dash cold water instantly upon face, head and back, though patient may be convulsed, followed by rubbing the skin till it is warm and dry. Repeat process when necessary; 2, artificial respiration, even simultaneously with the cold douche; 3, Ammonia to nostrils, but not too strong; 4, hold a little chloride of lime mixed with a little water before mouth and nostril; 5, chemical antidote a mixture of proto- and persulphate of iron in combination with a little caustic alkali, forming the harmless potassic ferrocyanide.

Poisoning by Digitalis: emetics or stomach-pump; free use of coffee and tea, stimulants; galvanism to cardiac region; the patient must lie in the recumbent position and must not be allowed to rise up in bed till eight or ten days have passed.

Poisoning by Hydrosulphuric acid: Chlorinated lime, as a chemical antidote, decomposing it; fresh air; artificial respiration

Poisoning by Hyoscyamus: evacuate stomach, apply warmth to extremities and cold to head; stimulants; hypodermics of morphia in small and repeated doses.

Poisoning by Iodum: free vomiting should be encouraged as long as the liquid rejected tinges blue a solution of starch; free administration of farinaceous food, wheaten flour, or starch mixed with tepid water. A solution of bicarbonate of soda may be given as a chemical antidote.

Poisoning by Lead: for acute poisoning give soluble alkaline and earthy sulphates, especially sulphate of Magnesia in milk with eggs, after having induced free vomiting with warm water or sulphate of zinc. For chronic poisoning give sulphur-baths (sulphur springs) and Kali iod. five grains a day. For the dropped hand constant exercise in the open air (send your patients to the springs, and let them enjoy a generous, easily digested diet); electricity is here a great aid. For the lead colic Epsom salts will always remain a favorite remedy for its prevention or cure. Try for the latter, Alum , Ars., Bell., Nux v., Op., Plat., Pod.

Poisoning by Lime: vinegar, forming innocuous acetates.

Poisoning by Lobelia: immediately vomiting and stimulants, in order to prevent the depressing effects of the drug.

Poisoning by Mercury: 1, acute from corrosivus; albumen, powders of iron, narcotica; 2, chronic: warm baths, Kali iod.; pilocarpine, good nourishment, electricity.

Poisoning by Muriatic acid: Magnesia, soap, bicarbonate of soda, albumen.

Poisoning by Nicotine: 1, acute: stimulants; 2, chronic: nervous symptoms of heart, nicotin-tabes of cigarmakers, amblyopia: stop the use of tobacco in every shape and try Plantago to eradicate the taste for it.

Poisoning by Nitrate of Silver: common salt, largely diluted, so as to decompose the nitrate and induce vomiting; the resulting irritation may be allayed by milk, which should also serve as food till the stomach is restored.

Poisoning by Nitrobenzole: stomach-pump; artificial respiration; irritantia, carbonate of ammonia, electricity, hot bath and simultaneously cold douche upon head and spine; frictions of skin; transfusion of blood. The same treatment after poisoning with aniline and aniline colors.

Poisoning by Nitric acid: stomach-pump dangerous on account of perforation. Magnesia usta, several teaspoonfuls in water, or Natrum carb. in much mucilaginous drinks. Later ice-pills, analeptica thymol and careful feeding with milk, eggs, etc. For the remaining stricture of œsophagus dilatation with the sound becomes necessary.

Poisoning by Opium or Morphine: acute: infuse with stomach-pump vinegar, strong coffee, strong tea (tannin) or water, in which a quantity of finely powdered charcoal is suspended; vomiting with sulphate of zinc (forming the somewhat insoluble salt of meconate of zinc), repeated at short intervals, if necessary; followed by a free calomel purge; artificial respiration; patient should never be allowed to sleep, and ought to be kept on the move without wearing him out; thirst may be quenched with cold coffee or tea and off and on a cold effusion may be advisable. Chronic morphinism ought to be treated in asylums erected for that purpose.

Poisoning by Oxalic acid: never use a stomach-pump; powdered chalk, mixed with water; slaked lime, as dried whitewash (scrape the ceiling and administer the scrapings, if you can get nothing else); magnesia.

Poisoning by Phosphorus: with any soluble salt of copper Phosphorus forms a non-poisonous black phosphide, and as sulphate of copper is also a good emetic, it is especially available where the poison has been taken by the stomach and when the antidote can be given soon afterwards. Try also non-rectified oil of turpentine in a mucilaginous vehicle (30 to 40 drops); if it cannot be retained by the stomach, it may be thrown into the rectum; the air of the sick-room may be saturated with the fumes of the oil. All oily, fatty and albuminous substances must be withheld, as phosphorus is soluble in them. Animal charcoal has also been recommended from its power of absorbing free phosphorus. In extreme cases life may be prolonged by transfusion. Oxygenated water by the stomach and inhalation of oxygen gas act as antidotes, by converting phosphorus into hypophosphorous and phosphoric acid, which are comparatively inert.

Poisoning by Secale: 1, acute: emetics and purgatives; tannin; ether, camphor, black coffee; 2, chronic: according as it attacks nervous system or causes gangrene.

Poisoning by Solanin: emetics, stomach-pump; tea, coffee, stimulants.

Poisoning by Stramonium: emetics, stomach-pump, castor oil; brain symptoms according to indications.

Poisoning by Serpents: alcohol may be used to sustain life until the

elimination of the poison can be accomplished. Free excision of the part to prevent absorption of the virus; long-continued and frequently repeated suction by the mouth; solutio fowleri two drops every half hour and repeated for four hours.

Poisoning by Strychnia: free vomiting by mustard and warm water or hypodermic injection of one-third of a grain of apomorphia, after which the bowels should be purged with castor oil or a saline purgative; artificial respiration when asphyxia threatens. As mechanical antidotes to retard the absorption of the poison, lard, sweet oil or milk may be given before the spasmodic action becomes developed; chloral counteracts the effects of strychnia or bromide of potassium. Calabar-bean and strychnia are antagonistic, but exhaustion must be presented by the free use of stimulants; four cases are recorded where Veratrum vir. and tobacco have saved life. Paraldehyde antidotes it also.

Poisoning by Sulphuric acid: chalk, magnesia, carbonate of magnesia, and the alkaline carbonates.

Poisoning by Tartarus emet.: the stomach must be emptied as soon as possible by large draughts of tepid water containing or followed by vegetable astringents, as green tea, galls, tannic acid, etc. Its constitutional sequelæ may be moderated by stimulants.

White of an egg, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and used as a drink, especially for: metallic substance, such as quicksilver, corrosive sublimate, verdigris, tin, lead and sulphuric acid; when the patient complains of violent pains in the stomach or abdomen, with tenesmus, or diarrhœa, and pains at the anus.

Vinegar.—Antidotes poisoning with alkaline substances, but is hurtful in cases of poisoning with mineral acids, corrosive vegetable substances, arsenic, and a large quantity of salts. In many cases it removes the ill-effects of *Aconite*, *Opium*, *narcotic substances*, *poisonous mushrooms*, *Belladonna*, *carbonic acid gas*, *Hepar sulph.*, *poisonous mussels*, and *fish*, and even of *adipic acid*. The vinegar may be drunk or administered by the rectum, alternately with mucilaginous substances. The vinegar should be as pure as possible. Crab vinegar is of itself poisonous.

Coffee.—*Strong black coffee*, the beans being little roasted, and drunk as hot as possible. Indispensable for a large number of poisons, especially when causing **drowsiness, intoxication, loss of consciousness**, or **mental derangement, delirium**, etc., in general antidoting narcotic substances, such as *Opium*, *Nux vomica*. *Belladonna*, *narcotic mushrooms*, *poisonous sumach*, *bitter almonds*, *prussic acid*, and all those substances containing it: *Bell.*, *Coloc.*, *Val.*, *Cic.*, and *Cham.* In case of poisoning with **antimony, phosphor** and **phosphoric acid**, coffee is no less indispensable.

Camphor.—Principal antidote of all vegetable substances, especially such as have a **corrosive** effect, or when **vomiting** and **diarrhœa, pale face, cold extremities** and **loss of consciousness** are present. Camphor is a specific remedy for the ill effects of poisonous insects, especially **cantharides**, whether administered internally or externally. Likewise for the effects of so-called **worm-medicines, tobacco, bitter almonds**, and other fruits containing **prussic acid**. It is likewise useful for the secondary affections remaining after poisoning with **acids, salts, metals, phosphorus**, poisonous mushrooms, etc., after the poisonous substance itself has been removed from the stomach by means of vomiting, etc.

Milk.—Less useful than is supposed. To procure an artificial covering or envelope for the poison, mucilaginous substances are to be preferred. *Fat milk* (*or cream*) is suitable in all cases **where oil is useful**, and injurious

where oil also would be hurtful. Curdled or sour milk is suitable or not suitable in all cases where vinegar is or is not.

Olive oil.—Less useful than is believed. It is of no use in cases of metallic poisoning, and even hurtful in cases of poisoning with arsenic. It is very bad for the ill effects of **Canth.** This remark applies to poisoning with any other insect, or if the poison should have got into one's eye. Oil may be used to facilitate the extraction of insects from the ear in case they should have got into it. Oil is most suitable for poisoning with corrosive acids, such as **nitric acid, sulphuric acid,** etc. It is sometimes useful in cases of poisoning with alkalies, to be administered alternately with vinegar, and in cases of poisoning with mushrooms.

Mucilaginous substances.—Drinks or injections of mucilaginous substances should be resorted to in cases of poisoning with alkalies, especially when administered alternately with vinegar.

Soap.—*Common castile soap*, dissolved in four times its bulk of hot water, and drunk, is one of the best remedies in many cases of poisoning. It may be drunk by the cupful; a cupful every two, three, or four minutes, in all cases where the white of an egg is indicated, but does not produce sufficient relief. Soap is particularly useful in all cases of poisoning with metallic substances, especially **arsenic, lead,** etc. Likewise for poisoning with corrosive acids, such as **sulphuric acid, nitric acid,** etc.; with **alum, corrosive vegetable substances,** etc. Soap is hurtful in cases of poisoning with alkalies, such as **lye, nitrate of silver, potash, soda, oleum tartari, ammonium muriaticum** (salmiac), **ammonium carbonicum. caustic,** or **burnt lime, barytes,** etc.

Sugar, or sugar-water, one of the best remedies in many cases. In case of poisoning with mineral acids or **alkalies,** it is best to resort at once to the specific antidote, though sugar is not hurtful. In case of poisoning with **metallic substances,** various kinds of **verdigris, copper, sulphate of copper, alum,** etc., sugar is preferable to every other remedy, and not till the patient has been relieved by the sugar, administer the *white of an egg* or soap water alternately with sugar. Sugar is likewise an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning with **arsenic,** or **corrosive vegetable substances.**

The first thing we have to do, in treating a case of poisoning, is to remove the poison by vomiting, and then to administer suitable antidotes.

If we should not be able to ascertain what kind of poison had been swallowed, we should first administer the white of an egg; and, if there should be stupefaction, *coffee*.

If we should know that the poison is:

a. A metallic substance, we have to give: first, *the white of an egg*, *sugar-water*, *soap-water*, and afterwards, for the remaining ailments, *Sulph.*, which is a real antidote to metals.

b. If **acids** and **corrosive substances,** give: 1, *soap-water;* 2, *magnesia*, dissolved in water; 3, *chalk-water;* 4, *alkalies* or *potash*, dissolved in water, taking a tablespoonful as long as the vomiting continues. Afterwards mucilaginous drinks, and alternately Coff. and Op as homœopathic antidotes.

As regards the remaining ailments, give Puls. for sulphuric acid; Bry. for muriatic acid; Acon. for the other acids, and especially crab-apple vinegar. If the skin should have been corroded by poisons, apply soap-water or a watery solution of Caust.; and, if corrosive substances should have got into the eyes, apply *sweet almond oil* or *fresh unsalted butter*.

c. For **alkaline substances:** 1, *vinegar and water*, in large quantities; 2, *lemon-juice*, or acids from other fruits, diluted with much water; 3, *sour milk;* 4, *mucilaginous drinks*, or injections. *Vinegar* is hurtful in cases of

poisoning with barytes; but Epsom salt, dissolved in water, renders good service; afterwards: Camph. or Nitr. s. d. The secondary effects of poisoning with potash require Coff. or Carb. v.; and those of poisoning with spirits of ammonia, Hep.

d. For the inhalation of **noxious vapors**, sprinkle the patient with *vinegar and water*, or let him inhale the *vapors of a solution of Chlor.;* afterwards, after the return of consciousness, give *black coffee*, or a few doses of Op. or Bell. (See Vapors.)

e. For **vegetable poisons**: 1, *camphor*, by olfaction, or sometimes a drop of the spirits of camphor on sugar; 2, *black coffee* or *vinegar*, especially for narcotic vegetable juices. The best antidotes for corrosive vegetable juices are soap-water and milk.

f. For **animal poisons**, see the single poisons, such as **cantharides, adipic poison, stings of insects, fish poison, poisonous honey**, etc. For **toad poison**, or similar poisons, if they should have got into the stomach, give powdered charcoal, stirred up with oil or milk; or let the patient smell of the sweet spirits of nitre, if bad symptoms should set in, and afterwards give Ars. If a poison of this kind should have got into the eye, give Acon.

As regards the **wounds** or bites inflicted by poisonous animals, Hering proposes the following mode of treatment: For the **bites of poisonous serpents, mad dogs**, or other poisonous animals, apply **heat at a distance**, for which purpose anything may be used which is handy at the time; a red-hot iron, incandescent piece of coal, or even a burning cigar; hold this as near as possible without burning the skin. The heat should be kept up uniformly, and should be concentrated upon the wound exclusively. The edges of the wound should be covered over with *oil* or *fat*, and this should be repeated as often as the skin gets dry. If no oil or fat can be had, use *soap*, or even saliva. Wipe off carefully everything which is discharged from the wound. Continue the application of heat until the patient feels chilly and stretches himself; if this should take place too speedily, continue to apply the heat for an hour, or until the effects of the poison commence to disappear.

At the same time administer internal remedies. In the case of a serpent's bite, give the patient a swallow of salt-water from time to time, or a pinch of salt or powder, or a few pieces of garlic.

If, nevertheless, dangerous symptoms should set in, give a tablespoonful of wine or brandy every two or three minutes; continue this until the symptoms abate, and repeat the brandy at every return of a paroxysm.

If the stitching pains should increase in violence, and be felt near the heart; if the wound, at the same time, should be bluish, checkered like marble and swollen, with vomiting, vertigo and diarrhœa, give Ars. 30, and another dose in half an hour, if the symptoms should continue to get worse, or only in three hours, if they should remain unchanged; if an improvement should set in after the first dose, do not repeat the medicine until the symptoms get worse again.

If Ars., even if repeated, should have no effect, give Bell. In some cases Seneg. may be tried. The chronic sequelæ of the bite of a serpent require Phos. ac. and Merc.

If the bite should have been inflicted by a mad dog, apply **heat at a distance**, as above, and, for the remaining treatment, see Hydrophobia.

If the bite should proceed from a man or animal which is not mad, but **furious**, give Hydrophobin., which is recommended by Hering.

Wounds which have become poisonous in consequence of decayed animal matter or pus having got into them require Ars.

To guard against unpleasant consequences in case we should have to touch decayed animal substances, poisonous wounds or ulcers, or men and animals infected with contagious diseases, we should hold our hands for ten or fifteen minutes near as strong heat as can be borne, and afterwards wash them with soap. The use of Chlorof. in such cases is well known.

POLYPI.

1, *Calc.*, Lyc., Sang., Staph.; 2, Berb., Con., Kali bi., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sil., Thuj.; 3, Ambr., Ant., Ars., Aur., Graph., Hep., Mez., Petr., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Teucr.; 4, Hydrast.

For **vesicular polypi**: Calc.; **fibrous growths**: 1, Calc., Staph.; 2, Ars., Hydrast., Lyc., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Teucr., Thuj.; **sarcomatous**: 1, Calc., Staph.,Thuj.; 2, Lyc., Merc.,Nitr. ac.,Phos.; 1,**granular**: Nitr. ac., Thuj.; 2, Calc., Lyc., Staph.; **spongy**: 1 Calc., Staph.; 2, Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph. It should not be forgotten that, if we wish to treat polypi successfully, we should allow a dose of the appropriate remedy to act six or eight weeks.

Polypus of the bladder. In regard to this disease, we possess the record of only one case, treated successfully with Calc. Perhaps we might try Staph., or Con., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sil., Thuj.

Polypus of ear: Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Dulc., Kali bi., Merc., Staph., Sulph.

Polypus of nose: Aur., Bell., Calc. carb., Cepa, Con., Graph., Merc., Natr. m. (sea-voyage), Nitr. ac., Phos., Sang., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Teucr.; *Sang.* internally and by insufflation; *Phos.*, when they bleed easily; *Kali bi.*, a saturated solution, is said to destroy them gradually; *Berb.*, polypus on vocal cord.

Polypus of the uterus or vagina. Try: 1, *Calc.*, Lyc., Nitr. ac., Plat. Puls.; 2, Aur., *Con.*, Merc., Mez., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., *Sil.*, *Staph.*, *Thuj.* For granular vegetations, condylomata: *Thuj.*, *Nitr. ac.*, Staph., Calc., Lyc., Merc., Tart.

PORRIGO DECALVANS.

Graph., Hep., Mez., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph. See Alopecia, Hair Falling Out.

POTBELLIED.

If the patients be **children**, see Atrophy of Scrofulous Children.

If **young girls**, at the age of pubescence: Lach.

If **old females**, or females who have borne many children, give: 1, *Sep.*; or 2, Bell., Calc., Nux v., Plat.

PREGNANCY.

a. **Convulsions and spasms.** See Hysteria and Convulsions during Labor.

b. **Morning sickness and vomiting**: Acon., Alet., Anac., Apomorphia, Ars., Carbol. ac., Con., Fer., *Jatr.*, Ipec., Kali br., Kreos., Lac. ac., Lach., Lac can., Lil. t., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Psor., Puls., Sep., Sil., Symplocarpus, Tarent., Veratr. alb.

Abies Can.—Abnormal hunger with faint feeling, swimming tip sysensation; craves pickles; she feels as if the womb were soft and feeble.

Acetic acid.—Sour belching and vomiting during pregnancy, with profuse waterbrash and salivation, day and night; sensation as if an ulcer were in the stomach, giving great uneasiness; intense thirst, passing a large quantity of urine and great prostration.

Aletris far.—Obstinate vomiting during pregnancy; obstinate indigestion, with much debility; excessive nausea and disgust for food, least food causes distress in stomach; frequent attacks of fainting with vertigo; constant sleepiness, with emaciation; constipation.

Anacardium.—Morning nausea, with empty feeling in stomach; vomiting of ingesta which gives relief; nausea < before and after eating, > while eating or after vomiting food; weak digestion, with fulness and distension of abdomen.

Antimonium crud.—Persistent vomiting with convulsions; milky-white tongue (Kali mur.) and eructations tasting of ingesta; derangements from overloading stomach; desire for acids.

Argentum nit.—Sensation as if stomach would burst with wind, head feels expanded, both > by belching; nausea after each meal, most after dinner; vomiting of sour, bitter, yellow, green tough fluid.

Arsenicum.—Vomiting after eating and drinking, and at night, of green or black matter; cold water seems to lie on stomach, although great desire for it; burning pains in præcordium and anguish; burning pains in stomach, bowels and breasts; great weakness and exhausting diarrhœa; > by motion; food is relished but leaves a bitter taste in mouth; aversion to meats and desire for fruits and vegetables; coldness and restlessness.

Asarum Europ.—During first months of pregnancy the stomach rejects everything; constant nausea with loathing of food and a perfectly clean tongue; constant chilly feeling even in a warm room; nervous hyperæsthesia, even scratching of linen or silk is insupportable; constant desire to urinate.

Berberis.—She dreads all downward motion; bitter taste of everything, even of saliva; distension with flatulency at every meal.

Bismuth.—Vomiting with great prostration, warm surface; flatulency; white tongue, restless, moving about with anxiety.

Bovista.—Morning sickness, **vomits only water,** > after breakfast; sensation as if she had a lump of ice in stomach; voluptuous sensation in genitals.

Bryonia.—Nausea and vomiting < from motion and after eating, with relief from keeping quiet; dry lips, mouth and tongue, with thirst; splitting headache; < from sitting up, even in bed, during warm weather and from warm food.

Cadmium sulph.—Persistent and exhausting vomiting with severe gastric irritation, < at every motion, excessive nausea, gagging and retching, the least touch brings on vomiting, < forenoon.

Cantharis.—Vomiting with violent retching and severe colic; burning at pylorus; disgust for drink and food; mammæ painful; dysuria

Carbolic acid.—Vomiting of pregnant women, with frantic headache and irritability; nausea early in morning; dull aching, uneasy feeling in stomach; torpor of bowels.

Cocculus.—**Nausea felt in head**; inclination to vomit in morning on attempting to rise, with tendency to faint; < from riding in carriage or sailing; yellow tongue; aversion to food.

Coffea.—Constant nausea felt in throat; sleeplessness, excitable disposition, intolerance of pains, etc.

Colchicum.—Great sensitiveness to the smell of food; indifferent to

surroundings, fretful; face flushed, faint aching about navel as if she must eat, but with loathing and disgust for food at the thought, sight or smell of it; all attempts to eat cause violent nausea and vomiting. Albuminuria, **cannot stand erect or lie down with stretched-out legs without vomiting,** has to flex knees and crouch together for relief.

Collinsonia.—Nausea, vomiting with cramplike pains and heat in stomach; **obstinate constipation.**

Conium.—Nausea only or worse while lying down; terrible nausea and vomiting in women suffering from scirrhosities, the vomited matter white and frothy or looking like coffee-grounds; swelling or soreness of breasts, especially when it has been habitual during menses; intermittent urination; eructations and heartburn.

Convallaria.—Nausea when raising head from pillow in the morning, > after vomiting a clear substance like phlegm.

Cuprum ars.—Constant nausea, vomits everything; very weak, pulse full and quick; spasmodic uterine pains.

Cuprum met.—Frequent vomiting, attended by agonizing and long-continued pain and retching; frequent cramps in limbs; great mental restlessness night and day.

Cyclamen.—Wants no breakfast; after eating the least quantity, nausea and disgust for food in mouth and throat; feels as if brain were in motion when leaning against something; vertigo, objects turn in a circle about her; dimness of vision, with fiery sparks before eyes; intermittent thirst; greasy taste, and fat food disagrees; nocturnal flatulency from atony of bowels, causing distension, < by getting up and walking about.

Ferrum ac.—Vomiting of food, with a fiery-red face; vomiting renewed after eating, and what she vomits tastes sour and acrid; vomiting of blood; nervous erethism.

Ferrum phos.—Vomiting of food undigested, sooner or later after eating, vomiting of food, with sour fluid; vomiting of bright-red blood, with tendency to form a gelatinous mass; **suddenly leaves table and with one effort vomits up the food and then sits down and eats again.**

Gossypium.—Great distress, weakness and marked prostration; nausea before breakfast; useful in very bad cases where miscarriage is threatened; nausea from least motion in morning soon after waking, with distress in pit of stomach; and immediately on raising head, retching and violent efforts to vomit; at first very little comes up, except wind, with a loud noise, soon saliva and some thick fluid are discharged and occasionally a little bilious matter, but rarely any ingesta, followed by faintness (Cocc.).

Graphites.—Prolonged nausea in the morning, with anxiety, chilliness and faintness; watery vomiting with salivation and constant spitting; vomiting of food and especially drinks; good appetite in spite of the vomiting.

Helonias.—Subacute gastritis with burning pains; vomiting and salivation; pain in back < at night; cannot bear pressure of dress.

Ignatia.—Great emptiness; qualmishness and weakness in region of stomach, with flat taste; distension of abdomen after eating; hiccough; sour eructations; frequent regurgitation of food and of bitter liquid; vomiting at night of food taken in the evening; **empty retching, relieved by eating**; salivation: copious lemon-colored urine; clavus hystericus.

Iodum.—**Obstinate, violent, incessant** vomiting of food and bile, preceded by nausea, and though appetite keeps up, emaciation increases.

Ipecacuanha.—One continual sense of nausea all the time; vomiting fluids and solids in an undigested state; vomiting of large quantities of

mucus; bilious vomiting; diarrhœa and colic; desire for dainties and sweets or averse to all food; stomach feels relaxed; nausea with salivation and hiccough; foul breath; distended abdomen; sleepy after vomiting, < from stooping.

Iris vers.—**Constant and profuse flow of ropy saliva,** so tenacious that it would hang together; burning in mouth and œsophagus; nausea and vomiting of sour fluid or bitter; white tongue, severe headache, despondency.

Jaborandi (Pilocarpin).—Nausea, loathing of food, coated tongue, vomiting; profuse and constant salivation; **constant spitting by day and loss of sleep at night,** from the profuse secretion running down throat; she feels weak and nervous.

Kali brom.—Constant hacking cough proceeding from chest during pregnancy, followed by vomiting of mucus and food, < by night and when lying down.

Kali carb.—**Nausea without vomiting,** coming on only during a walk, feeling as if she could lie down anywhere and die; swoonlike failure of strength while vomiting, very sleepy while eating; aching in back of pregnant women, with sense of weakness there; stitching pains in abdomen.

Kreosotum.—Vomiting of sweetish water or mucus before breakfast, breakfast and dinner being retained; vomiting after supper.

Lactic acid.—Nausea and vomiting of sour substances; sour taste; no desire for breakfast, food seems to come up almost to the mouth; faintness in stomach; waterbrash of hot sour fluid; hot, acrid eructations which burn from stomach to mouth; **nausea relieved by breakfast**; diarrhœa; copious salivation.

Lachesis.—Vomiting of mucus and food; gulping up of sour fluid after a meal; nausea in attacks, weakness, dyspnœa, palpitations, cold sweat; eructations, which relieve.

Laurocerasus (Hydrocyanic acid).—Disgust for food; dry mouth and thirst; clean tongue; loss of appetite; hiccough; nausea and vomiting; violent pain in stomach, with loss of speech; contractive feeling in stomach and cutting pains in abdomen; fluid taken rolls audibly through stomach and abdomen.

Lilium tigr.—**Vomiting from malpositions of uterus**; frequent hawking of mucus from throat; hollow, empty sensation in stomach and bowels; skin of abdomen feels stretched and stiff; constant desire to urinate, with scanty discharge; hæmorrhoids.

Lobelia infl.—Vomiting with profuse flow of saliva; frequent gulping up of burning sour fluid; nausea < at night and after sleeping, > by a little food or drink and in some cases < from food and drink; faintishness; after vomiting breaks out in a sweat, followed by a sensation as of needles pricking her all over; asthmatic sufferings.

Lycopodium.—Desire for sweets and craving for food, the more he eats, the more he craves; headache if she does not eat; thirst with disgust for drinks; everything tastes sour; vomits sour fluid, bile and food, or blood in clots and dark-greenish masses after eating or drinking.

Natrum mur.—Morning nausea; vomiting of food; profuse, constant waterbrash, like limpid mucus. Obstinate cases, with loss of appetite and taste; great hunger, as if stomach were empty, but no appetite; heartburn after eating; headache on awaking in the morning; palpitations; dreams of robbers in house, which must be searched for, to satisfy her whim.

Nitric acid.—**Nausea and gastric troubles better moving about or riding in carriage**; nausea and burning in throat and stomach; urine ammoniacal, strong and offensive.

Nux vomica.—Nausea in early morn, with fainting; vomiting after eating or thinks she would feel better if she could vomit; food and drink smell bad to her, cannot bear the smell of tobacco; bitter or sour taste, belching, eructations, hiccough and heartburn; vomiting of a sticky mucus and a sour fluid; restless sleep, particularly after 3 A.M.; great depression and irritability, wants to be left alone; longing for alcoholic stimulants; constipation.

Petroleum.—**Applicable to all gastric troubles of pregnant women**; vomiting of bile; aversion to fat food and meat; < when riding in carriage; dizziness and stupefaction after a slight meal; dimness of sight; constant and profuse collection of fluid in mouth, with frequent spitting and nausea; diarrhœa only in daytime.

Phosphorus.—Very sleepy, especially after dinner; sour eructations and vomiting of food, of sour matter, of blood; long, narrow, hard stool, difficult to expel, or profuse watery diarrhœa; sight of water makes her vomit.

Pulsatilla.—Soreness of uterus and abdominal walls; vomiting evening or night of green, slimy, bilious masses, excessively bad taste in mouth morning; nausea and colic after vomiting, followed by diarrhœa of changeable stools, of white, green or yellow mucus; repugnance to water; eructations tasting of the food recently taken; salivation.

Rhus tox.—Putrid taste after the first mouthful; eructations and nausea with inclination to vomit; cramps in legs at night very severe; no appetite, or hunger without appetite.

Sabadilla.—No relish for food till she takes the first morsel, then she makes a good meal; horrid burning in stomach, as if it would burn up into the throat; sweetish taste; frequent spitting of insipid water.

Sepia.—Vomiting of milky water or mucus; sense of emptiness in pit of stomach; thought of food sickens her; taste as of manure; aversion to meat and bread; morning nausea; vomiting of food or bile, finally even blood; before pregnancy uterine anomalies, with yellowish or purulent leucorrhœa; morning sickness, reflex from hard, tumefied cervix.

Silicea.—Qualmishness and vomiting in women whose menses were always accompanied by palpitations; taste of blood in the morning; nausea, with palpitation of heart after every exercise that raises the temperature of body; aversion to meat; constipation; great weakness at night; pressure at pit of stomach; nausea after lying down; frequent sour or loud eructations; vomiting after every drink; **nervous** exhaustion.

Staphisagria.—Extreme hunger even when the stomach is full; sensation as if the stomach were hanging down relaxed; constant accumulation of water in mouth; sensitiveness to mental impressions.

Sulphur.—Profuse salivation, the taste of which causes nausea and spells of vomiting; flashes of heat; aversion to meat, and craving for brandy.

Sulphuric acid.—**Constant profuse flow of watery saliva**; every vomiting commences with coughing, ending in retching and vomiting; throat and stomach sensitive to touch; great thirst, > by drinking hot water, < by cold water, which feels cold in stomach.

Symphoricarpus.—Qualmishness with indifference to food; deathly nausea; violent retching, continuous vomiting; **disgust at the sight, smell or thought of food**; most comfortable while lying on back.

Tabacum.—Nausea with deathly faintness and pallor of face, > by going into open air; nausea on beginning to move; vomiting of water, of acid liquids or mucus; rapid emaciation; cold sweat.

Tarentula.—Loss of appetite, intense thirst; vomiting after eating or getting out of bed; general prostration; craving for raw food.

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Tartar emet. (Antimonium tart.).—Vomiting of large quantities of mucus in the most violent manner; belching and disgust for food; nausea, salivation.

Veratrum alb.—Violent retching and frothy vomiting of food and bile; cold sweat on forehead; craves fruit and juicy articles of food; wants everything cold; craving for acids and salt food; canine hunger; feels very weak and faint.

Zincum.—Taste of blood in mouth and terrible heartburn after taking sweets, with dyspnœa and apparent stricture of œsophagus; greediness when eating, she cannot eat fast enough; fidgety feet.

The green stem of the pumpkin (*Cucurbita*), freshly cut and made in an infusion, or the tincture of it, has cured most obstinate cases where **intense nausea followed immediately after eating**, while Apomorphia has the same intense vomiting, but not preceded by nausea; in both the vomiting is short, sudden, prompt. Provings ought to be made of both drugs.

c. **Headache, toothache, neuralgia during pregnancy.**

Aconite.—Congestive headache or neuralgic, with vertigo on rising up in bed, stitching, throbbing toothache from taking cold, after coffee.

Alumina.—Headache (with constipation), > by lying quietly in bed; throbbing, stitching frontal headache with nausea, < going up stairs or stooping; toothache radiating to other parts, as larynx, neck, shoulders.

Apis.—Jumping toothache in left upper molars, < when involuntarily biting teeth together; swelling, redness and bleeding of gums, with stinging and sore pains.

Arsenicum.—Periodical toothache, mostly at night, when it becomes worse, she is unable to remain in bed, must get up.

Belladonna.—Congestive headache with flushed face and injected eyeballs, < from noise or light; toothache as if caused by ulceration, < when lying down at night, by touch or in cold air; mostly on right side, extending to eye, with moaning and weeping.

Bryonia.—Headache with constipation and bilious symptoms, < by perfect rest; nausea on rising in bed; pains in sound teeth, shooting from tooth to tooth, and in head and cheek, < while eating, especially warm food, and from warmth in general.

Calcarea carb.—Throbbing headache every morning, lasting all day, < ascending, talking, walking, from taking cold, > from tight bandaging, lying down and closing eyes. Toothache in hollow teeth, around loose stumps, with sore, easily beeding, painful gums, < from slightest change of air, whether warm or cold, from drinking anything warm or cold, noise, excitement (Calc. fluor.); cramps in soles and toes of feet.

Chamomilla.—Jerking pains in teeth render her frenzied, < from taking anything warm in mouth, especially coffee; red shining swelling of gums; red cheek; pain in a whole row of teeth, but unable to decide on any one in particular.

China.—Periodic neuralgia; pains excessive, from left to right, chiefly infraorbital and maxillary branches, < contact, draughts of air, lying down and in the night.

Chininum sulph.—Pains set in daily at same hour, otherwise well.

Cimicifuga.—Neuralgic headaches over, in and behind eyes, extending to occiput; fulness, heat and throbbing in head, > in open air.

Coffea.—Hemicrania, often from constipation; agonizing toothache, > by holding ice or ice-water in the mouth.

Colocynthis.—Tensive tearing pain, with heat and swelling, especially left side, constriction and pressing in left malar bone extending into eye, >

touch, motion; > perfect rest and external heat; frequent attacks of colic, doubling up the patient.

Gelsemium.—General nervous excitement, or weak and trembling; pains in paroxysms and dart through jaws and face; congestion of head and face, she gets blind before the headache.

Hyoscyamus.—Violent tearing and pulsating pains, causing spasmodic jerks of fingers, hand, arms, facial muscles; spasms in throat; delirium from pain.

Ignatia.—Periodical migraine, as if a nail were forced into the temple; jaws feel as if crushed; boring pain in front teeth.

Kalmia lat.—Excessive right-sided faceache, especially between eye and nose; pain over right eye, with vertigo; neuralgia every afternoon, getting worse at night; pressing toothache in molars in the evening with or without prosopalgia.

Kreosotum.—Drawing, tensive pain in carious tooth extending to temple.

Magnesia carb.—Insupportable pain during repose, she must get up and walk about (Magn. phos.).

Mercurius.—Teeth feel sore to touch, elongated, as if loose, < while eating; gums swollen, sensitive; foul breath, < at night in bed, by cold drinks and cold air.

Mezereum.—Pains extend to bones of face and temples, with chilliness; pains come quickly and leave parts numb

Nux moschata.—Pains in front teeth on inhaling cool air or taking warm drinks, as if teeth were wrenched out, going from right to left; women with cool dry skin who do not perspire.

Nux vomica.—Headache every morning on waking, after eating and in open air; intermittent neuralgia of face; pains spread from carious tooth into sound ones, < from cold air, at night.

Opium.—Congestive headaches with constipation, unsteady look, thirst, dry mouth, sour eructations, nausea, acute hearing at night.

Phosphorus.—Headache from mental exhaustion; drawing, tearing pains in jaws; root of nose, temples and eyes; jerking and twitching toothache; dental periosteum inflamed and tender.

Plantago.—Shooting, tearing neuralgia in left jaw, extending into ear; toothache, soreness of sound teeth while eating, and rapid decay of teeth.

Pulsatilla.—Migraine, < night, while at rest, > open air and from bandaging head; toothache, with much swelling of face, > from cold food and drink and fresh air; chilliness of whole body.

Ratanhia.—Toothache, < lying down, must get up and walk about (Magn. carb.).

Rhus tox.—Rheumatic toothache, especially from getting wet, > from heat to face.

Sepia.—Migraine with aversion to all food and an empty, gone feeling in pit of stomach, nausea and vomiting; drawing in upper molars, in hollow tooth, extending into ear; early decay of teeth; gums painful, dark-red, bleeding from slightest touch.

Spigelia.—Left-sided headache and neuralgia, involving eyeball and orbit, beginning at sunrise and decreasing by sunset, even in cloudy weather; > by firm pressure.

Staphisagria.—Teeth turn black, become carious and brittle; sensitive to mental and physical impressions.

Verbascum.—Periodic right-sided headache and neuralgia with vertigo, < from slightest pressure.

d. **Ptyalism:** Epiphegus, Jab., Iris vers., Kali bi., Kali iod., Merc., Natr. m., Puls., Sinapis alb., Sulph.

e. **Gastric troubles:** Æsc., Alet., Acon., Ars., Caul., Cimicif., Con., Fer., Gels., Helon., Kreos., Lach., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Veratr. alb., Zinc.

f. **Constipation:** 1, Alum., Collins., Plat., Plumb., Sep.; 2, Bry., Calc., Cocc., Carb. v., Con., Graph., Hydrast., Kali carb., Lyc., Meny., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Pod., Sabad., Stann., Sulph., Verb.

g. **Ulceration of rectum and anus:** Ars., Carbol. ac., Ham., Hydrast., Merc. iod., Natr. m., Pæon., Phos.; **fissure of anus and rectum:** Caust., Graph., Ign., Nitr. ac., Pæon., Petr., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.

h. **Diarrhœa:** 1, Ant. crud., Cham., Gels., Hyosc., Iris, Lyc., Petr., Puls., Sulph., Yucca; 2, Aloe, Apis, Arg. nit., Ars., Bry., Chin., Coloc., Dulc., Fer., Ipec., Magn. carb., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos., Pod., Veratr.; 3, Acon., Amm. m., Asa., Bor., Calad., Calc. carb., Carb. v., Collins., Dig., Lach., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Rheum, Rhus, Sec., Sep., Sil.

i. **Urinary troubles.**—1, **dysuria:** Acon., Bell., Cann. sat., Canth., Cupr. ars., Equiset., Helon., Helleb., Lyc., Merc. cor., Nux v., Puls., Tereb., Uva; 2, **enuresis:** Arg. nit., Bell., Camph., Caust., Equiset., Fer., Kreos., Lac can., Natr. m., Plant., Puls., Sep.; **retention of urine:** Acon., Apis, Apoc., Ars., Bell., Camph., Canth., Eup. purp., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls.; 4, **suppression of urine:** Apoc., Camph., Eup. purp., Helleb., Stram.

k. **Albuminuria and uræmia:** Apis, Apoc., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Benz. ac., Berb., Bry., Cact., Canth., Chin., Colch., Dig., Dulc., Fer., Helleb., Helon., Kali br., Kali carb., Kali mur., Kalm., Lach., Lact., Led., Lyc., Merc. cor., Phos., Phyt., Rhus, Senec., Sep., Sulph., Tereb., Uran. nitr.; **retinitis album:** Apis, Ars., Colch., Gels., Kali acet., Kalm., Merc. cor., Phos., Zinc.

l. **Dropsy:** 1, Apis, Apoc., Ars., Colch., Dig., Dulc., Helleb., Helon., Lyc., Merc. cor., Uran. nitr.; 2, Aur., Bell., Benz. ac., Bry., Canth., Chin., Convolvul., Fer., Kali carb., Kalm., Lact., Led., Merc., Phos., Phyt., Rhus, Senec., Sep., Sulph., Tereb.

m. **Uterine displacements.**—1, **prolapsus:** Alet., Aur., Bell., Calc., Caul., Cimicif., Collins., Con., Helon., Kali carb., Lil. t., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Pod., Puls., Sep.; 2, **anteversion:** Aur., Bell., Calc., Fer., Helon., Lil., Merc., Nux v., Plat., Sep.; 3, **retroversion:** Æsc. hip., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Caul., Cimicif., Fer., Helon., Kali carb., Lil., Lyc., Murex, Nux v., Plat., Sep., Sulph.

n. **Pruritus:** Acon., Amb., Ars., Bell., Bor., Bov., Calc. carb., Calad., Carbol. ac., Collins., Con., Dol., Graph., Helon., Hydrast., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Plat., Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

o. **Varicosis:** 1, Arn., Carb. v., Fluor. ac., Ham., Lyc. (labia swollen), Mill., Puls.; 2, Acon., Apis, Ars., Caust., Fer., Graph., Nux v., Sulph., Zinc.

p. **Sleeplessness:** 1, Acon., Amb., Bell., Cact., Cham., Chin., Coff., Cyprip., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Lyc., Magn. phos., Mosch., Nux v., Op., Puls., Rhus, Scutel., Staph., Stram., Tarent. c.; 2, **cramps in calves of legs preventing sleep:** Cham., Cupr. ac., Coff., Fer., Nux v., Ver. alb.

q. **Pains during pregnancy.**

Aloe.—Abdomen feels heavy, cannot walk much.

Æsculus hip.—Pain and weakness in sacro-iliac region when walking.

Argentum met.—Frequent palpitations, with sensation as if heart were standing still, gradually passing into an irregular, violent throbbing, disappearing after a few months, < lying on back.

Arnica.—Sensation as if fœtus lay crosswise; pain between crest of right ilium and sacrum.

Borax.—Swelling, itching and burning of vagina, with discharge like gonorrhœa.

Caulophyllum.—Pains of a crampy nature.

Cimicifuga.—Sharp pains across abdomen, simulating false labor-pains.

Gelsemium.—Muscles do not obey the will, she cannot walk with safety.

Kali carb.—Pains from back into buttocks and thighs, threatening abortion.

Lachesis.—Lancinating pains in mammæ, running down the arms; breasts bluish, with blackish streaks.

Podophyllum.—During early months of gestation she can only lie on abdomen, sensation as if womb and fœtus lay too low.

Plumbum met.—Sensation of want of room in uterus and abdomen for fœtus.

Sinapis alba.—Intensely sore mouth, with hot burning, sour eructations; burning in stomach, extending up œsophagus to throat and mouth, < when taking food or drink.

Viburnum.—Cramps and contractions of extremities.

r. **Fœtal movements.**

Arnica: Movements hurt or make her sore, even when not violent, cause nausea and vomiting. *Conium:* they disturb her sleep. *Convallaria* (Sulph., Thuj.): movements in abdomen as from the fist of a child. *Crocus:* imaginary pregnancy or motions of child are felt too violently and painful. *Iris fet.:* all movements of fœtus cease. *Lycopodium:* tumultuous, but not painful motions. *Opium:* very violent movements. *Psorinum:* movements violent, with tympanitic abdomen. *Sepia:* soreness of whole abdomen, too sensitive to the motions. *Sulphur:* motions in abdomen as from the fist of a child. *Thuja:* movements so violent as to awaken her, with cutting pains in bladder and urgent desire to urinate.

PROCTITIS AND PROCTALGIA.

Catarrhal inflammation of rectum: Acon., Bell., Lach., Nux v., Sulph., Pod.; for chronic proctitis: Phos.

Constriction of anus: Bell , Caust., Cocc., Ign., Kali bi., Mez., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Op., Plumb.

With tenesmus in rectum and bladder: Alum., **Aloes**, Caps., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr. m

Slimy, purulent matter oozing out of the anus: Bor., Sep., Thuj.

During stool, discharge of urine impossible: China, Merc.

During stool, erection of penis: Ign., Thuj.

Leucorrhœa during stool: Magn. carb., Thuj., Zinc.

Belladonna.—Pressing and urging towards anus and genitals, alternating with contractions of the anus; spasmodic constriction of anus, as in dysentery

Causticum.—Fruitless urging to stool, with anxiety and red face.

Cocculus.—Tenesmus recti after stool, with faintness; lessened peristalsis.

Ignatia.—Proctalgia; contraction, with cutting, shooting pains, < after stool, symptoms irregular, fitful, as in hysteria

Kali bichrom.—Sensation of a plug: diarrhœa of brown, frothy water, spurting out in early morn and followed by tenesmus ani.

Lachesis.—Tormenting urging in rectum, but on account of constriction of anus it becomes so painful he must desist; protruding piles with constricted anus.

Mezereum.—After stool the anus is constricted around the protruding rectum.

Natrum mur.—Sensation of contraction in rectum during stool; feces tear the anus; frequent ineffectual urging; spasmodic constriction of anus.

Nitric acid.—Sticking in rectum as from a splinter; constriction during stool and lasting for hours afterwards; rectum feels as if torn.

Opium.—Obstinate constipation; anus spasmodically closed during colic; inactivity of bowels, stools consisting of hard, round, black balls; flatulency from inertia.

Plumbum.—Retraction of abdomen; marked spasm or contraction of sphincter ani; urging to stool, and sensation as if a string were drawing the anus up into the rectum; feces hard and dry from absorption of their moisture.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

Apis, Bell., Calc., Ign., Lyc., Mur. ac. (while urinating), Nux v., Pod. (before stool), Phos., Sulph.

PROLAPSUS RECTI.

Arn., Ham., Ign., Merc., Mez., Nux v., Phyt., Pod., Sulph.; and to remove the disposition to this affection: Ars., Calc., Phos., Lyc., Phos., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Thuj.; prolapsus recti before evacuation of feces: Pod.; after it: Ign., Ham., Carb. v.

Prolapsus recti in children requires: Ign., Ind., Nux v., Pod.

Arnica.—Burning of hot spots on top of head; state of mind very pitiable; after a little walk the prolapsus protrudes and hinders him from going any farther; during headache the rectum does not fall down and vice versa.

Calcarea carb.—Prolapsus ani during cholera infantum; burning with stool; itching, inflamed eruption around anus.

Euphrasia.—Prolapsus ani from pressure in anal region when sitting; protrusion of large varices from anus.

Ferrum.—Prolapsus recti in children; itching at anus at night, from worms; protrusion of large varices at anus.

Hydrastis.—Simple prolapsus in children, with congestion and swelling of the mucous membrane and marked constipation.

Ignatia.—Prolapsus with or without piles; sharp stabbing pains shooting up into the rectum; annoying patient, even if there is soft stool; constriction at anus; < after stool, > while sitting.

Lachesis.—Prolapsus followed by painful constriction of anus; rectum prolapsed and tumefied; hæmorrhoids protruding, with stitches upward when coughing or sneezing; sensation in rectum as if little hammers were beating there.

Mercurius.—Prolapsus ani with much straining, it looks dark and bloody; a sensation of "cannot-get-done" feeling (Sulph.), with chilliness.

Muriatic acid.—Prolapsus ani while urinating; piles in children, too sore to bear even the least touch, protruding, bluish, burning.

Podophyllum.—Prolapsus ani before evacuation of feces; anus extremely sore; sensation of weakness in abdomen and rectum, which remains protruding for a long time, especially in children.

Psorinum.—Prolapsus recti, with burning and sticking, even a soft stool is voided with difficulty, from sheer weakness.

Ruta.—Prolapsus from exhaustion of muscular structure of bowels, as in children who are permitted to sit too long at stool or to strain too much, or in adults after an attack of dysentery.

PROSOPALGIA.

Aconite.—**Bell's facial paralysis,** accompanied by coldness, numbness and tingling, from exposure to dry cold winds; red and hot face, with pain on one side, creeping or as from an ulcer; swelling of the cheeks or jaws, lobe of ear red; fever < evening and night; thirst; violent pains with restlessness and anguish.

Agaricus.—Pricking and sticking into the muscles through which the nerve runs; burning feeling in the eyeballs and lids, pressure with desire to close the lids; needlelike prickings at the exit of the infra- and supraorbital nerve; irritation of lachrymal sac and of meibomian glands; surring in ears.

Agnus castus.—**Hard aching in dorsum of nose,** the right nasal bone and between the right eyebrow and the root of the nose, as if a stone were pressing there, > by pressing hard the seat of the pain, but leaving a steady sensation of discomfort; pains as if he had received a severe blow on nose; neuralgic pains in different parts of body, coming and going irregularly; great despondency.

Argentum nit.—Prosopalgia, particularly when the infraorbital branches of the fifth pair and the nerves going to the teeth are affected; pain intense and at acme accompanied by **unpleasant sour taste in mouth**; face pale and sunken, rather sallow and in severe cases, when blood is much affected, of a dark muddy, leaden hue.

Arsenicum.—Prosopalgia, with **darting, needlelike burning pains,** < midnight; cannot rest in any place, changing position continually; screams from severity of pain; photophobia; face pale and distorted; puffiness around eyes; great restlessness, periodicity; > by warmth.

Atropinum.—Neuralgic pains, commencing under left orbit and running back to ear, lasting about ten minutes at a time and then disappearing for fifteen or twenty minutes; sharp pains about and around right eye.

Badiaga.—Severe pain in right eyeball, extending to forehead over the eye and to temple, < evenings and on turning eyes.

Baryta carb.—More chronic cases; **anæmic form**; twitches and tingling in left side of face; sensation as if the skin were covered with cobweb; tension in face.

Belladonna.—Prosopalgia with simultaneous vascular excitement (Spig. without it); muscular contractions from severity of pain; right side affected, and the pain follows the course of infraorbital nerve, shooting tearing from side of face up into temple, ear and down into nape of neck, which becomes rigid, spasm of eyelids; < from noise, light, jarring or currents of air, in afternoon; pains gradually increase and then suddenly cease. After abuse of mercury.

Bismuth.—Lancinating, burning pains, as if the face were torn by pincers, < by mastication and the touch of warm food, > by continually walking or running about, by cold and by the touch of cold water; features changed as if he had been sick for some time; solitude unbearable.

Bryonia.—Prosopalgia, > by hard pressure and cold applications; twitching, tearing pains in right malar bone up to right temple externally and sore to mere touch; water tastes bitter.

Cactus.—Right side; pains pulsating and throbbing, < from slightest exertion, **bearable when lying quietly in bed,** brought on by wine, strong

light, music or missing dinner at regular hour; quotidian at the same hour.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic prosopalgia in fat people; damp, cold feet; profuse menses, < when exposed to cold air, > in warm room; teeth cannot endure air or any coldness.

Cantharis.—Right side on a rheumatic base, in paroxysms and ceasing almost as suddenly as it began; burning pains and spasmodic cramps in affected side, with sudden dilatation of pupils; pale, wretched, sickly look, rowning with pains; patient irritable and blaspheming.

Capsicum.—Prosopalgia provoked by external pressure, a fine line of pain running along the nerve; burning, pungent pain in face, < from slightest current of air, warm or cold; patients with lax fibre.

Carbolic acid.—Very severe orbital neuralgia over right eye and temple; acute piercing pain in a small spot on left supraorbital ridge; spot remaining sore to touch; tightness in nose between eyes; dull, heavy pain through temples.

Causticum.—Chronic cases, right side from cheek-bones to mastoid process, < at every stormy change of weather, at night; > **by rubbing with cold water**; lameness of facial muscles or drawing pains in jaws so that he cannot open them; rheumatic pains in limbs; buzzing in ears; chilliness; anæmia and scanty menses.

Cedron.—Unbearable neuralgic pains, but wandering from one place to another one, although starting from a carious tooth; **supraorbital quotidian neuralgia**, < on left side and affecting the eye which burns like fire; puffiness of face; patient nervous, excitable, with cold hands, feet and nose, congestion to head; pressing, tearing pains with occasional shooting into orbits; clocklike periodicity.

Cepa.—Neuralgic pains like a long thread running towards ear from a deep part in the brain, < evenings; **traumatic chronic neuritis after surgical operations**, severe pains in cicatricial tissue.

Chamomilla.—Severity of pain causes hot sweat about head and extorts screams, twitching in eyelids, eyeballs, lips and facial muscles; patient wild and unruly, tossing and rolling about, < at night and by warmth; menses profuse

Chelidonium.—**Neuralgic pains from hepatic disorders**, across eyes from left to right, accompanied by most profuse lachrymation and dread of light; tenderness of temples to pressure, **neuralgia supraorbitalis and temporalis dextra**; violent tearing in antrum; tendency to spread to the jaws and teeth as well as up the head; cold sensation in occiput from nape; face collapsed and pale; constant chilliness, except towards evening, when cheeks become red and head and left eye feel hot; towards morning profuse perspiration so that bed is wet through, preventing sleep at night; slight amelioration by pressure with hands, < from light, fresh air, any motion of head, and especially bowing; daily repeated attacks of difficult breathing and constriction of chest; pains begin slightly on eyebrows, and increasing pass over forehead, orbita and eye of same side.

China.—Periodical neuralgic attacks; pains excessive and skin sensitive to least touch; parts feel weak; face alternately pale or red; pain from left to right, especially in infraorbital and maxillary branches; < from draughts of air, least touch, lying down, at night; after eating; great weakness after paroxysm.

Chininum sulph.—Supraorbital neuralgia, daily at same hour, especially from 7 A.M. to noon; intervals free from pain; free from all complications; highly lateritious urine, full of urates and purpurate of ammonia, clavus hystericus, right side (Ign., left).

Cimicifuga.—Prosopalgia as a **reflex neuralgia from ovarian or uterine troubles**; rheumatic facial neuralgia; hysterical lachrymation; neuralgia affecting malar bone, pain goes off at night and reappears early next morning; frequent flushes of heat, wants to be in the open air, though sensitive to draughts and worse from motion; great debility between menses.

Cina.—Periodic twisting tearing pain in zygoma, wandering from one part to another; fine stickings as from needles in lower jaw, < by pressure with hand; pain as if both malar bones were compressed by pincers.

Coccinella.—Pain in course of frontal nerve, gradually increasing; cannot open eyes, pain < from any bright object, especially over right eye, which is sensitive to least touch, ending in a general heat, followed by sleep and entire relief; **periodical faceache every 8, 12, 14, 21 days**; skin of whole body moist and cold; great weakness from long-continued suffering.

Cocculus.—Attacks regularly every afternoon, preceded by irritability, gaping, prostration, chilliness, coldness of feet, violent jerks in pes anserinus; boring, stitching, crushing, lancinating pain in jaws, radiating very far, even to the fingers' ends; face distorted and cold to touch; chilly feeling through teeth; spasms in throat; trembling all over; extreme irritability of whole nervous system, acidity of stomach.

Coffea.—Sharp cutting pains extending to front of ear, down the lower jaw and teeth; patient much excited, cannot stand still, must walk constantly; temporary relief from hard pressure and by holding ice-water in mouth.

Colchicum.—Left-sided prosopalgia with paralytic weakness of the muscles, but lacks the severity of those of Spig., tearing and tensive pains in facial muscles, moving from one location to another; drawing in bones of face and nose, with sensation as if they were being rent asunder.

Colocynthis.—Pains of cramping nature, **instantaneously diminished or removed by pressure**, but come on all the more violently as soon as pressure is removed; tensive tearing pain, with heat and swelling, especially in small branches of infraorbital nerves, < touch and motion, > perfect rest and from external application of heat; constriction and pressure in left malar bone, extending into left eye, with dazzling before eye and diplopia; transient stitches in upper jaw, frequently returning; often caused by chagrin, indignation or too close application to business.

Conium.—Ciliary neuralgia and prosopalgia, usually on one side, < from cold, which renders the cheek dark-red and swollen; heat in face, with congestion to head; lacerating in right half of face, which feels as if excoriated; darting pains in teeth; < from eating and drinking.

Croton tigl.—Pain extending from pupil of eye to back part of head; sensation as if insects were creeping on face; weak, faint spells, with flushes of heat.

Cuprum.—Furious stunning pains commence in the evening and go on tearing through ears, face and all teeth; during paroxysm scalp sensitive to touch; sleep restless, interrupted, dreamy; pain lasts in paroxysm to noon next day; during paroxysm > from wrapping parts up warmly.

Dulcamara.—Facial neuralgia, seemingly starting from malar bone; paroxysm preceded by the parts becoming very cold, attended with canine hunger, < or brought on by the slightest exposure to cold, as walking out in thin slippers; > from external warmth; faceache and asthma after disappearance of tetters in face.

Eucalyptus.—Periodical prosopalgia (Aranea diadema).

Ferrum met.—Neuralgia after cold washing and overheating; pains throbbing, < at night and when lying down, > sitting up or slowly walking

about; during the pain face gets fiery-red, sometimes only in one spot, and full, yielding pulse; cannot keep the head quiet; at intervals the face looks pale and earthy.

Gelsemium.—One-sided neuralgic affections of the fifth nerve particularly infraorbital or when the pain runs along one of its divisions at a time. Acute, sudden, darting, shooting pains, with contractions and twitchings of muscles, supplied by the affected nerve; **pain intermits and temporarily relieved by stimulants**; extreme general nervousness and loss of control over the voluntary muscles, giving rise to odd irregular actions or grimaces; periorbital neuralgia with diplopia; sub-occipital neuralgia with sleeplessness; < damp cold air.

Glonoinum.—Throbbing pains in gums of one side, rapidly followed by darting and stinging shocks of pain, extending upward throughout the malar bone of the affected side and downward to neck; great emotional excitement from severity of the pain; < from 6 A.M. to noon; cold sweat on face during congestion to head.

Helleborus.—Dull persistent pain in occiput with a sensation of water swashing about inside; drawing pressure in left brain from behind forward or from nape of neck to vertex; dysuria, neuralgia occipitalis < after vomiting.

Hepar.—Chronic cases; pains in malar bones, < when touching the parts, extending to ears and temples, or in fresh air and > from wrapping up face; at same time coryza, hoarseness, much sweating and rheumatic pains.

Ignatia.—Supraorbital neurosis; pains boring, shooting, formication; **clavus hystericus, left side**; convulsive twitching of facial muscles; alternate redness and paleness of face; **pain from head to left eye,** which burns and waters; especially after fright or grief; intermitting, < mornings and afternoon; from mental emotions or overwork, from suppressed discharges, from excesses in venere et baccho.

Iris vers.—Faceache, with a stupid, stunning headache, **begins every morning after breakfast**; pain in head, temples and eyes, attended with most distressing vomiting of a sweetish mucus and, if attended by much straining, of some bile; copious urination and disposition to stool; infraorbital nerves especially affected.

Kali bichrom.—Supraorbital left-sided neuralgia; violent shooting pains from root of nose along left orbital arch to the extreme angle of eye, begins in the morning and increases till noon, goes away towards evening; **painful spot can be covered with tip of finger** over the inner corner of right eye; soreness of the bone to touch; painful as if bruised; face pale; cold sweat on face and body; weariness after the pain; shooting pain in left upper maxillary bone towards ear.

Kali carb.—Tearing stitches from a molar into forehead, eyes and temples; stinging in cheeks.

Kali cyan.—Agonizing neuralgic pains between temporal region, ciliary arch and left upper jaw; **periodical,** daily from 4, < till 10 and ceasing at 4 P.M., with much flushing of that side of face.

Kali mur.—Fulgurant pains in face, gradually growing more frequent; left side of face fiery-red, with twitching and trembling in muscles of face, lachrymation, < speaking, chewing, eating fruit or anything sour; swelling of gums and cheeks; **faceache followed by facial paralysis,** with tenderness to touch or pressure.

Kali phos.—**Neuralgia in much reduced constitutions** with paralyzing pains; right-sided faceache, proceeding from hollow tooth, > from cold applications (Magn. phos., > from warmth).

Kalmia lat.—**Right-sided faceache,** pains rending, burning, agonizing, stupefying or threatening delirium; pressing pain on right side of face, especially between eye and nose; pains occur at irregular times, continue for no definite period, come suddenly or gradually and leave as uncertainly, < when sitting bent and by heat; > by sitting or standing upright, by cold; pain over right eye, which is weak and watery, with giddiness; pain runs from nape of neck up over scalp to top of head, then to temples and face, mostly on right side; faceache, involving teeth of upper jaw, but not arising from caries; periosteal pains; parts tender to touch, > from cold, < from heat.

Kreosotum.—Jerking, tearing, sticking, burning pains in forehead, semilateral and extending to cheeks, jaws, teeth and neck, induced by talking, moving, sitting up or lying on side not affected, with great excitability and irritability; desire for stimulants.

Lachesis.—Prosopalgia, < left side, tearing pains above orbit and digging, screwing pains around malar bones; right-sided faceache affecting the lower jaw; rising of heat in face before and weak feeling in bowels afterwards.

Magnesia carb.—Neuralgia infraorbitalis sinistra; violent nightly tearing pains in region of zygomatic bone, driving one out of bed and compelling him to walk the floor and shake the head; stretching sensation in skin of face, as if albumen were drying up on it (Bar., sensation as if covered with cobweb); predominant chilliness and feeling of coldness; < from touch, draught, change of temperature.

Magnesia phos.—**Right-sided supraorbital pains,** shifting; left-sided faceache affecting the under jaw, both > **by warmth and occurring mostly at night**; jerking cutting pain, < when body gets cold; increased lachrymation.

Manganum acet.—Neuralgia of tongue, burning pains at night and when quiet; > in open air; excessive pains dart from teeth into ear, > by friction; face wretched, pale and sunken.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Dull aching or sharp shooting pains in the bones of left side of face, which feels extremely tired and heavy; headache on left side and top of head; left-sided toothache, teeth feel long and sensitive; pinching, sticking pain in and around left ear; cannot bear clothing to touch the neck (Lach.); pain and stiffness of left side of neck, shooting downward.

Mercurius sol.—Tearing pains, worse at night in bed; often starts from a decayed tooth, and involves the whole side of the face, which may be red and swollen, with ptyalism, lachrymation, constant inclination to perspire, restlessness and sleeplessness; recent cases from cold and chill.

Mezereum.—Pain in zygoma and temple, right side; boring in upper maxillary and carious teeth, with frequent troublesome muscular twitchings of right cheek; prosopalgia left side from over eye to eyeball, cheek, teeth, neck and shoulder; lachrymation; conjunctiva injected; parts sensitive to touch; neuralgic pains come quickly and leave the parts numb; worse from warmth; facial muscles drawn tense; flow of saliva, redness of fauces; burning in the throat, red spots on nape of neck; formication in the skin of chest; constant chilliness; after abuse of mercury, especially for syphilitic, scrofulous and herpetic persons; neuralgia of herpes zoster.

Natrum mur.—Pain in malar bones, worse when chewing; prosopalgia recurring periodically, **especially after checked ague**; face sallow, great thirst; whiskers fall off; itching and eruption on face; faceache with an increased flow of tears at the height of an attack; neuralgia of trigeminus with lachrymation; cheeks corroded from tears; pains produce paralytic symptoms; after quinine; from eating salt.

Nux vomica.—Intermittent (quotidian), matutinal, supraorbital neuralgia of excessive severity; tearing pains in the course of infraorbital and middle branch of trigeminus, with redness and watering of eyes; flow of clear water from eye and nostril of affected side, face numb, < from coffee, liquors and quinine; patient morose, irritable, constipated, belches a good deal.

Phosphorus.—Tearing about lower margin of right orbit, extending under right ear, involving also bones of face, as if everything were torn out; pains from forehead into eyes (right) and from vertex and temples down upon zygoma, with bloatedness of face, congestion to head, vertigo and ringing of ears, < from talking, stooping or external pressure, > while eating, lying down, after sleeping, from heat. Neuralgia accompanied by much nervous waste, especially in nervous and nervo-sanguineous temperaments; brought on sometimes by taking cold over the washtub.

Piper meth.—Burning neuralgic pains, with feeling of pressure upon brain, **relieved by diversion of mind** by some new topic, by excitement or change of position.

Plantago major.—Neuralgia in left side of face, pains shooting and tearing, extending from jaw to ear.

Platina.—Profuse menses, with sensation as if the body were growing larger every way; **steady, compressing, crampy pain in malar bone and zygoma**, with a kind of numbness, and at the same time a burning, pungent sensation, inducing one to rub or scratch the part; painful crampings and compression around orbital region, particularly supraorbital, the globe of the eye sometimes participating and feeling sore; tingling pains, with feelings of coldness and numbness of affected side; cramp-pain and tensive pressure in malar bones; painful feeling of numbness, as if the parts were between screws, with anxiety, weeping and palpitations, gradual increase and gradual decline; often reflex from uterine diseases

Pulsatilla.—Faceache, especially left brow; nervous excitation coming at irregular intervals, < from lying with head low, when chewing, talking, from hot or cold things in mouth, before midnight; pain begins in tooth and shoots upward to and around the ear; skin of face painfully sensitive; pains twitching, tearing, < in warm room; begins morning, worst at noon and gradually decreases; delaying menses, browache gradually increases till flow brings relief, after which it gradually diminishes.

Rhododendron.—Violent, tearing, jerking faceache, < by thunder-storm or its approach, > while eating and from warmth; neuralgia of inferior and superior dental nerves, pain going from gums to teeth and radiating over right face, teeth loose, gums swollen, < in wind and wet weather; great weakness after the pain.

Rhus tox.—Neuralgia supraorbitalis sinistra; drawing, burning, tearing pains in face, jerking in dental nerve with a feeling as if teeth were too long, with great restlessness and necessity to move about; momentarily > by applying cold hand on face, otherwise hot applications relieve the pain.

Robinia.—Neuralgic faceache, spreading to the eyes, forehead and ears, to teeth, changing the whole features of patient; sensation of **disarticulation and fracture of jawbone**; left side.

Sabadilla.—Intermittent neuralgia, beginning with a shaking chill of great severity; twitching, convulsive trembling.

Sanguinaria.—Neuralgia in upper jaw, extending to the nose, eye, ear, neck and side of head; shooting-burning pain; **must kneel down and hold head tightly to the floor**; severe pain on all the left side of head, especially

in the eye; severe pains in the head, in rays drawing upward from the neck; twitching of the cheeks towards the eyes; spongy, bleeding gums; lassitude, torpor; **hereditary headaches**; < by fasting, cold, vexation and exertion, by stimulants, and > by heat, liquid diet and by pleasant mental work in a recumbent position.

Sepia.—Intermittent faceache, with congestion of the eyes and head; also during pregnancy; jerking, like electric shocks, upward; pain appears in the morning immediately on waking; or **none in daytime, but severe at night**, spreading over lower and upper maxilla, radiating to vertex, occiput and neck, arms and fingers; patient feels nearly well during day and his face is of good color.

Silicea.—Dental nerves especially affected, pains more in jawbones than teeth; jaw swollen; toothache, < after being a short time in bed; gums very sore, inflamed; face pale, cachectic; restless and fidgety, starting at least noise; inveterate intermitting neuralgia.

Spigelia.—**Beating of heart precedes prosopalgia**, which is roused or made < by eating; pain comes up from nape of neck overhead and settles on left eye; **neuralgia comes and goes with the sun**; left-sided faceache with severe burning, sticking pains and patient intolerant of his suffering, skin of face swollen and shining; shooting, piercing pain, chiefly seated in globe of eye; tearing, shooting, jerking, or burning pain in all directions, with dark redness of the affected side; flow of water from eyes and nose; twitching of facial muscles; difficulty of breathing; palpitation of heart; rheumatic pains everywhere, worse in damp weather, from touch or motion; mostly left-sided; periodical from morning till sunset, worst at noon; ciliary neuralgia, with lachrymation; thrilling and vibratory pains, darting and lancinating in maxillary and temporal bones; < from masticating solid food, > sitting up and walking about.

Stannum.—Prosopalgia after ague suppressed by quinine; obstinate neuralgia of head, face and chest, gradually increased to its height and then gradually decreasing; feels as if she would faint.

Staphisagria.—Pressing and beating pain extending from the decayed tooth to the eye; worse from slight pressure or from contact of a metallic substance, better from heavy pressure; pains stitching, burning, drawing and cutting, with sensation of swelling of affected side; spasmodic weeping; cold hands and cold sweat on face.

Stramonium.—Prosopalgia nervosa; pains maddening, spasmodic starts and shocks through body, throws arms upward; skin of forehead wrinkled; pain in cheek near left ear, as if sawing the bone; muscles in oscillating motion; grinding of teeth; muscles will not obey the will; spasms of chest hindering breathing; fainting; delirious talk, with open eyes.

Sulphur.—Aching pain over left eye; pressure in head every other morning at 8 to 9 A.M., and continuing until bedtime; tearing and pressure in left temple and eye; painful pressure over the eyebrows; drawing pain in left side of face, apparently above the eye in region of temporal and malar bone, extending as far as the lobule, worst in the morning.

Tarentula.—Pain in right or left angle of inferior maxilla, so severe as to think he is going crazy; pain in inferior maxilla, as if all the teeth were going to fall out; neither cold nor heat relieves; pain in direction of right inferior maxillary nerve, with a tickling sensation in stomach; dizziness, vanishing of sight and buzzing in ears; sensation of heat in face.

Thuja.—After **suppressed gonorrhœa**, or eczema of ear; faceache from left malar to ear, teeth, nose and head; painful spots burn like fire, and are sensitive to the sun; pain changes from left to right; drawing in the muscles

of mastication; he can neither talk nor shut his mouth without pain; swelling of gums, salivation; better at night; pains of an intense stabbing character, < when sitting up; pains begin in malar bones and eyes and go back (Spig., pains begin in occiput and go forward). Ailments from vaccination.

Valeriana.—Fierce pains through left side of face, darting into teeth and ear; muscles twitch; pains appear suddenly and in jerks; hysterical neuralgia.

Veratrum alb.—Drawing-tearing pains, with bluish-pale face, sunken eyes, prostration; tearing in cheeks, temples and eyes, with heat and redness, driving to madness; worse in damp weather; right side or left to right; especially in anæmic persons; spasm of muscles when masticating.

Verbascum.—Faceache, when there is a **crushing as with tongs** in painful parts, < from talking, sneezing, change of temperature, and daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., or from draught of air, especially on passing from the open air into a warm room; considerable coryza and lachrymation, brought on by pressure and chewing, attended with headache, redness of face, vertigo, belching and a discharge of tough saliva from mouth; right side more affected.

Zincum met.—Burning, jerking, sticking in infraorbital nerve, with blueness of eyelids, < from motion or getting tired, from least touch and in the evening; cold sweat on forehead, numbness of tongue, constricted sensation in throat; pain so severe as to induce lethargy.

Zincum sulph.—Sleeplessness from severity of pain after abuse of mercury or quinine.

Inflammatory prosopalgia: Acon., Arn., Bar., Carb., Bell., Bry., Cact., Glon., Lach., Merc., Phos., Plat., Thuj., Veratr. alb.

Rheumatic: Acon., Ars., Bry., Caust., Chin., Hep., Lach., Magn., Merc., Mez., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Spig., Ver.; often Cimicif., Gels., Kalm.

Arthritic: Caust., Colch., Coloc., Merc., Nux v., Rhus, Spig., etc.

Nervous: Spigelia, Bell., Caps., Cupr., Hyosc., Kali cy., Lach., Lyc., Magn., Nux v., Plat., etc.

Mercurial abuse: Aur., Carb. v., Chin., Hep., Sulph., Zinc. sulph.

For pains affecting **forehead and orbits:** Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbol. ac., Cham., Chel., Cimicif., Coloc., Cupr., Ign., Iris, Nux v., Rhus, Spig., Stann., Stram., Zinc.

Supraorbital: Ars., Chin. sulph., Kali bi., Kali cy., Uran. nitr.; **eyes:** Bell., Cimicif., Gels., Spig., Stram., Sulph.

Infraorbital: Arg. nit., Bell., Chin., Iris, Nux v., Plat., Zinc., Verbas.

PROSTATA, DISEASES OF.

Acon., Æsc. hip., Agn., Apis, Aur., Cact., Caust., Cann., Chimaph., Con., Dig., Fer. picr., Iod., Merc., Puls., Sec., Sulph., Thuj., Zinc.

Aconite.—Prostatitis with great urging to urinate and great pain during micturition, or where in milder cases there is great pain in walking, especially down stairs.

Æsculus hip.—Desire to urinate often, but passes little at a time, scanty and dark-yellow, with scalding in passing through the urethra, sometimes deep-red, with strong odor; amorous dreams and seminal emissions; blind piles, with shooting pains up back.

Agnus castus.—When pressing at stool, discharge of prostatic fluid; pollutions from irritable weakness with prostatorrhœa; red, turbid urine, with burning and pressure in urethra.

Aloe.—Sensation as if a plug were wedged between symphysis and

coccyx, pressing downward; incontinence of urine from enlarged prostata; intense pain and soreness in rectum after stool with protrusion of piles, < from touch and temporarily > by cold water.

Alumina.—Discharge of prostatic fluid during difficult stool; **urine voided with straining at stool**, or cannot pass urine without such straining.

Apis mell.—Excessive pain in vesical region, frequent desire and pressing down in region of sphincter, not only during day, but has to get up often at night; **agony in passing urine**; retention of urine or dark, scanty urine.

Baryta carb.—**Hypertrophy of prostata**; after urinating renewed straining with dribbling of urine; numbness in genitals for several minutes; frequent micturition, no stool, in old men.

Benzoic acid.—Enlargement of prostata; sensibility of bladder with muco-purulent discharge; **dysuria senelis**; weak loins, when the gravel is trifling; urine of a repulsive odor; formication at anus.

Cactus.—Prostatic affections; weight in anus; constriction of bladder; desire to pass water, unable to pass it for some time, but finally succeeds; irritation as if he should pass water constantly.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic cystitis, fetid or pungent urine, which is clear and pale; frequent micturition, it seems as if he could not hold his urine and sensation as if he could not finish urinating, as if some urine remained in the bladder.

Causticum.—**Pulsations in perineum**; after passing a few drops pain in urethra, bladder and spasms in rectum, with renewed desire; must pass water every few minutes at night with extremely painful pressing and urging; chronic prostatitis; contraction of sphincter, with excoriating serous discharge from anus.

Chimaphila.—Sensation of swelling in perineum, as if on sitting down a ball were pressing against it; inability to urinate without standing with the feet wide apart and the body inclined forward. **Acute prostatitis** from sitting on a cold damp stone, excessive itching and painful irritation of urethra from the end of penis to neck of bladder, which dysuria may increase to complete retention from swelling of prostata; great quantities of thick, ropy, bloody mucus in urine; prostatic disease with waste of prostatic fluid.

Conium.—Enlargement and induration of prostata cause intermittent urination in old people, urine flows and stops; discharge of prostatic fluid on every change of emotion, without voluptuous thoughts or while expelling feces, with itching prepuce; pressure in neck of bladder, with stitches, < when walking, > when sitting; weight like a stone in perineum.

Copaiva.—**Induration of prostate**, in old men, with no increase in size or slight augmentation with extreme hardness; burning and sensation of dryness in region of prostate gland and in urethra, with great pain while urinating, urine is emitted by drops; mucous discharge from bowels with much rumbling and rolling in abdomen.

Cyclamen.—Prostatic troubles, with stitches and pressure, urging to stool and micturition; in and near anus and in perineum drawing-pressing pain, as from subcutaneous ulceration of a small spot, while walking or sitting; frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge; while urinating, pricking pain at the end of the urethra.

Digitalis.—**Senile hypertrophy of prostate, cardiac symptoms marked**; dribbling discharge of urine and continued fulness after micturition or fruitless effort to urinate; throbbing pain in region of neck of bladder during the straining efforts to pass water; increased desire to urinate after a few drops have passed, causing the old man to walk about in distress,

though motion increases desire to urinate; frequent desire to defecate at the same time; very small, soft stool passed without relief; urine pale, slightly cloudy, looking smoky.

Ferrum picr.—Enlarged prostata.

Hepar.—Discharge of prostatic fluid after micturition and during hard stool or independent of either; urine passed tardily and without force, feels as if bladder could not be emptied thoroughly.

Hippomanes.—Urine discharged in a small stream, it feels as if a swelling retarded it.

Iodum.—Swelling and induration of prostate gland and of testicles; incontinence of urine; stricture of urethra in the aged, with uræmic symptoms; urine dark, thick, ammoniacal.

Kali bichrom.—**Stitches in prostata** when walking, must stand still; prostatic fluid escapes at stool; painful drawing from perineum into urethra; after micturition burning in back part of urethra as if a drop had remained, with unsuccessful effort to pass it; stitches in urethra.

Kali carb.—Frequent discharge of hot urine, but very slowly; after it, discharge of prostatic fluid; pressure upon bladder a long time before urine comes; has to get up several times at night, though he drinks but little.

Lithium carb.—Urine strongly acid and having a dense reddish or pink sediment on cooling; great pain and tenderness in perineal region with aching and drawing in testicles; tenderness over bladder.

Lycopodium.—Pressing on perineum near anus, during and after micturition; **stitches in neck of bladder and anus at the same time**; urging to urinate, must wait a long time before it passes; incontinence of urine.

Magnes. carb.—**Discharge of prostatic fluid when passing flatus**; involuntary urination while walking or rising from a seat.

Mercurius dulcis (Calomel).—Acute prostatitis, especially after maltreated gonorrhœal stricture; both lobes swollen so as to occlude rectum. with severe painful urinary symptoms; burning pressing pains in rectum.

Natrum carb.—Prostatorrhœa after urinating and after difficult stool; frequent urging to urinate, with scanty or profuse discharge; chronic hypertrophy.

Natrum sulph.—Enlarged prostata, pus and mucus in urine; sycosis.

Oleum sandal.—**Sensation of pain and uneasiness deep in perineum**; desire to change position to get relief; stream small and passed with hesitation; feeling of a ball pressing against urethra; pain > while walking, < when standing some time; heaviness of feet in the morning when first rising from bed; sexual powers weak, erections feeble; the urine red and scanty.

Petroleum.—**Chronic inflammation of the prostatic part of urethra**, with frequent emissions and imperfect erections; passes only a little urine at a time.

Populus.—Enlarged prostata; catarrh of bladder, painful urination, irritation of bladder and urethra.

Psorinum.—Discharge of prostatic fluid before urinating; the sexual organs flabby, torpid; aversion to coitus; frequent, scanty urine, burning and cutting in urethra.

Pulsatilla.—Continued dull stitches in neck of bladder, with a pressure of urine, while lying upon his back; **after micturition spasmodic pains in neck of bladder, extending to pelvis and thighs**; prostatic troubles of elderly people, feces flat, small in size.

Secale corn.—Enuresis in old age, bloody urine; unsuccessful urging to urinate; retention of urine; bleeding from bowels.

Selenium.—Prostatic juice oozes while sitting, during sleep, when walking and at stool; involuntary urination while walking, drips after stool or micturition; stool hard and impacted that it requires mechanical aid; < in hot weather, after sleep, from anything which causes relaxation.

Sepia.—Feeling in neck of bladder of urgent desire to pass water; must wait a long time before urine comes; any attempt to retain urine causes anxiety and pressure on bladder; urine thick, offensive, slimy, with yellow pasty sediment.

Staphisagria.—Frequent and copious urination; burning the whole length of urethra; frequent urging with scanty discharge of a thin stream of red-looking urine; urging as if bladder were not emptied; discharge of dark urine by drops; pain extending from anus along urethra, coming on after walking or riding.

Sulphur.—Offensive sweat around genitals; stools hard, knotty, insufficient; urine fetid, with greasy-looking pellicle on it; painful desire, with discharge of bloody urine, requiring great effort; mucous discharge from urethra.

Sulphur iod.—Pain in prostata; sensation of torpor in bladder; insufficient urination; incontinence of urine; mucous deposits in urine.

Triticum repens.—**Retention of urine in very old people from enlarged prostata,** when there is a great deal of trouble in urinating.

Thuja.—Syphilis and sycosis, especially suppressed or badly treated gonorrhœa; stitches in urethra from behind, also from rectum into bladder; rectal tenesmus, deep perineal pains; dysuria, retained urine; cutting at beginning of passing water, the pain descending the urethra to a point just above the external meatus; urine squirts out or slowly drops; scalding and cutting at the close of urination; stream interrupted several times before bladder is entirely emptied; frequent desire to urinate in the evening, > by lying down.

Zincum.—Can only pass water while sitting bent backward; much sand in urine; difficult, hard, dry, insufficient stool, expelled with much pressure.

Discharge of prostatic fluid during stool: Agn., Alum., Anac., Calc. carb., Con., Corall., Elaps, Hep., Ign., Natr. carb., Phos., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.

Hypertrophy: Aloe, Bar. c., Aur. mur., Cann., Con., Chimaph., Lith. carb., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph., Triticum, Thuj., Uva ursi.

Desire to urinate after micturition: Bar. c., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caust., Carb. an., Crot. tigl., Dig., Guaiac., Lach., Merc., Natr. carb., Ruta, Sabad., Staph., Thuj., Viol. tric., Zinc.

Burning in neck of bladder while urinating: Cham., Nux v., Petr., Sulph.

Stream of urine small: Graph., Ol. sandal., Nitr. ac., Sarsap., Spong., Staph., Sulph., Taxus, Zinc.

Must press a long time before urine flows: Alum., Apis, Caust., Hep., Popul., Raph., Sec., Sep., Taxus.

Involuntary, drop by drop: Aloe, Arn., Bell., Mur. ac., Dig., Petr., Puls., Sep., Staph.

Fulness in perineum: Alum., Berb., Bry., Cycl., Nux v.; sensation of **heaviness:** Cop., Graph.; **pulsations:** Caust., Polyg.

Continued desire to urinate: Amm. carb. and mur., Anac., Apis, Ars., Aur., Bell., Canth., Colch., Cop., Dig., Guaiac., Ign., Iod., Merc., Mill., Mur. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Scilla, Sulph. ac., Sulph., Thuj.

PRURITUS.

Dermatalgia, itching of skin: hot bath of 118° before going to bed; galvanic current anode at spine, cathode at affected parts.

Simple itching: Bry., Cocc., Con., Cupr. ars., Dol., Kali sulph., Merc iod. flav., Nux j., Nux v., Oleand., Op., Peru bals., Psor., Puls., Rum., Sil., Sulph.

Pruritus icteroides: Chel., Merc., Nux j., Nux v., Sulph.

Pruritus senilis: Ars., Bar., Calc. phos., Con., Cop., Crot. tigl., Mez., Sulph.

Pruritus ani: Alum., Aloe, Amm., Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cina, Collins., Cupr. ars., Fer., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Mar., Nitr. ac., Ratan., Sep., Sulph.

Pruritus pudendi.—*a.* **Scroti:** Ant. crud., Amb., Canth., Caust., Crot. tigl., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sulph.

b. **Female genital organs:** Alum., Ant. tart., Amb. (pregnancy), Ars., Aur. mur., Calad., Calc. carb., Canth. (during climaxis), Carb. v., Chin., Coff., Collins., Conval., Cop., Cupr., Dol., Fer., Ham., Hedeoma, Helon., Hydrast., Hydrocot., Kali carb., Kali iod., Kreos., Lac can., Lil. t., Lyc., Magn., carb., Merc. iod., Merc. sol., Mez., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Plat., Sabin., Scroful., Sep., Sil., Staph., Tarent., Urt., Zinc.

Æthusa.—Pimples on vulva, itching when patient becomes warm.

Aloe.—Itching and burning in anus, preventing sleep; itching of prepuce: itching, especially of legs.

Alumen.—Itching of orifice of urethra; pruritus vaginæ; itching in eyelids, anus, scrotum and shoulder; **rough skin all over the body.**

Alumina.—Intolerable itching of whole body, especially when getting warm and in bed, scratches till the skin bleeds, which is then painful; itching piles, with burning excoriation and great sensitiveness; itching, throbbing and stitches in vagina.

Ambra.—Voluptuous itching on scrotum; severe itching on pudenda, must rub parts, swelling of labia; **pruritus vulvæ during pregnancy.**

Ammonium carb.—Violent itching of skin, after scratching burning blisters appear; itching and stinging of skin keep him awake, though lessened by scratching; itching and burning at anus; itching at genitals.

Antimonium crud.—Itching of skin, feels sore if scratched; itching of penis, of tip of glans; biting, itching, as from salt on left side of scrotum.

Antimonium tart.—Violent itching of pudenda, pustules on external genitals.

Argentum met.—Intolerable itching, as from crawling, on head and body, unchanged by scratching, even motion of skin is almost unbearable; pruritus scroti.

Argentum nit.—Itching smarting mostly of thighs and axillæ, when warm in bed; skin brown, tense, hard.

Arsenicum.—Itching with burning or an eruption emitting watery fluid like sweat and attended with much constitutional weakness; chronic cases; senile pruritus in broken-down constitutions, < from cold applications, > from warmth; itching of genital organs.

Caladium.—Pruritus vulvæ during pregnancy and after miscarriage: **pruritus vaginæ induces onanism,** with mucous discharge and pimples around parts; violent itching on external genitals compelled her to scratch in spite of punishment, reduced her in mind and body; violent itching eruption on scrotum, < at night, dry and scaly; violent, corrosive itching, burning, must touch parts, but cannot scratch there, no swelling, but much heat, in face frequent sensation as if a fly were crawling there, > from cold water.

Calcarea carb.—Itching and stitches in internal or external vulva, < towards evening or after going to bed; severe itching on various parts of body in bed; violent irritation about chest, back, neck and shoulders, in calves of legs, followed by a reddish rash; < at night.

Cantharis.—Pruritus vulvæ, especially from masturbation, itching intense; pruritus, with strong sexual desire, **during climaxis**; itching, changing place, as from fleas.

Causticum.—Itching over whole body at various parts, on tip and wings of nose, face, scrotum, back, arms, palms, dorsum of feet, preventing sleep; itching of orifice of urethra, scrotum and skin of penis.

Chelidonium.—Itching of skin; crawling and itching in rectum and on perineum; sticking and itching in anus; itching and creeping in scrotum and glans.

Coffea.—Voluptuous itching, would like to scratch, but parts are too sensitive, the least itching of skin prevents sleep.

Collinsonia.—Pruritus vulvæ, **accompanied by hæmorrhoids**, obstinate constipation during dysmenorrhœa or in pregnancy, < when lying down, parts swollen and bulging; itching intolerable, making her almost delirious, > by bathing in cold water.

Conium.—Violent itching of pudenda and even within vagina, day and night, < just after menstruation; erratic itching of all parts of body, as from fleas.

Croton tigl.—Frequent corrosive itching on glans and scrotum, < while walking; intense itching of female genitals, < at night, > by very gentle scratching; eruptions on body itch very much, cannot bear severe scratching, but a mere rub suffices to allay the itching.

Cuprum acet. and **ars.**—Skin sensitive to contact with clothing; itching, especially of arms and legs, < undressing at night and in bed, with slight relief only from scratching or coarse rubbing; sleep disturbed and unrefreshing; pruritus ani; scrotum constantly moist and damp.

Dolichos pruriens.—Intolerable itching all over body, **in pregnant women**, < at night preventing sleep, and from scratching, no perceptible eruption on skin, constipation, jaundice; **itching without eruption**, first on feet, every winter higher up, after seven years reaches hip and abdomen.

Euphorbium.—Itching of mons veneris; burning itching in different parts of body which induces scratching.

Ferrum met.—Pruritus recti, he cannot sleep at night on account of the itching; the worms creep at night out of the anus.

Fluoric acid.—Pruritus ani; itching within and around anus, on perineum.

Graphites.—Pruritus ani, with moisture and tendency to form little vesicles; itching in vulva, < **just before menses (Con. after menses)**, especially for persons inclined to obesity; continual itching, < at night, nothing visible upon skin before scratching, which causes nodules and long welts.

Hamamelis.—Itching at anus, which feels sore, as if raw; pruritus of female parts; soreness and smarting on small spots, not very sensitive to touch.

Helonias.—Excessive pruritus vulvæ, which is puffed, hot, red and itching terribly; labia swollen and covered with a curdy, white deposit, like aphthæ; leucorrhœa of a bad odor, easily changing to flow of blood.

Hepar.—Itching of penis and at frœnum preputii; smarting itching of vulva, little pimples around ulcer, with leucorrhœa; burning itching of body, with white vesicles after scratching; unhealthy skin, slight injuries suppurate.

Hydrastis.—Pruritus vulvæ, with profuse leucorrhœa and sexual excitement.

Ignatia.—Itching of skin of a fine pricking character resembling flea-bites, and changing from one place to another; itching better from gentle scratching; when getting heated in the open air.

Iodium.—Papules that are very apt to run together or around which the skin is brownish and covered with scales; irresistible nocturnal itching, compelling one to scratch and thus causing insomnia, cachectic appearance, emaciation and dyspepsia.

Kali carb.—Furious itching in region of mons veneris; burning itching herpes, moist after scratching (Kali brom.).

Kreosotum.—Itching towards evening so violent as to drive one almost wild; soreness and smarting between labia and vulva, offensive discharges.

Lachesis.—Itching at anus, < after sleep; burning itching of whole body with yellow or purplish blisters.

Lac caninum.—Slight excoriation and itching of the external labia, feels at times as if caused by something alive in it, crawling about and itching terribly; same sensation on shoulders and neck, occasionally on hands, < towards evening and when warm.

Ledum.—Violent itching on **dorsum of ankles and feet**, especially at night, < after scratching; itching rash on wrist-joint, all of them much < in warmth of bed.

Lilium tigr.—**Pruritus most marked after menses** (Con.); voluptuous itching in vagina with feeling of fulness in parts; stinging in left ovarian region.

Lycopodium.—**Diurnal itching** (Natr. m.); biting itching when becoming warm during the day; itching eruption at anus, painful to touch; itching of inner surface of prepuce.

Magnesia mur.—Itching on genitals and scrotum, extending to anus; formication over whole body, < while sitting, > by exercise and motion.

Mercurius.—Moist, itchlike eruption on hand, with rhagades, < at night; when warm in bed; zoster with itching and tendency to suppurate.

Mezereum.—Inveterate cases with unbearable nocturnal itching burning, especially in parts where there is very little fat deposited, < evening and from warmth; general coldness and twitching of the subcutaneous muscles; burning sensation changes place after scratching.

Muriatic acid.—Itching of scrotum, not relieved by scratching; organs weak, penis relaxed.

Natrum mur.—Diurnal itching (Lyc.); itching, soreness and moisture between scrotum and thighs, puslike smegma on glans; itching and crawling sensation at the corona glandis; leucorrhœa causes itching, with yellow complexion; itching of female external parts, with falling off of the hair; itching of skin, but no rash (Dol.), < after violent exercise.

Natrum sulph.—**Itching while undressing**; between scrotum and right thigh, small scabs, itching > by scratching, also on forehead, scalp, neck, chest. Sycosis.

Nitric acid.—History of syphilis or psora, skin around anus dry and cracked, with tendency to bleed from scratching; anal fissure; **falling off of the hair from genitals**; itching, swelling and burning of vulva and vagina; itching of shins, bleeding when scratched, small scabs form; skin dark, dirty.

Oleander.—**Itching of skin when undressing** (**Natr. sulph.**); after stool itching and burning in rectum and anus; skin sensitive all over, the mere friction of the clothing makes it sore, raw and painful.

Opium (Morphine).—Redness and itching of skin, very troublesome all over, fine pricking, rarely sensitive to touch.

Petroleum.—**Itching humid herpes on scrotum,** between scrotum and thighs, on perineum, soreness and moisture on female genitals, with violent itching; itching herpes, followed by ulcers.

Platina.—**Furious itching inside of uterus**; pruritus vulvæ, voluptuous tingling, with anxiety and palpitation of heart (Coff.); sensation of soreness, tingling, smarting, itching, burning, with inclination to scratch on different parts of body.

Psorinum.—**Pruritus from amenorrhœa, with phthisis**; during pregnancy, pimples, itching violently, about nipples, oozing a fluid; itching vesicles between fingers; heat and itching of soles; body itches intolerably, < in bed and from warmth; scratches until it bleeds, which relieves.

Pulsatilla.—Itching and burning on inner and upper side of prepuce; itching, < at night, from pastry or pork, from delayed menses, > from cold water. Pruritus senilis.

Rhododendron.—Itching and sweat on scrotum, soreness between scrotum and thighs.

Rumex.—Itching < by cold, > by warmth; more formication than burning, chiefly when undressing, < by every exposure to cool air.

Silicea.—Prurigo formicans, during night itching sensation as if ants were crawling over the skin; itching humid spots on genitals, mostly on scrotum; sweat on scrotum; itching at pudendum; itching of soles, driving to despair.

Staphisagria.—**Pruritus genitalium in newly-married people,** with frequent urging to urinate; voluptuous itching of scrotum; stinging itching of vulva.

Sulphur.—Voluptuous itching with burning, < evenings and in bed; chronic cases. Itching, burning, stinging at anus, < after scratching.

Tarentula Hisp.—Intense pruritus of vulva and vagina, < nights, with dryness and heat of the parts.

Teucrium (Marum ver.).—Cannot sleep on account of the intense itching of the anus, causing him to toss and roll at night.

Zincum.—Crawling in skin of whole body, > only by rubbing, frequent violent itching as from flea-bites, especially on back and abdomen, < at night; excessive itching during menses, inducing masturbation, with fidgets of feet and lower extremities (Canth., masturbation); itching in bends of joints; sudden itching, here and there, in bed at night, goes off by contact.

PRURIGO.

Eruption of intensely itching nodules, especially on extremities: Amb., Ars., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Con., Cop., Graph., Lyc., Merc. iod., Merc. sol., Mez., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Oleand., Op., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Rum., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. iod., Thuj.

PRUSSIC ACID, POISONING WITH.

Resort to: 1, *Spirits of Ammonia*, which the patient should smell of, or dissolve a few drops in a tumblerful of water, and give in teaspoonful doses; 2, *black coffee* by the mouth and rectum; 3, *vapors of vinegar* or *Camphor*.

Subsequent secondary ailments require: Coff., Ipec., Nux v.

The same mode of treatment applies to poisoning with **bitter almonds** or aqua laurocerasi.

PSOAS ABSCESS.

Mostly connected with spinal disease, especially in scrofulous persons: Ars., Asa., Aur., Bell., Calc. carb., Hep., Iod., Lapis alb., Lyc., Mez., Phos. ac., Sil., Sulph.

PSORIASIS.

A hypertrophy of the papillæ of the corium, not contagious or itching: Alum., Amb., Amm. carb., *Ars.*, *Ars. iod.*, Aur., Bry., Bor. (recent cases), Calc., Carbol. ac., Clem., Coral., Chrysoph. ac., Dulc., Graph., Goa, Iris, Iod., Kali br., Led., Lyc., Mang., Magn. carb., Merc. sol., Nitr. ac., Nuphar, Petr., Phos., Phyt., Psor., Ran., Rhus, Sarrac., *Sep.*, Sulph., Tell., Teucr., Berb. aquifolia (Hale).

Psoriasis diffusa: Ars. iod., Bor., Calc., Cic., Clem., Dulc., Goa, Graph., Lyc., Merc. protoiod., Mur. ac., Rhus, Sulph., Thuj.

Psoriasis inveterata: Calc., Clem., Kali ars., Merc., Petr., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

Phos. may help after the failure of Ars. alb. or Ars. iod., and Kali sulph. is found efficacious in psoriasis palmaris and plantaris.

PTERYGIUM.

Amm. brom., Arg. nit., Ars., Calc. carb., Chimaph., Lach., Nux m., Psor., Ratan., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Tell., Zinc.

Calcarea carb.—If caused by exposure to cold and wet.

Chimaphila.—Scrofula with glandular enlargements.

Zincum.—Smarting and stinging pains at inner canthus, lachrymation profuse and photophobia marked, especially by artificial light, $<$ in cold air and at night, $>$ in warm room; external canthi cracked; great pressure across the root of nose and supraorbital region.

PTOSIS.

Alum., Arn. Bry., Caust., Cimicif., Con., Cupr. ac., Euphr., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Kali iod., Kalm., Merc., Merc. per., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus, Seneg., Sep., Spig., Zinc.

Alumina.—Upper lids, especially left, hang down as if paralyzed; inner canthi affected; burning dryness in eyes, especially on looking up; absence of lachrymation; very useful when met with in old dry cases of granulations; $<$ evening and at night.

Causticum.—Ptosis of rheumatic origin (Rhus, from damp cold); inclination to close eyes; sensation of heaviness in upper lid as if he could not raise it easily.

Euphrasia.—From exposure to cold and wet, accompanied by catarrhal symptoms of conjunctiva.

Gelsemium.—Ptosis associated with thick speech and suffused redness of face; eyeballs feel sore, $<$ when moving eyes.

Kalmia.—Sensation of stiffness in eyelids and in muscles of eyes, of rheumatic origin.

Ledum.—Ptosis resulting from an injury, with ecchymosis of lids and conjunctiva.

Natrum mur.—Spasmodic closure of lids in conjunctivitis, discharges

thin and acrid; cracks in canthi and corners of mouth; pains over eyes < when looking down.

Rhus tox.—Rheumatic diathesis when working in wet, getting feet damp or change of weather; heaviness and stiffness of lids as if it were difficult to move them; aching, drawing pains in head and face.

Sepia.—Ptosis associated with menstrual irregularities.

PTYALISM, Salivation.

Alum., Ant., Amb., Amm. carb., Arg., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Canth., Carbol. ac., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cinnab., Colch., Dros., Euphor., Graph., Helleb., Helon., Hep., Hydrast., Hyosc., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Iris, Jabor., Kali cy., Kali iod., Lach., Lac. ac., Lyc., Merc. cy., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Op., Petr., Pilocarpus, Pod., Puls., Seneg., Sep., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Trifol. rep., Xanth. **If caused by abuse of mercury**: Aur. mur., Bell., Chin., Dulc., Hep., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Nitr. ac., Op., Sulph; **during pregnancy**: Acet. ac., Bell., Carb. v., Merc., Jabor., Trifol. rep.

PURPLE RASH.

Acon., Bell., Bry., Coff.; when complicated with scarlatina: Sulph.; with measles : Bry.

PURPURA.

An erythema with escape of blood from the capillary vessels.

Purpura simplex, hæmorrhagica: Arn., Ars., Bell., Berb., Bov., Bry., Chin. sulph., Chloral, Coccin., Crotal., Ham., Hyosc., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Led., Mill., Nux v., Phos. (afebrile), Rhus, Ruta, Sec., Sil., Stram., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Tereb., Vip.

Purpura miliaris: Acon., Amm. carb., Amm. m., Apis, Arn., Bell., Coff., Dulc., Sulph. ac., Sulph.

Purpura senilis: Ars., Bar., Bry., Con., Lach., Op., Rhus, Sec., Sulph. ac.

Arnica.—The great absorbent after violent contusions and bruises and tearing of the fibres and capillaries, discoloration of skin, suggillations, the very state which precedes decubitus in typhoid states.

Arsenicum.—Paroxysmal appearance of petechiæ; anomalous form; unbearable internal heat, dyspnœa, coma, restlessness and anguish, < at night; purple petechiæ on chest and neck, abdomen, genitals and thighs; ecchymoses in lungs, pleura, pericardium and heart.

Bryonia.—Round red spots, like peas or larger, on arm, without sensations; irritable and anxious, sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting; nosebleed and other hæmorrhages; during measles.

China.—Petechiæ; excessive sensitiveness, body sore all over, < contact, motion, mental or physical effort; profuse weakening sweat, < at night, chiefly on side on which he lies; jaundice; prostration; periodicity.

Chininum sulph.—Epistaxis, bleeding of gums, petechiæ, bloody stools, great exhaustion; periodicity marked.

Chloral.—Petechiæ, spongy gums, blisters on tongue; eyes bloodshot and constantly watering; eyelids droop; utter prostration of muscular strength; face haggard or intensely suffused with deep redness; profound cutaneous anæsthesia; severe pains encircle limb, finger, etc., immediately above or below the joint, < in moist and cold weather and from even the smallest quantity of alcoholic beverages.

Crotalus.—Extravasation of blood from skin and from all orifices; face discolored; tremulous weakness; debility of heart and faintness; filiform pulse; coldness and insensibility of skin; blood fluid, dark, not coagulable, leaking through vascular walls everywhere.

Erigeron.—Extravasation of blood into the tissues (Arn., Sulph. ac.); epistaxis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages.

Hamamelis.—Constant oozing from small wounds of excoriations, fails to be stopped by caustics or cautery; varicose diathesis; passive bleedings; bruised and tired feeling all over the body; prickling and stinging in veins, muscles and skin (Puls.).

Lachesis.—Hæmorrhages and extravasations, red and black streaks on skin; great physical and mental exhaustion; icy coldness of feet; vertigo on walking, black flickering before eyes, fainting, pulseless. Jaundice with eccymoses and hæmorrhages; spotted fever, tendency to gangrene.

Phosphorus.—Ecchymoses, petechiæ, gangrenous patches; perfect adynamia; hæmorrhages from different organs; albuminuria; slight wounds bleed easily; cardiac and respiratory derangements; oversensitiveness to external impressions.

Rhus ven.—Small ecchymoses, but painful; bleeding gums, hæmaturia; great paralytic weakness and soreness, especially when at rest; burning and itching all over, especially at night; sleeplessness and restlessness.

Secale corn.—Multiple hæmorrhages, petechiæ, vesicles filled with black blood, enormous prostration, even to fainting, with filiform pulse; anxiety and fear of death; < from heat to any part of body.

Sulphuric acid.—Bluish spots on forearm, as if ecchymosed; hæmorrhage of black blood from all outlets; extreme weakness, exhaustion and tremor all over body, without trembling. **Acts best on elderly people.**

Terebinthina.—Violent epistaxis; hæmaturia, scarlatinous rash on skin, renal affections; bad effects from living in damp places.

PUSTULA MALIGNA.

From carbon-poisoning: Arum, Ars., Anthrac., Bufo, Crotal., Lach., Rhus ven., Tarent. c., Sil.

PYÆMIA, SEPTICÆMIA.

Ichorrhæmia: Acon., Arn., Ars., Calend., Canth., Carbol. ac., Chin. arom., Chinin. mur. or sulph., Crotal., Lach., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Veratr. vir., Zinc.; for the **hæmorrhages:** Crotal., Ergot., Kreos., Nitr. ac., Mur. ac., Fer. mur., Tarent. c., Tereb.; for the **adynamia:** Mosch., Camph., Carb. v., Crotal., Lach., Phos., Sil., Veratr. alb., Veratr. vir., Sulph.; inhalations of oxygen.

PYROSIS, Heartburn.

Robinia, Iris, Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Chin., Con., Croc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Pod., Puls., Sulph.; or, Amm., Caps., Caust., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Ign., Iod., Kali carb., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sab., Sep., Staph., Sulph. ac.

RABIES CANINA.

Hydrophobia vera, lyssa: Bell., Canth., Curare, Helleb., Hyosc., Lach., Lyssin, Scutel., Stram., Vip., Tanacet., Xanth.; **spuria:** Ærugo, Amm., Calc. carb., Hyosc., Nitr. ac., Inula, Sarsap., Sep., Sulph.

Belladonna.—Throbbing headaches from within outward, stabbings in brain; pains over scalp, as after violently pulling the hair; distorted features; pale face, with thirst; sweat only on face; sensitiveness of hearing; spasmodic distortion of mouth; head drawn backward and buried in pillow; dysphagia for water; violent, small, frequent, anxious respiration; convulsive movements of limbs, with lassitude and anxiousness; extreme sensibility to cold air; delirious prattle about dogs which surround him; desirious of dying when free from rage, wants to bite those around him, bites, spits.

Cantharis.—**Alternate paroxysms of rage and convulsions**, excited by touching larynx, by making pressure upon abdomen, by the sight of water; burning and dryness of mouth; excessive sexual nisus with constant painful erections and continual itching and burning of internal sexual organs; inflammatory symptoms prevail over convulsive ones.

Hyoscyamus.—Posterior part of throat affected; frequent hawking up of mucus; thirst and dryness in throat; constriction of throat and inability to swallow; unquenchable thirst; violent sweat after thirst; mental derangement with occasional muttering; horrid anguish, fits of anxiety; moves about from one place to another; concussive startings, alternating with trembling and convulsions; strange fear that he will be bitten by animals.

Lachesis.—Deep stinging throughout the whole head; tearing lancinations in forehead, above eyebrows; distortion of face; hurried talking with headache; red face, mental derangement and constrictive sensation in throat; difficulty of swallowing food or drink or saliva; dryness of pharynx and œsophagus, preventing deglutition; convulsions and spasms, with violent shrieks; sopor after cessation of pains.

Lyssin.—Slight dizziness and nausea; severe headache with stiffness of jaws and numb hands; twitching of face and hands; face pale, yellow, nearly brown; mouth full of saliva and total disinclination to drink; saliva viscid with constant spitting; sensation of inability to swallow, but can do so when trying; violent spasm of throat with sense of suffocation; constrictive sensation in throat, much worse when swallowing liquids.

Stramonium.—Afraid to be alone; great desire to bite and to tear himself with his teeth; wants to bite those around him, with screams and rage; fancies full of fright and terror, staring eyes, pupils dilated, turgid swollen face, bloody froth at mouth, excessive restlessness; aversion to water and liquids; frequent spitting, slaver hanging out of mouth; horrible convulsions; stiffness of the whole body.

RACHITIS, Rickets.

Ang., Asa., Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Caust., Brucea antidys., Fluor. ac., Eucalypt., Gettysburg salt, Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Pinus sylv., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Staph., Sulph., Syphilin., Symph., Ther., Thuj.

Curvature of spine: Calc. and its adjectives, Lyc., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

Curvature of long bones and swelling of joints: Arn., Asa., Calc., Sil., Sulph.

Fontanelles remain open too long: Calc., Puls., Sil.

Angustura.—Gastric derangements, indicated by acidity, coated tongue, pappy, unpleasant taste and loss of appetite; distension of abdomen; very copious, white, thin stools; cracking in all joints; weakness of whole body, as if the marrow of the bones were stiff; carious ulcers very painful.

Asafœtida.—Soft enlargement and curvature of bones; body bloated;

scrofulous, bloated, clumsy children with swelling of glands; most pains accompanied by numbness in affected parts; child screams on seeing dressings prepared; ulcers and sores raw-looking, bloody and dark.

Baryta carb.—Imperfect development; dwarfish children, mentally as well as physically; glands indurated, swollen; abdomen hard and distended; scurfs on head, ears and nose; eyes inflamed; face puffed; general emaciation, yet nurses and feeds well.

Belladonna.—Curvature of the lumbar vertebræ; squinting, enlarged pupils; pain in the throat when swallowing; thick protruding belly; gait unsteady and staggering; complexion pale, with occasional flashes of heat, cerebral symptoms, especially while teething.

Brucea antidysenterica.—The feet are turned outward, and the children walk on their inner ankles.

Calcarea carb.—The child cuts its teeth late, does not learn to walk for a long time, the fontanelles are late in closing; abdomen greatly enlarged; whitish frothy diarrhœa; curvature of spine and deformity of extremities; child refuses to move about, lies down almost all the time; rachitic deformity of thorax in costosternal region, with swelling of inframaxillary and other glands; joints begin to swell, but are still normal in color; child is cross before stool and faint afterwards; vomiting of sour food and lumps of curdled milk; perspires when asleep, whether covered or not; pungent odor of urine.

Calcarea fluor.—Enlargement or swelling on parietal bones of new-born children, with an apparent bony wall; deficient enamel of teeth; goitre; indurated cervical glands of stony hardness; osseous growths; suppuration of bones.

Calcarea phos.—Defective nutrition; very sensitive to dampness; child thin, emaciated, with sunken, rather flabby abdomen, predisposed to glandular and osseous diseases; head large, both fontanelles open; cranial bones unnaturally thin and brittle; teeth develop tardily; curvature of spine, which does not support body and child is slow in learning to walk; neck thin, does not support head; persistent vomiting of milk, and colic after every feeding; stools green, slimy, lienteric, accompanied by fetid flatus; craving for bacon and ham; slow mental development, even stupidity. In older children any exposure to dampness and wet causes a general **feeling of aching and soreness, especially on motion**; every little exposure causes feeling of heat all over body; joints and periosteum irritated and inflamed; hence $<$ from motion; condyles swollen on forearms and lower limbs; non-union of fractured bones; spina bifida. It may prevent rachitis and Sil. follows well.

Causticum.—Unsteady walking and easy falling of children; weakness and trembling of limbs; sensitive to cold air; profuse sweat from motion.

Fluoric acid.—Sequela of scarlatina: disease of bones, particularly of long bones; caries and necrosis, especially when they are of a psoric or syphilitic nature or from abuse of mercury; goitre; emaciation, muscles soft and flabby; weakly constitution; sallow complexion; feet and hands excessively moist.

Gettysburg salt.—Pott's disease; **little children with curvature of spine**; abscesses on each side of curvature: soreness of joints; brown or muddy urine; sensitive to changes of weather; enlargement of bones and ulceration: its discharge thin, watery, offensive; diarrhœa; hectic fever.

Kali hydr.—Rachitis; distension of all tissues by interstitial infiltration; enlarged glands; swelling of the bones; hard lumps on cranium; decaying teeth; tearing-darting pains in all the limbs; jerks or contrac-

tions of tendons; remarkable emaciation; tendesness of the entire body, especially of head (otitis infantilis); extremely irritable, fretful.

Kali phos.—Rachitis with atrophy; profuse, discolored, foul-smelling diarrhœa; violent thirst; brown covering of the teeth; indigestion with nervous depression, < from any excitement.

Lycopodium.—Glandular swellings; softening of the bones; nocturnal bone-pains, the ends of the bones inflamed; emaciation and debility from loss of fluids; upper parts wasted, lower parts swollen.

Mezereum.—Bones feel distended; soreness and burning in bones of thorax; bones inflamed, swollen, especially shafts of cylindrical bones; joints feel bruised, weary, as if they would give way; emaciation of diseased parts.

Phosphoric acid.—Child has grown too rapidly (Bar. the opposite); great apathy and indifference from weakness and exhaustion; pale, sickly look; great debility; painless diarrhœa; tottering gait; painless swelling of glands; extremities cold and moist; interstitial ostitis.

Phosphorus.—**Paralysis following rachitic curvature of spine**; hip-joint disease, oozing of watery pus; exostoses, especially of skull, < at night and from least touch; glands enlarged, especially after contusions; hands and feet numb and clumsy; feet icy cold; faints easily.

Pulsatilla.—Emaciation, especially of suffering parts; glands swollen, painful, hot; scraping or tingling in periosteum; jerking and boring in bones.

Ruta.—Tottering gait, as if thighs were too weak and they pain on walking; can hardly keep his lower limbs still, turns and changes place frequently, when lying; skin becomes easily chafed, < in cold, damp weather.

Silicea.—Open fontanelles; head too large and rest of body emaciated, with pale face; abdomen swollen, hot; weak ankles; **profuse, sour head-sweat and body dry**; likes wrapping up; offensive diarrhœa, stools contain undigested food, with great exhaustion, but painless; inflammation, swelling, ulceration and necrosis of bones; cellular inflammations, boils, abscesses, etc., with tardy recovery and subsequent induration. *Hecla lava* also gives that string of pearls around the neck, and follows well after Sil.

Staphisagria.—Black, crumbling, carious teeth; painful swelling of glands; swelling and suppuration of the bones and periosteum.

Sulphur.—Fontanelles close too late; pale, sickly-looking face; eyes sunken, with blue margins; excoriating diarrhœa of scrofulous children; as if the bowels were too weak to retain their contents; sensation as if the vertebræ were gliding one over the other, when turning in bed; cracking in cervical vertebræ, especially on bending backward; curvature of spine, vertebræ softened; glandular swellings indurated or suppurating.

Theridion.—Scrofula when other remedies fail; rachitis, caries, necrosis; it reaches the root of the evil and destroys the cause.

Compare Scrofula and Diseases of Bones.

RANULA.

Amb., Bell., Calc. carb., Fluor. ac., Nitr. ac., Thuj.

RETINITIS ALBUMINURICA.

See Morbus Brightii.

Apis.—Œdematous swelling of the lids, and general dropsical condition; patient very drowsy, little thirst and scanty urine.

Arsenicum.—Restlessness, especially at night, after midnight; urine scanty and albuminous.

Gelsemium.—Retinitis albuminurica during pregnancy; white patches and extravasation of blood in retina; dimness of vision appears suddenly; serous infiltration into the vitreous, making it hazy. No thirst, albumen in urine.

Kalmia lat.—Nephritic retinitis accompanied by much pain in back, as if it would break.

Mecurius cor.—Nephritic retinitis during pregnancy; lids œdematous, edges swollen, burning, smarting, albumen in urine.

Phosphorus.—When reading, letters run together and blur; eyes smart and burn; letters appear red when reading; vision greatly lessened.

Phosphoric acid.—Eyes look glassy, lustreless, also with staring; pressing in eyes, as if eyeballs were too large; milky urine mixed with jellylike bloody pieces; drowsiness and apathy.

Plumbum, Colch., Hepar, Zinc., in fact any remedy indicated for Bright's disease, may also remove the dangerous state of the eyes.

Spigelia.—Photophobia from slight retinitis; **ciliary neuralgia**; sharp, stabbing pains in eye, or radiating from eye; eyeball feels swollen, as if too large for orbit.

RHAGADES.

Principal remedies: 1, Alum., *Calc.*, Hep., Hydrast., Lyc., Merc., *Petr.*, Puls., *Rhus*, Sep., *Sulph.;* 2, Arn., Aur., Cham., Cycl., Lach., Magn., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sass., Sil., Zinc.

Rhagades of the hands, from working in water: 1, Calc., Hep., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Ant., Cham., Merc., Rhus, Sass.

Chapping in cold weather: Petr., Sulph. (Petr. follows well after Sulph.).

Hæmorrhoidal rhagades at the anus: 1, Agn., Arn., Cham., *Graph.*, *Hydrast.;* 2, Hep., Ratan., Rhus, Sass., Sulph.

Rhagades of the **lips**: Arn., Ars., Caps., Cham., Cundurango, Ign., Merc., Natr. m., Puls., Sulph.; of the **alæ nasi**: Merc., Sil.; of the **prepuce**: Arn., Merc., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Deep bleeding rhagades require: 1, Cham., Cundurango, Merc., Sil.; 2, Calc., Graph., Lach., Nitr. ac., Petr., Staph., Sulph.

The principal remedy for **syphilitic rhagades** of the hands or between the toes is Merc.; if the patient should have had much Merc., give: Aur., Carb. v., Lach., Nitr. ac., Sass., Sep., Sulph.; nevertheless, Merc. will be found indispensable, provided the rhagades are not exclusively mercurial.

Compare Ulcers, Suppurations, Soreness of the Skin.

RHEUMATISM.

Acute: Acon., Ant., Ars., Asclep., Bell., Bry., Caul., Cham., Chin., Cimicif., Col., Dulc., Ign., Merc., Nux v. Propylamin, Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Salicylate of soda, Veratr. vir.

Chronic: 1, Abrot., Arn., Calc., Caust., Chimaph., Clem., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Phyt., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Bry., Dulc., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Stilling., Thuj.

Rheumatism and **swelling of joints**: Acon., Ant., Apoc. andr., Arn., Ars., Asclep., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Chin., *Colch.*, Clem., Ham., Hep., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Nux v., Rhod., Rhus, Sulph., Veratr. vir.

Rheumatism, with **curvature and stiffness of the affected part**: 1, Ant.,

Bry., *Caust.*, Guaiac., *Lach.*, Sulph.; 2, Amm. m., Coloc., Graph., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus, Sep.

Rheumatism, with **paralysis**: Arn., *Chin.*, Fer., *Rhus*, Ruta; 2, Cina, Cocc., Helleb., Lac can., Plumb., Sass., Staph.

Erratic rheumatic pains: 1, Bry., Nux m., Nux v., *Puls.*; 2, Arn., Ars., Asa., Bell., Daph., Mang., Plumb., Rhod., Sabin., Sass., Sep., Sulph., Val.

Rheumatism, in consequence of **exposure to cold water**: 1, Ars., *Bry.*, Kali bi., Nux v.; 2, Carb. v., Colch., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sulph. ac., Rhus, Visc. alb.

Pains coming on after **taking the least cold** require: Acon., Arn., Bry., Calc., *Dulc.*, Merc., Phos. ac., Sulph.

If caused by **abuse of mercury**: 1, Carb. v., *Chin.*, *Guaiac.*, Lyc., Sass., Sulph.; 2, Arg., Arn., Bell , Calc., Cham., Hep., Lach., Mez., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhod., Val.

In consequence of **badly treated gonorrhœa**: 1, *Clem.*, Sass., *Thuj.*, Medorrhin., Cop.; 2, Daph., Lyc., Sulph.; 3, synovitis gonor.: Puls., Sep.

If by being **in water**, or by exposure to **damp and wet weather**: 1, *Calc.*, Nux m., *Puls.*, *Rhus*, Sass., Sep.; 2, Bell., Bor., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Colch., Dulc., Hep., Lyc., Sulph.

If caused by **bad weather**, give: 1, Calc., Dulc., Nux m., *Rhod.*, *Rhus*, *Veratr.*; 2, Amm., Ant., Carb. an., Carb. v., Lach., Led., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep., Spig., Stront., Sulph.

If by **every change of weather**: *Bry.*, Calc., *Carb. v.*, Dulc., Graph., Lach., *Mang.*, Nux m., *Rhod.*, Rhus, *Sil.*, Sulph., *Veratr.*

Time of aggravation.—Evening: Puls., Bell., Rhus, Colch., Coloc.; **before midnight**: Bry.; **evening and night**: Acon., Arn., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Merc., Phos., Puls.; **from noon to midnight**: Bell., Rhus; **after midnight**: Ars., Merc., Sulph., Thuj.; **towards morning**: Ars., Bov., Kali carb., Nux v., Rhus, Thuj.

Conditions.—Improved by warmth: Ars., Rhus, Caust., Coloc., Lyc., Magn. phos., Merc., Sulph.; better by dry, warm external applications: Rhus; by external heat: Ars.; external cold: Puls., Thuj.; by pressing on the part; Bell., Puls., Rhus; intolerance of bed-covering: Led., Sulph.; worse from warmth: Bry., Phos., Puls., Thuj.; worse from motion: Bry., Calc. phos.

Localization.—Large muscles of trunk, chest and back: Arn., Ars., Merc., Nux v., Rhus; **soreness up and down spine and neck**: Lac can., Natr. sulph.; **small joints, < from motion and contact**: Act. spic.; **stitches in intercostals**: Arn., Ran. scel.; **soreness of intercostals**: Arn., Ran. bulb.; **pain in arms, especially at insertion of deltoid**: Phyt.; **deltoid muscle**: Aur., Calc., Caul., Fer., Lac can., Phyt.; **of left shoulder**: Nux m.; **of left arm**: Asclep. tub., Fer., Guaiac.; **of right shoulder and arm**: Fer., Phyt., Sang.; **of wrists**: Act. spic., Bov., Caul., Viol. od.; **pain as if dislocated in wrists and ankles**: Bry., Rhus, Ruta; **finger-joints swollen, painful, hard and shining**: Phyt.; **pain in periosteum of long bones**: Mez., Stilling.; **pains first in right, then in left shoulder-joint**: Amm. m., Lac can.; **in both shoulders**: Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac.; **left thumb**: Kreos.; **pain in left leg**: Elaps; **right leg**: Lach.; **ankles**: Caust., Lyc., Natr. sulph., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.; **pain in all joints**: Puls.; **< in wet damp**: Calc. phos.; **pains in shoulder, hip, knee and ankle**: Kreos., Veratr. vir.; **left hip**: Acon.; **right hip**: Sep.; **heels**: Amm. m., Ant. crud., Caust., Led., Mang., Graph., Natr. carb., Puls., Sabin.

Temperature.—*Acon.*, *Bry.*: cold dry air. *Dulc.*, *Rhus*, *Colch.*, *Veratr.*: cold damp air. *Dulc.*: from taking cold, neck stiff, back painful, loins lame. *Rhus*: exposure to chill and rain. *Rhod.*: aggravation during thunder-

storm. *Puls.*: exposure to protracted wet weather. *Calc. phos.*: rheumatism pertaining to cold weather, getting well in the spring, and returning in the fall. *Nux m.*: erratic pains, the result of protracted cold, wet weather. *Sulph.*: erratic pains, without heat, redness and swelling, worse at night, and from the heat of the bed. *Mephitis*: erratic rheumatic pains, with much urgency to urinate, with shocks. *Arn.* and *Puls.*: sudden transition of swelling and pain from joint to joint. *Benz. ac.*: articular rheumatism, with strong-smelling, ammoniacal urine. *Eup. perf.*: rheumatic affections accompanied by perspiration and soreness of the bones. *Asa.*: periosteal rheumatic pains. *Salicylic ac.*: acute inflammatory articular rheumatism, extremely painful, with heat and red swelling of the joint or joints affected. *Amm. phos.*, *Benz. ac.*, *Caust.*, *Thuj.*: arthritis deformans.

Abrotanum.—Rheumatism from suddenly checked diarrhœa, cannot move head, arms or legs; much **pain and stitches in muscles, but no swelling**; metastasis of rheumatism from knee to heart, with sharp pains in cardiac region, dry, troublesome cough and high fever; inability to move arms, legs only with difficulty, dull pain in fingers; very lame and sore all over; right to left.

Aconite.—Beginning of acute articular rheumatism, brought on by exposure to dry cold air; synochal fever and restlessness; bitter complaints and loud outcries, tossing about in agony; great thirst; dry hot skin; scanty red urine; stitching pains in chest, hindering breathing; joint hot, red or pale, swollen, does not want to be touched or covered; muscular rheumatism of lower extremities or calf of leg, a dead heavy aching, < from motion, from letting limb hang down, except when it supports the weight of the body, when it feels better.

Actæa spicata.—Very severe agonizing pain in **metacarpal and metatarsal joints, wrists, fingers, ankles and toes**, of a tearing drawing character, < from least motion or touch, at night. Great stiffness of joints after rest; swelling of joints after fatigue; pains as from a paralytic weakness of hands; great swelling between the joints; periosteal pains. Patient goes out feeling comfortably, but as he walks, the joints ache and swell.

Agaricus musc.—Cases which recur every year, especially in **wet weather**; **symptoms appearing diagonally**, as a pain in right arm and left leg, or vice versa; less pain at night, always worst when he begins to move about; pain in lumbar region and sacrum, a sort of crick in back, especially during exercise and while sitting, back not sensitive to touch; tearing in limbs, < in the morning, during rest or sitting, > moving; formication in upper and lower limbs, as if gone to sleep.

Ammonium mur.—Tearing, stitching pains from ulceration in heels, < at night in bed, > by rubbing; rheumatic pain, first in right, then in left at shoulder-joint; stitches in right scapula, when inspiring; pain in left hip, as if tendons were too short, must limp in walking; hamstrings painful when walking, as if too short.

Ammonium phos.—**Arthritis nodosa**, joints of fingers, hands and back swollen and bent; loss of appetite, emaciation, sleeplessness; nervous irritability; evening fever.

Anacardium.—**Rheumatic pericarditis**; sharp stitches through cardiac region, which are double, first stitch quickly followed by another and then a long interval; stiff neck, < from beginning to move; stiffness in small of back; cramplike pains in muscles.

Antimonium crud.—Acute and chronic rheumatism or gout; pains drawing, shooting, tensive; shortening of the muscles and tendons with bending of limbs and great tenderness and soreness of soles of feet, < by

warm air and heat of sun; gastric symptoms, nausea, vomiting, white tongue, great thirst at night.

Antimonium tart.—Bruised sensation in limbs, just before rising; rheumatic pains about hips, thighs and calves; rheumatic pains first in right hand, then through both legs from above downward, especially in knees; no relief by sweat; < in damp weather; unwilling to be touched from mental irritability.

Apis mell.—**Acute inflammatory rheumatism**, mostly articular; affected parts feeling very stiff and exceedingly sore to any pressure, often with sensation of numbness; sensation as if the swollen joints were stretched tightly, of a pale-red color; some fluctuation about joint; burning, stinging pains, < from any motion, even that of hands increases pain of lower limbs; stiffness in back and lame feeling in scapulæ; darting, sticking pains in upper and lower limbs, with a paralyzed feeling; burning pain in lower limbs, from thighs to ankles, could not move the feet; rheumatic lameness of limbs; before retiring at night a hard shivering fit; headache and sleeplessness; skin warm; profuse sweat relieves.

Apocynum andr.—Rheumatism and gout; pain especially in right shoulder and knee; pains in the joint of the big toe; bilious vomiting, with or without diarrhœa; pain and stiffness in back of head and neck; dull heavy pain in chest, while breathing; rheumatic headaches; worse after sleep or continued quiet; joints feel stiff, especially on moving in the morning.

Arnica.—**Local rheumatism in winter from exposure to dampness and cold,** and by the strain of the muscles from overexertion; affected parts feel sore and bruised, < from any motion and fear of being touched, as it may hurt; sharp shooting pains running down from elbow to forearm or shooting through legs and feet, which often swell and feel sore and bruised; sensation as if resting on something very hard. Pleurodynia, pressing pain in left side below heart day and night (Cimicif., below left mamma); podagra; great irritability of mind.

Arsenicum.—Protracted cases. Burning, stinging, tearing pains, with pale swelling of joints, pains felt during sleep; great debility to faintness; restlessness and anxiety, especially at night; chilliness alternating with heat, wants the affected limbs constantly moved, > by heat, which causes profuse sweating and exhaustion; metastasis to heart; < every other day.

Asafœtida.—Drawing, tearing, stitching pains in periosteum of extremities; twitching of the flexors of arms and legs; constant change of position.

Aurum.—**Rheumatic endocarditis with excessive dyspnœa,** bluish lips, anxious expression of face; pulse rapid, soft and intermittent, action of heart floundering; loud endocardial bruits, profuse perspiration, limbs puffy and painful; continual gnawing boring pain deep in the joints after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided; boring pain in shoulder; stiffness in thighs and legs; at times very much prostrated.

Belladonna.—Red, shining swelling of joints of erysipelatous appearance; stitching, burning and throbbing pains, with high fever, hot, dry skin, thirst, congestion to head, with throbbing headache and pulsations of carotids; pains come and go quickly or come suddenly, stay a longer or shorter time, and then suddenly disappear; < lying than sitting; stiff neck of rheumatic or catarrhal origin; rheumatic fever with pains in joints flying about from place to place, with profuse sour sweat which gives no relief; jerkings in sleep; stitching burning pains, < afternoon and early part of night, by talking or slightest motion.

Bellis peren.—**Effects of sudden chill from wet cold when one is hot,** especially when drinking cold liquids after being overheated.

Benzoic acid.—**Arthritis deformans**; painful nodes in joints, especially in syphilitic or gonorrhœal patients, with rheumatic diathesis; pains go from right to left side and from below upward; < from heat and joints cracking on motion; **gout or rheumatism affecting heart** or alternating one with the other; wandering pains, but most constant about heart; irritable bladder, freshly voided urine of strong ammoniacal smell and highly colored.

Berberis.—**Special affinities for lumbar muscles and knees**; sticking, digging, tearing **pains in renal region**, < from deep pressure, extending down the back and into pelvis; bubbling feeling, as if water were coming up through skin; pains in thighs and back, he finds it difficult to rise from a sitting posture and < when lying down; lumbago < in changes of weather, mostly before heavy winds; arthritic and rheumatic troubles with urinary, hepatic, hæmorrhoidal or menstrual complaints; fretful, with weariness of life; after walking only a short distance heaviness, lameness and stiffness of the legs.

Bovista.—Rheumatic paresis and marked muscular atrophy of the affected leg; great weakness of the joints; sensation as if beaten, lame, aching; great weariness in hands and feet; joints feel disabled and wretched; affections of wrist-joints.

Bryonia.—**Muscular rheumatism**; muscles sore to touch and sometimes swollen, < from slightest motion; **articular rheumatism**, fever not very violent, pains and swelling do not shift at all or very slowly; **local inflammation violent**, parts very hot, dark or pale-red; pulse full and strong. Stitching tearing pain, patient does not want to move, but is compelled to do so by an overwhelming unrest, notwithstanding the pain, but without chilliness or numbness; swelling not confined to joints, streaking out in different directions; shooting pains, as if the flesh were loose from the bones, < evening and before midnight; no appetite, white tongue, great thirst or none; constipation; pleuritic stitches and difficult breathing, fever, sour sweats; frequent micturition, urine turbid and lateritious.

Cactus grand.—**Rheumatism of heart**, with sensation of constriction around heart and fear that he will not recover; can only breathe with shoulders elevated and lying on back; breath stops sometimes for a few seconds, violent gasping and palpitation; rheumatism of all joints, great pain and swelling, < evenings and again mornings on first rising; pains in extremities from above downward; transient tearing pains in joints, changing about, mostly on right side, with weariness and heaviness, < in rest or in motion, > from continued gentle motion.

Calcarea carb.—Is the chronic Rhus, and often comes in where the latter fails. Rheumatism from **working in water or by a long continuance in it**; chronic cases with swelling of joints, < with every change of weather; crackling or crepitation of joints, as if they were dry; weakness and weariness of all the limbs; sensation of coldness on top of head; profuse sweat and cold, damp feet; omodynia in right shoulder or from left shoulder down left arm towards the heart; lumbago; cold feeling in various points, as gluteal region; pains **confined to small spots**; gouty nodosities about fingers; **arthritis nodosa deformans.**

Calcarea fluor.—Lumbago, < on beginning to move, but improving on continued motion, after Rhus, and from warmth; indurated enlargements in fascia and capsular ligaments of joints.

Calcarea iodat.—Stiff knees, severe pains, < in bed; scrofulosis.

Calcarea phos.—Every change of weather to damp cold causes rheumatic pains in joints and various parts of body; rheumatism pertaining to

cold weather, **getting well in the spring and returning in the fall**; soreness of tendons when flexing or extending, < in the latter; stiffness of neck, aching and soreness in limbs; pains flying about in all parts of rump and limbs, particularly through sacrum and down legs, rending, tearing, shooting, after getting wet in rain; sensation of ants crawling in affected parts; feeling of lameness in flexors and sudden aching of extensors.

Carbolic acid.—Pains feel as if they would be increased by motion, but they are not; sharp pains, coming and disappearing suddenly, last only a short while; hip and shoulder-joint especially affected.

Caulophyllum.—**Rheumatism of the phalangeal and metacarpal joints** (Act. sp.), with considerable swelling, also when shifting from extremities to nape of neck, with spasmodic rigidity of muscles of back and nape of neck, especially **in conjunction with uterine and ovarian troubles**; rheumatic and neuralgic headaches; rheumatism alternating with asthmatic affections, panting breathing, oppression of chest, nervous excitement. **Arthritis deformans in women.**

Causticum.—**Rheumatoid arthritis**; chronic articular rheumatism, when **joints are stiff and tendons shortened, drawing the limbs out of shape**, < from cold and > by warmth; restlessness at night; averse to being uncovered; rheumatism of the articulations of the jaws; great weakness and lameness of lower limbs and trembling of hands; rheumatic aching in shoulder; paralysis of deltoid, cannot raise hand to head; constant tearing and piercing pains, compelling constant motion, which does not relieve, always coming on in the evening and diminishing in the morning, < from dry cold air or snowy weather.

Chamomilla.—Excessive sensitiveness to pain; with great mental irritability and crossness; pains drive patient out of bed and compel him to walk about, he is almost beside himself with anguish; drawing pains in muscles of upper and lower limbs; joints sore as if bruised and worn out, no power in hands or feet; wants to move the parts continually (Rhus), which are numb and partially paretic; pains in periosteum with paralytic weakness; hot perspiration, especially about head; one cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold; < at night; great thirst.

Chelidonium.—Periodic pains and tightness in chest along the sternum; drawing in nape and occiput; violent tearing pains in back and limbs; < **from least touch** and in the morning; sweat without relief; limbs feel heavy, stiff, lame and cold; drawing pain in hips, thighs, legs, feet, more right side; pain in right shoulder and upper extremity from hepatic derangement, often with jaundice; tips of fingers cold.

China.—**Later stages of inflammatory rheumatism**, when the fever has become intermittent in its character, joints still swollen; jerking and pressing pains, excited by merely moving the affected part and gradually rising to a most fearful state, < at night and accompanied by a sensation of weakness in affected parts, < **by contact more than by motion**; rheumatic pains in metatarsal bones and phalanges; rheumatic gout.

Cimicifuga.—Disagreeable sensation as of an electric shock in any part of body; pleurodynia of right side of chest; wandering rheumatic pains; affecting the belly of muscles; burning, cramping, stitching; excessive muscular soreness and numbness, < at night and in cold damp weather; articular rheumatism of lower limbs, with much swelling and heat of affected parts, < from motion and extorting screams; uneasy feeling in limbs; causing restlessness; uterine disturbances.

Coffea.—Great nervous agitation and restlessness; pains insupportable and driving to despair, but never the crossness and uncivility of Cham.;

rheumatic neuralgia in upper and lower limbs in paroxysms, < afternoon and night, by walking; > by pressure; restless and sleepless at night.

Colchicum.—**Asthenic subacute rheumatism** in people overworked and subject to poor hygiene, with wavelike erratic pains, traveling crosswise or from left to right. Special affinity for fibrous tissues, tendons and aponeuroses of muscles, ligaments of joints and periosteum; swelling dark-red or pale, with no particular tendency to suppuration and extremely sensitive to touch and slightest motion, so that the least vibration renders pain unbearable; torticollis with paroxysms of anguish, dyspnœa, beating of heart, especially at night; chilliness and copious sweat; urine red and scanty; gastric symptoms before and during attack; yellow spots on face; excessive irritability, every little external impression, as light, noise, strong odors, is annoying. Valvular disease or pericarditis following rheumatism, with violent cutting, stinging pains in chest and **sensation as if heart were squeezed by a tight bandage**; pains are more **superficial in summer and deeper in winter**; action more marked on small joints.

Colocynthis.—Stiffness of the joints following the acute disease; boring pains in the stiff and unwieldy joints; tearing, drawing pains in limbs; violent drawing pain in right thumb, as in the tendons, beginning in ball and passing out at the tip; crampy pain in hip, as if it were screwed in a vise, lies upon affected side with knee drawn up; great tendency of all the muscles to become painfully cramped; > **by hard, firm pressure.**

Conium.—Shooting pains through arms and legs, particularly in elbows and hip-joints, < from beginning to move, but > from continued motion; coldness of hands and feet.

Dulcamara.—When the weather suddenly changes to damp cold, or gets < on any little exposure to cold, or when rheumatism follows suppression of a cutaneous eruption, or when **chronic forms alternate with diarrhœa** (Abrot.); sticking, drawing or tearing pains in limbs, with bloatedness of these parts and feeling as if they had gone to sleep; violent fever with great heat; dryness and burning of skin; badly smelling sweat, which gives no relief; restless tossing about in sleep from a painful sensation of swelling in nape of neck and occiput, which does not allow one to keep quiet; drawing pains in head, involving ears; < by rest, night air; unilateral pains. Lach. follows well.

Eupatorium perf.—Rheumatism, especially in aged persons, with sensation of soreness of the bones, leaving the ankles and feet swollen; intense aching in limbs, as if bones were broken; pains come and go quickly; very restless, cannot keep still, though there is a great desire to do so and the pains are not relieved by motion; profuse discharge of clear urine.

Ferrum met.—Neuralgic and rheumatic pains, > by slowly moving about at night; omodynia, especially left side (Sang., right deltoid), of a constant drawing, tearing, laming nature, < in bed; anæsthesia of affected parts, no swelling; face pale, flushing easily.

Ferrum phos.—Acute inflammatory rheumatism in its first stage, < on motion; soreness in every part of body, especially joints, < on motion; lumbago, stiff back; stiff neck from cold; pains more severe at night, preventing sleep; marked stiffness on first moving after rest; pains shooting from one joint to another, exertion painful; wrist and knee affected; copious night-sweats, not relieving; muscular subacute rheumatism of upper arm.

Fluoric acid.—Rheumarthritis; rheumatic pains in the left arm, from shoulder to elbow, with lameness; pain in all limbs, with weakness and numbness; constant desire to be in fresh air, it does not fatigue him.

Formica rufa.—Articular rheumatism, coming on suddenly, with excessive restlessness; patients desire to move, but motion aggravates; **pains relieved by pressure**; sweat without relief; right side more affected than left.

Gelsemium.—**Rheumatic neuralgia**, myalgia; pains from spine to head and shoulders; aching pains in back, particularly in lumbar and sacral region; deep-seated, dull aching pains in upper and lower extremities and joints generally; rheumatic pains in upper and lower extremities, induced by cold, with laming sensation; **deep-seated muscular pains**, wants to lie still; excessive irritability of mind and body.

Graphites.—Arthritic nodosities on fingers; stiffness of back of neck; weakness in back and loins when walking; rheumatic burning pains, especially in left shoulder; stiff feeling in hollow of knee, as if tendons were too short; stiffness and contraction of toes; coldness of dorsum of foot.

Guaiacum.—Follows well after Caust. when there are contractions of tendons, drawing the limbs out of shape, < by any attempt at motion, in daytime, > by warmth, particularly where there are well-developed gouty nodosities on the joints; pains in all joints, even in chest; tearing, drawing lancinations; followed by exhaustion; syphilitic and mercurial dyscrasia.

Hamamelis.—Great soreness of affected parts, especially muscles; bruised feeling in muscles of upper and lower extremities; worse from motion.

Hepar sulph.—Rheumatic swelling, with heat, redness and sensation as if sprained; drawing pains in the limbs, especially in the morning when awaking; mercurial rheumatism, especially in scrofulous persons; excessive nervous excitability; intense sensibility to touch and to cold.

Hypericum.—Articular rheumatism, with great effusion around the joint and muddy urine, looking like the settlings of beer; bruised sensation in all joints; **excessive painfulness** of affected parts, showing the nerves to be attacked.

Ignatia.—Pains as if contused or sprained, or sensation as if the flesh were loose on the bones in consequence of blows; pains worse at night, diminished by a change of position; pains, which appear while lying on the side, disappear while lying on back; worse afternoon, evening and midnight.

Illicium.—When sitting down leg feels as if broken, ceases on rising; cramplike drawing, as from a cold, in the left side of dorsal vertebræ; jerking and tearing in bend of left elbow and in palm of hand.

Iodum.—Chronic arthritic affections, with violent nightly pains in several joints without swelling.

Kali bichrom.—**Rheumatism in spring and summer with cool days and nights**, rheumatic pains much more severe in winter than summer; **rheumatism alternating with gastric symptoms**, one appearing in the fall, the other in the spring; rheumatism or any other disease appearing regularly once a year at the same time: gonorrhœal rheumatism; pains erratic, > in warm room, **smaller joints suffer**; pain about fingers and wrists more than in any other part of body; wandering pains of great variety, mostly deep-seated, along the bones and rarely associated with any localized inflammatory process; rheumatic pains in all joints, with cracking in them from least motion; papular eruption on face and nose.

Kali carb.—Sharp stitching pain in lumbar region shooting down from the buttocks into the thighs; empty weak feeling in stomach before eating and bloatedness after; uneasy nervous feeling when hungry.

Kali cyan.—Chronic articular rheumatism, < from getting out of bed

and by motion, without any swelling; painful weakness in back and loins, < during morning and forenoon; sharp stitches in right shoulder; rheumatic twinges over right knee.

Kali iod.—Especially at the **beginning of the cold season**, rheumatic pains in bones and joints, chiefly in knees, which are swollen and have a doughy feel, the surrounding skin spotted; gnawing, boring pains, < at night; sciatica, < at night, from lying on affected side. Mercurial and syphilitic affections.

Kali mur.—Second stage of rheumatic fever, when exudation takes place around joints, < by motion; gray or white-coated tongue.

Kali phos.—Acute and chronic rheumatism with pains disappearing when moving about; parts feel stiff on first attempting to rise, improve slowly, but are increased by exertion or fatigue; stiffness and paralytic tendency.

Kali sulph.—Shifting, wandering, flitting rheumatic pains, < evenings and in warm air, > in cool air; pains in back, nape and limbs.

Kalmia lat.—Severe pains, **unattended by fever, swelling or other signs of inflammation**, shift about from one place to another; every attempt at motion is followed by most excruciating pains; tearing pains down legs, extending through entire limb, < on motion or exertion, with great weakness (Colch.); excessive soreness, languor and lassitude in limbs, especially lower extremities; ankles most painful and swollen; neuralgic pains from the nape of neck down the right arm to forefingers; pains suddenly leave limbs and go to heart, especially after external applications to joints; **pains in heart sharp, taking away the breath, nearly suffocating, and shoot down into abdomen or stomach, pulse slow.** Rheumatism travels upward (Led.); **albuminuria.**

Kreosotum.—Rheumatic pains in joints; stitches, most in hip and knee, with numbness, loss of sensation and a feeling as if the whole limb were going to sleep; left thumb pains as if sprained and stiff.

Lac caninum.—**Migratory rheumatism with alternation of sides**, as it may attack one ankle one day and the opposite one the next, and back again the next, thus also with any other joint; < about 5 P.M., partial paralysis.

Lachesis.—**Rheumatic carditis**; lacerating, jerking, spasmodic pains in lower extremities, which seize the patient as soon as he falls asleep; stinging or lacerating in the knees; stiffness and curvature of affected parts; swelling of index finger and wrist-joint; bluish-red swelling; **no improvement from profuse sweats**; < in open air, during damp warm weather, as in spring or before a thunderstorm, after sleeping, from exertion and evenings; intermitting pulse, with irregular action of heart, valvular murmurs, deathly pallor of face, and anguish.

Lachnanthes.—Neck very painful on slightest motion and drawn down on one side; tearing from joints upward and downward; burning of palms of hands and soles of feet.

Lactic acid.—Perspiration acrid and profuse; urine clear or high-colored and frequent, profuse or scanty; rheumatic soreness in the muscles of the chest, back and extremities; rheumatic inflammation of elbows, knees and small joints of the upper and lower extremities; worse at night and from motion; fever, with headache and flushes of heat.

Ledum.—Arthritic nodosities, with violent pains; growing < in evening, or at night when getting warm in bed and last till midnight; gout and rheumatism affecting the smaller joints where cellular tissue is wanting; < by motion; **pains travel upward**; œdema of feet; blisters on heels,

acute tearing pains in joints, with great weakness of limbs, and numbness and coldness of surface; rheumatic or gouty inflammation of the great toe, with scanty effusion, which tends to harden into nodosities; < at night, from warmth of bed and covering up, > by cold; boring pains in bones; stiffness affecting the muscles of back, neck and loins; pains change location quickly, accompanied by little or no swelling; rheumatic pains in joints of arms; emaciation; coldness of affected parts; erythema nodosum, < in cold damp weather.

Lithium carb.—**Chronic cases.** Swelling, tenderness, sometimes redness of last joints of fingers, with general puffiness of body and limbs; increase of bulk and weight; clumsiness in walking at night and weariness in standing; sometimes intense itching of sides, feet and hands at night, without apparent cause; debility with or in consequence of joint affections; **valvular insufficiencies caused by calcareous deposits**; mental agitation causes fluttering of heart, pain in heart when bending forward; jerks and shocks about heart, > by urinating; painfulness of feet, ankles, metatarsus, all the toes, chiefly of border of foot and of soles; burning in great toe; pain goes down the limbs (Gettysburg).

Lobelia infl.—Inflammatory rheumatism in right knee, swelling and extreme pain; painful stiffness in knees as after a long march; rheumatic pain between scapulæ in right shoulder-joint, goes to the left upper arm and around the elbow-joint; pain in right deltoid, sore to touch.

Lycopodium.—Chronic forms, especially of old people, with painful rigidity of muscles and joints, and feeling of numbness in affected parts, forgetfulness, vertigo, congestion to head, sour belching, early nausea, flatulence, oppression of chest, palpitation, etc.; rheumatism of finger-joints or about instep and ankle; drawing tearing in limbs at night and on alternate days, worse at rest and in wet weather, better in warmth; rheumatic tension in right shoulder-joint, in left hip; severe flying pains about the heart, causing him to press his hand there, dread to move or to be moved.

Lycopus Virg.—Muscular rheumatoid pains, affecting also articulations and tendons, increased by motion and cold air, not relieved by friction, or cold affusion, or direct warmth, but improving in a warm room or bed; sneezing; dyspnœa; cough and expectoration; wheezing and faucial irritation as from bronchial catarrh; weak heart with cardiac distress and palpitation; rheumatic pains around heart; irregular and intermittent pulse; aggravation towards sunset.

Magnesia carb.—Rheumatic pain in the shoulders (at night), with tingling down to the fingers, preventing the least movement of the arm; rheumatic pain in the limbs; always worse after long walks, worse in cold weather, better in warm air, but worse from warmth of bed.

Manganum.—Rheumatism shifts from joint to joint, generally crosswise; red shining swellings; worse from touch or motion and at night; drawing as from shortening of tendons; stiffness of nape of neck; rheumatic pains extending from shoulder to fingers; rheumatism in feet, cannot bear weight on heel; every part of body feels extremely sore when touched, and painful spots dark, almost bluish, < in hot foggy weather

Marum verum.—Painful rheumatism in bones and joints, < evenings, > mornings, limbs go to sleep, with tingling, when sitting.

Menyanthes.—Painful spasmodic jerking of lower extremities, from hip down; stitching pains in gouty persons, with calcareous deposits in joints.

Mercurius.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains, tearing, stinging; < at night in warm bed, with profuse sweat, which gives no relief; œdema of

affected parts, especially of feet and ankles; joints swollen, pale and slightly red; < in fall with warm days and damp, cold nights, especially in cases of syphilitic origin or complication affecting the joints, bones and periosteum.

Mercurius biniod.—Rheumatic pains, now here, now there, **mostly muscular**, alternately in arms and hands, legs and feet; violent pain, like ostalgia, in left ear; rheumatic pains in shoulder-joints; soreness and stiffness in arms, < by motion; insupportable pain and aching in legs towards evening, > on moving; violent tearing in soles; feet swollen, sore to touch, < around ankles; **pains only during rest at night in bed or lying down in daytime, never during active motion.**

Mezereum.—Rheumatic pains like sciatica, with jerking of right leg; pains begin in the evening, last all night and pass off at daybreak (Syphilinum); rheumatic pains in scapular muscles, which feel tense and swollen, preventing motion; pain in shoulder-joint, as if it would be torn asunder; pain in periosteum of long bones, chiefly tibiæ, < at night in bed and damp weather, least touch unbearable; joints feel bruised and weary as if they would give way; emaciation of diseased parts; < in winter.

Natrum mur.—Chronic articular rheumatism, based on some dyscrasia (malaria); symptoms < forenoon; intermittent, irregular heart's action and pulse; **copious sweat with great relief**; pains fixed (Sep., wandering and no thirst); sleeplessness; peevishness > towards evening; paralytic-like weakness of legs; tingling in limbs, especially on tips of fingers and toes, emaciation even while living well.

Natrum phos.—Acute articular rheumatism, especially of joints of fingers, pains suddenly go to the heart; weak feeling in back and limbs, legs give way while walking; crick in neck, trembling and palpitation; moist, creamy or golden-yellow coating at back of tongue and roof of mouth; sour-smelling, profuse sweat.

Natrum sulph.—Acute and chronic podagra; burning in soles and extends to knees; bruised pain in small of back and sacrum; soreness up and down spine and neck; no relief in any position; gastric symptoms and excessive irritability.

Nitrum.—Rheumatism, with stitching pains at night; rheumatism of shoulder, worse at night; hand and fingers feel as if swollen; **rheumatic paralysis**; numbness and tingling disappear and articular pains set in.

Nux moschata.—Muscular rheumatism, from protracted exposure to cold and damp; fugitive drawing pains, worse in repose, from cold, damp air and cold and wet clothes, better from warmth; **rheumatism of left shoulder and right hip.**

Nux vomica.—**Rheumatism of large muscles of trunk, chest and back,** and of the large joints; pale, tensive swellings, numbness or twitching, worse from least jar or from cold; oversensitiveness to pain; heat mixed with chilliness, especially when moving; perspiration relieves; aversion to open air and great sensitiveness to cold; gastric symptoms; constipation; lumbago, unable to turn over in bed without first sitting up.

Palladium.—Rheumatic pains in right lower limb; wandering or darting pains from the toes to the hips, or from trochanter to the hollow of the knee.

Petroleum.—Stiff neck; great uneasiness and stiffness in small of back and coccyx, especially evening; rheumatic stiffness of joints, with cracking when moved; limbs go to sleep and become stiff; < before or during a thunderstorm; stiffness of knees with sharp sticking pains; roughness of muscular fibres.

Phosphorus.—Rheumatic stiffness with morning aggravation, especially when coming on in old age; back pains as if broken, impeding all motion; stiffness of knees down to feet; feet icy-cold.

Phytolacca.—Rheumatic affections of the shoulders and arms, especially in syphilitic patients; the pains fly from one part like electric shocks to another part, worse at night and in damp weather; **pains in middle of long bones**, or attachment of muscles; pains down from hip to knee; heavy dragging; all worse on outer part of thighs; nightly pains in periosteum of tibia; severe pains through ankles and feet and on dorsa of feet; soles burn; feet puffed; enlargement of the glands of the neck and axilla.

Platina.—Incipient stage of endo- and pericarditis rheumatica, with immense anxiety and great palpitation of heart; numbness of upper portion of head; weakness in nape of neck, head sinks forward; pain in back and sacrum as if broken; tightness of thighs as if too tightly wrapped; pain in great toe, as if too tightly bandaged; pain in ankle as if sprained.

Plumbum.—An acute fascicular myelitis of the anterior cornua may simulate all the symptoms of articular rheumatism; tension in neck when moving head; pain in neck, walls of chest, back and loins; œdematous swelling of extremities; stiffness and painfulness of limbs; numbness of arms and legs; violent pains in extremities, beginning in joints and extending to limbs, < by motion and pressure, in evening and at night; total want of sweat; sensation of constriction and spasm in internal organs.

Propylamin.—**Copious diarrhœa with rheumatic pains** in ankle-joints; needle held in finger gets so heavy she cannot sew; thirst for large quantities of water.

Pulsatilla.—**Gastric symptoms prominent**; rheumatism caused by getting wet, especially the feet, from protracted wet weather; drawing, tearing pains, often **shifting from one part to another**, or attacking only one side, with redness and swelling and extreme sensitiveness to jars, touch or pressure; pain in small of back as if sprained; arm is painful, even while at rest, as if humerus were beaten in middle; hip-joint painful, as if dislocated; bruised, beaten feeling in lower extremities; feels he must move about, though it does not relieve the pain, < at night, in bed, in the evening, when rising after sitting long, when lying on painless side; > from slow motion, in open air, while lying on painful side; pale face and chilliness increasing with the pains.

Ranunculus bulb.—**Muscular rheumatism**, particularly in muscles about trunk, with much soreness to touch; muscles have a bruised feeling as if they had been pounded; **intercostal neuralgia and rheumatism**; stitches about chest with every change of weather; pain across chest and in region of diaphragm, extending to back; pain along inner side of left scapula, often extending below its inferior angle or through the lower half of left side of thorax; spasmodic rheumatic pains in arms; drawing pains in thighs, extending downward, especially in women of sedentary habits; all pains, even headache, < in damp weather, particularly from a change of weather or change of temperature.

Rhododendron.—**Chronic rheumatism affecting the smaller joints**; podagra, when there is a fibrous deposit in the great toe-joint; great susceptibility to changes in the weather, particularly to changes in cold winter weather and to electric changes in the atmosphere, especially during hot season; < at night towards morning, before rain, at rest, > by motion; pains move from above downward, even to fingers and toes; acts best on right side.

Rhus rad.—Drawing tearing pains in legs; rheumatic pains in back of

head; pleurodynia or false pleurisy when pains go to shoulders; pain following the course of the ulnar nerve.

Rhus tox.—Attacks the fibrous tissues, the sheaths of muscles (Bry., the muscular tissue); rheumatism after exposure to wet, especially when one is overheated and perspiring, < during damp weather and from dwelling in damp places; rheumatic diathesis, with numbness and tingling in limbs; joints weak, stiff or red, shining œdematous swelling of joints, with stitching pains when touched; **cold, fresh air intolerable, it seems to make the skin painful** and attacks periosteum wherever there are prominent projections of bones, as in cheek-bones; limbs feel stiff on rising from a sitting position, but improve by continued motion; sweat copious and does not relieve; < during rest in bed, mornings when beginning to move, > by warm applications and continued motion; **lumbago**, whether pains are better from motion or not, having a **special affinity for the deep muscles of the back**; restlessness; adynamia.

Ruta.—**Rheumatism of right wrist and both feet**; instep puffy; bruised feeling all over as from a blow, < in damp, cold weather, > from dry heat; sour sweat; stitches in small of back when sitting, stooping or walking, > by pressure and when lying down; pain in bones of feet, cannot step heavily on them, < during rest and damp weather.

Salicylic acid.—Suits best strong, robust persons of sanguineous temperament; **acute, inflammatory, articular rheumatism** attacking one or more joints, especially elbow or knee, with great swelling and redness; high fever and excessive sensitiveness to the least touch or jar, **motion impossible.**

Sanguinaria.—**Acute muscular rheumatism**, pains erratic, sharp, stitching, with great soreness and stiffness of the muscles, especially those of back and neck; rheumatism affecting the right deltoid muscle (like Fer.; Nux m., left deltoid); pains intense, < in places least covered with flesh, but not in joints, **on touching painful part pain vanishes and appears in some other part**; lumbago from lifting or myalgia of great muscles of back, pains shift about, < when drawing long breath; rheumatic pain in right arm and shoulder, < at night, on turning in bed, cannot raise arm; aching in ball of right thumb, which is swollen, extending around wrist and back of hand; **metastasis of heart** (Kalm.), **painful stitches or pressing pain in cardiac region**; irregularity of heart's action and pulse, with coldness, insensibility; languid circulation, limbs cold, sensitive to atmospheric changes.

Sarsaparilla.—Rheumatic bone pains after mercury or checked gonorrhœa; < at night, in damp weather or after taking cold in water; thinking about his pains causes them to return or grow worse; stitches in back from least motion; stitches in upper and lower limbs, < on motion; hands and feet exceedingly weary.

Sepia.—Pressing, tearing pains from hip downward, with extremely cold feet and with cold, offensive perspiration, so excoriating as to produce rawness between toes; wandering rheumatism, > in warmth of bed and by motion; stiffness in back, > by walking; coldness between shoulders as from a cold hand; feels as if she could feel every muscle and fibre of her right side from shoulder to feet; arthritic pains in stiff joints; ankles weak and turning easily when walking.

Silicea.—**Chronic hereditary** rheumatism and gouty nodosities, causing such tenderness of soles that patient cannot walk (Ant. crud.); shoulder pains, < at night and by uncovering (Led., opposite); rheumatism of lower cervical vertebræ; violent tearing between shoulder-blades; pressure and tension in small of back; stiff back after sitting; coccyx hurts after riding; drawing in limbs with tearing and sticking pains in joints, < after motion.

Spigelia.—Rheumatism of nape of neck, with painful numbness, < lying on back; stitches in back, also when breathing; stinging or stitching in joints; contraction of flexors of fingers; hard nodosities on hands and feet; stitches in heart and violent throbbing so that the motions of heart can be seen through clothing; **commencing valvular disease**; systolic blowing at apex; endo- and pericarditis.

Spongia.—**Rheumatic endocarditis**, loud blowing with each heartbeat; valvular insufficiency; stinging pressing pain in præcordial region; violent palpitations, awakening one after midnight with sense of suffocation; loud, harsh, dry cough; agitation, anxiety and dyspnœa.

Sticta pulm.—**Inflammatory articular rheumatism**; heat and circumscribed redness of joints; darting pains in fingers, arms, thighs, toes; swelling and stiffness of hands and feet; fingers and heels feel numb and painful; rheumatic headaches.

Sulphur.—Acute and chronic rheumatism, especially the latter, when the inflammatory swelling seems to ascend, pains < at night and in bed; the patient uncovers on account of burning heat of feet; jerking of limbs on falling off to sleep; erratic pains, with or without swelling, from cold, dampness or from working in water; subacute rheumatism or towards the end of an acute attack, when there has been pleurisy, pneumonia or constipation; tension as from shortening of tendons, especially of feet; sensitiveness to wind, open air and change of weather; dread of washing; heat relieves.

Tarantula Hisp.—Rheumatism checked by putting feet in cold water, followed by panting respiration, anxiety, cramps in heart or twisting pains; pulse full, hard, frequent; aorta full, tense, with stitching pains; cold extremities night and morning.

Tilia Europ.—**Rheumatic fever with increasing pain just in proportion as the sweat increases**; warm sweat very profuse after sleep; swelling of extremities and joints and soreness of whole body, more painful from perspiration; great thirst and scanty urination (Merc., cold, clammy, oily sweat, without relief).

Thuja.—Rheumatism, with numb feeling, < in warmth, from moving, after midnight, > from cold and after sweating; sweating of parts not covered, those which are covered are dry; sensation as if the whole body were very thin and delicate and could not resist the least attack; tearing pains in neck, preventing turning; boring and tearing pains in loins, extending to hip; rheumatism from gonorrhœal and sycotic poison; **arthritis deformans.**

Valeriana.—Rheumatic pains in limbs, rarely in joints, < during rest after previous exertion, > from movement; rheumatic pains in scapula, neuralgic darting pains along arms, shoulders and face; pain in hip and htigh, intolerable when standing, as if it would break.

Veratrum alb.—Rheumatism < from heat of bed, relieved when rising and disappearing when walking about, especially towards morning; electric jerks in affected limbs; stiffness of limbs in forenoon and while standing; the violence of the pains causes delirium; pains renewed by damp cold weather.

Veratrum vir.—Inflammatory rheumatism, with gastric complications; tongue coated on sides with a red streak through the centre; creeping chilliness; aching in all bones; followed by headache and fever; affects especially left shoulder, hip and knee; also recommended in endo- and pericarditis; cardiac oppression, with passive congestion; affections especially of shoulder, hip, knee and ankle; joints swollen, red and painful; sweat without relief.

Viola odorata.—Rheumatism of wrist, right side.

Viscum alb.—**Rheumarthritis**; tearing, shooting pains from above downward, with sleeplessness and prostration; great sensitiveness of limbs; < at slightest touch and in cold, windy, stormy weather.

Zincum.—Articular rheumatism, with tearing pains, lameness, trembling and crampy pain; twisting in affected limbs; frequent jerking of whole body during sleep, < from being overheated and from exertion.

RHUS, POISONING BY.

Agar., Amm. carb., Anac., Arn., Bry., Crot., Cyprip., Graph., Grindel., Kali sulph., Led , Lob., Nymph., Rhus (cm. potency), Sang., *Sep.* Wash parts affected often and thoroughly with *hot* soapsuds and water.

ROSEOLA.

Rubeola: *Acon.*, Bell., Bry., Cop., Merc., Nux v., Puls.

RUPIA.

Rhypia (isolated blisters which form thick crusts).

A syphiloderma: Alum., *Ars.*, Bov., Calc., Caust., Clem., Graph., Hep., *Kali iod.*, Merc. iod., Natr. sulph., *Nitr. ac.*, Phyt., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., *Syphilinum*, Sulph., Thuj.

RUNNING OF THE EYES.

Blennorrhœa oculorum, ophthalmo-blennorrhœa.

Principal remedies: 1, Dig., Euphr., Graph., Puls., Senn.; 2, Alum., Amm., Calc., Caust., Chin., Euphr., Guaiac., Hep., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Sil., Spig., Sulph., Thuj.

For frequent **lachrymation**, give: 1, Acon., Bell., Calc., Euphr., Kreos., Puls., Ruta, Sil., Spig., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Ars., Bry., Dig., Graph., Hep., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Spong., Staph., Thuj.

Bleareyedness, lippitudo: 1, Acon., Euphr., Merc., Puls.; 2, Rhus, Spig.; 3, Gran., Par.

RUSH OF BLOOD.

Complained of by plethoric, debilitated, hypochondriac, or nervous individuals. The principal remedies are: 1, Acon., Aur., Calc., Hep., Kalm., Kreos., Lyc., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Amm., Arn., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Croc., Chin., Fer., Iod., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Petr., Phos. ac., Rhus, Samb., Sarsap., Senn., Sil., Stann., Thuj.

Rush of blood of **plethoric** individuals requires: 1, Acon., Aur., Bell., Calc., Lyc.. Phos., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Bry., Chin., Fer., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus, Thuj.

Of nervous, very irritable individuals: 1, Acon., Arn., Bell., Chin., Nux v.; 2, Amb., Aur., Calc., Fer., Lyc., Petr., Samb.

SAFFRON, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The best antidote, according to Hering, is *black coffee*, to be drunk until vomiting sets in; and for the secondary diseases, *Opium*.

Chronic secondary affections require: Acon., Bell., Plat., Puls.

SAL AMMONIAC and NITRE, POISONING WITH.

Tepid water with unsalted butter, to be drunk until vomiting sets in; afterwards mucilaginous drinks in large quantity.

Secondary ailments require: Nitr. s. d., Coff., Nux v.

SALT, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Principal remedy: Nitr. s. d. After this: Ars., Carb. v., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls.

SARSAPARILLA, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Amm., Bell., Cham., Lyc., Merc., Sulph.

SCABIES, Itch.

For **dry itch**, Merc. and Sulph. alternately every four, six or eight days, until an improvement takes place or the symptoms change; these new symptoms generally indicate Carb. v. or Hep., provided it is a dry itch, or Caust. if a few pustules should have supervened. Symptoms remaining often yield to Sep. or Veratr.

For **pustular itch** give Sulph. and Lyc. alternately as above. When the itch becomes more dry, give Carb. v. or Merc. Give Caust. once a day where Sulph, and Lyc. remain without effect, and where this also fails resort to Merc., a dose every forty-eight hours. Ulcers indicate Clem. or Rhus, and where the pustules change to large vesicles of a yellowish or bluish color, give Lach. Thus teaches Jahr.

Jousset believes only in parasiticidal treatment, orders **general friction** of the body with green soap for half an hour (pumice or sand-soap), a hot bath for an hour, and then general friction with ointment of lard 300 grms., flores sulph. 50 grms., subcarb. of potash, 25 grms.

Hering finds for the itch a successful practice of sleeping with the twigs of the poplar (populus balsamifera) in the bed. The buds are resinous and kill the acari as surely as the pyrethrum kills bedbugs, or borax the cockroaches. Oil of lavender kills the insects and their ova. Balsam of Peru, if genuine, stirred in water, and the clearer portion used as a bath, is next best; also tolu balsam or Petrol. This destruction of the acari never developed any bad symptoms whatever.

At the Vienna Hospital the patient is rubbed all over with soft soap for half an hour, takes then a tepid bath for another half hour, is dried, and when in bed rubbed all over with a solution of two parts styrax to one of glycerin, packed, left for several hours in his pack, takes then another tepid bath, and after a few such procedures is discharged.

Others prefer unguentum Staphisagria, 4 grms. to 30 fat.

Remedies indicated :

Arsenicum.—Inveterate cases; eruption in the bends of the knees; pustular eruption, burning and itching; better from external warmth.

Carbo veg.—Eruption dry and fine, almost over the whole body, worst on extremities; itching worse after undressing; dyspeptic symptoms, belching of wind and passing flatus; after abuse of mercurial salves.

Causticum.—After suppression of the itch by sulphur or mercury; yellowish color of face, warts on the face; involuntary urination when coughing, sneezing or walking; sensitive to cold air.

Croton tigl.—Itching and painful burning, with redness of skin; for-

mation of vesicles and pustules; desiccation, desquamation and falling off of the pustules (Teste).

Hepar.—Fat, pustular and crusty itch; also after previous use of Merc.

Lobelia.—Pricking itching of skin all over body (Teste).

Lycopodium.—Humid suppurating eruption, full of deep fissures; itching violently when becoming warm during the day.

Mercurius.—Fat itch, especially in the bends of elbows, if some of the vesicles become pustular; itching all over, < at night when in bed; insomnia from itching; diarrhœa; pustules and eczematous eruptions complicate the case.

Psorinum.—Inveterate cases, with symptoms of tuberculosis; also in recent cases, with eruptions in the bend of elbows and around the wrists; repeated outbreak of single pustules or boils after the main eruption seems all gone, or when suppressed, it is an excellent remedy to bring it out again.

Sepia.—After previous abuse of sulphur; itching < evenings, especially in females; large pustules develop into an impetigo

Sulphur.—Main remedy; voluptuous tingling itching in the bends of joints and between fingers, as soon as he gets warm in bed, with burning and soreness after scratching; skin rough and scaly, with formation of little vesicles and pustules; glandular swellings.

Sulphuric acid.—When itchiness of skin and single pustules appear every spring; after imperfectly cured itch.

SCARLATINA.

Scarlatina simplex: Acon., Bell., Gels., Veratr. vir.; **anginosa:** Amm. carb., Apis, Bell., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Rhus; **maligna:** Apis, Ailanth., Ars., Arum, Cupr. ac., Carbol. ac., Lach., Hydr. ac., Kali permang., Merc. cyan., Natr. ars., Mur. ac., Zinc.

Gangrenous sore throat: Ailanth., Amm. carb., Ars., Arum, Carb. v., Carbol. ac., Chin. ars., Lach., Merc. cyan., Phyt., Sulph.

Retrocession of eruption: Bry., Cupr. ac., Op., Phos. ac., Phos., Sulph., Zinc.

Parotitis after the eruption: Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Kali, Lapis alb., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Sil.

Otitis or otorrhœa in consequence of scarlatina: Bell., Colch., Graph., Hep., Kali bi., Lyc., Merc., Psor., Puls.; **caries of ossicula:** Aur., Calc., Natr. m., Sil.

Dropsy: Apoc., Apis, Ars., Ascl. syr., Bell., Canth., Colch., Dig., Helleb., Helon , Hep., Kali carb., Lyc., Phos. ac., Rhus, Seneg., Tereb.; **hydrocephalus:** Apis, Apoc., Arn., Cann., Bell., Helleb., Hep., Phos. ac.; **hydrothorax:** Arn., Ars., Dig., Helleb., Hep., Seneg.; **ascites:** Apis, Dig., Helleb., Helon., Hep., Merc. cor., Rhus, Tereb.; **anasarca:** Apis, Ars., Bar., Helleb., Helon., Hep., Rhus, Tereb.; **urine black:** Carbol. ac., Colch., Dig., Helleb., Natr. m.; **urine dark, turbid:** Amm. benz., Apis, Arn., Ars., Benz. ac., Dig., Carb. v., Kali carb., Op., Tereb., Helleb., Hep. Merc. cor. and Scilla are especially suitable for the dropsies of children after scarlatina.

Aconite.—**Scarlet rash** with high fever, full, quick pulse; dry, hot, burning skin, oversensitiveness to external impressions. **Scarlet fever,** throat dark-red, with burning and sticking pain when swallowing, which may extend to ears; auricle red, sensitive, hot to touch and swollen; sudden excruciating pains in stomach, gagging and retching, vomiting of blood, stoppage of breath; also from exposure during desquamation, child starts

up during sleep in perfect agony with distressed features, gasping, cold sweat on forehead, cold limbs.

Ailanthus.—**Adynamic malignant scarlatina from the start**; general prostration and marked cerebral affection during the first stage; pulse small, **weak**, often irregular; skin harsh and dry, covered with a scanty dark-bluish rash, more profuse on forehead and face; violent vomiting, dizziness, photophobia, stupor and insensibility; pupils dilated; great thirst, with dry, parched tongue; throat **inside swollen, dark-colored, even ulcerated**, with infiltration of the cellular tissue about the neck; excoriating nasal discharge; great exhaustion and stoical indifference to whatever happens; petechiæ, **torpor**, eruption is slow to make its appearance, remains livid even on forehead and face; skin dry, but never hot; irregular, patchy, livid eruption, disappearing on pressure and returning very slowly, interspersed with small vesicles, < forehead, neck and chest.

Ammonium carb.—**Miliary scarlatina of a malignant type** from deficient oxygenation; throat swollen internally and externally, with enlargement of glands and bluish, dark-red swelling of tonsils; infiltration of cellular tissue around engorged cervical lymphatics; gangrenous, putrid ulceration of tonsils, covered with rapidly decomposing, sticky, offensive, muco-pus; burning pains in the throat, sticky salivation; **nose obstructed**, particularly at night, causing the child to start from its sleep as if smothering, has to lie with its mouth wide open in order to breathe; mental confusion, gloom, inclined to shed tears; chill and heat often alternate till towards midnight; continuous day or night-sweat; **upper half of the body covered by eruption with violent itching**, or faintly developed eruption; stertorous breathing; involuntary defecation and urination; threatening paralysis of brain with excessive vomiting; hard swelling of right parotid and lymphatic glands of the neck.

Antimonium tart.—Great difficulty of breathing from the suppression of the eruption; face bluish or purple, child becomes more and more drowsy and twitches; rattling breathing; violent convulsions from repelled or non-appearing eruption, skin pale, cold and great difficulty in breathing; insensibility, child lies motionless and paralyzed.

Anthracinum.—**Glands under chin painfully swollen**, of stony hardness; swallowing exceedingly difficult, with great thirst; pulse frequent, small, with violent action of heart; great restlessness, debility and depression, with pain in limbs; hæmorrhagic exudations; induration of cellular tissue; cynanche cellularis.

Apis mell.—**Miliary scarlatina** with defective efforts of nature to get up a fever; eruption interspersed with miliary rash, body hot in some places and cool in others; rash deep-red in color with burning and stinging in skin; heat of feet and hands when complaining of chilliness; child drowsy, sleeping most of the time, or drowsy and cannot sleep, is fidgety and restless, peevish and irritable; tongue dry, deep-red, swollen and inflamed, often covered with blisters; inability to swallow; dryness of mouth without thirst; diphtheritic patches on tonsils, outside throat engorged with erysipelatous blush on it; **puffiness of throat and œdema of uvula.** Bad cases with repercussed eruption, perspiration breaks out, dries up, breaks out again and dries up again, with irritation of meninges, muttering delirium, great and early prostration, and sudden shrill screams with rolling of head on the pillow; nausea and vomiting, with soreness of pit of stomach to touch; nose stuffed up and dry. **Post-scarlatinal dropsy**; suppression of urine or urine scanty, dark-red from decomposed blood, containing epithelium and casts. Anasarca with thirstlessness, pale, waxen

skin, an eruption here and there resembling nettlerash on limbs or an erysipelatous, rosy appearance on anasarcous limbs; orthopnœa with cold legs, bronchial catarrh, great difficulty in breathing until phlegm is raised, spasmodic constriction of larynx, all < by heat and > by cold. **Scarlatina typhosa**, the whole nervous system languishing under the paralyzing influence of the poison.

Arnica.—**Typhoid scarlatina**, with nosebleed and hæmoptoë, < when coughing; ecchymoses on different parts of body or even small boils; head and breast warm, lower part cold; sweat sour and offensive, sometimes cold; heat in oft-repeated short attacks.

Arsenicum.—Rash does not come out properly; child is thrown into convulsions and lies pale and in a sort of stupor with restlessness and moaning; suddenly it seems to arouse, goes into convulsions, and then relapses again into stupor; total loss of strength; convulsive twitchings, excessive vomiting and diarrhœa, brought on or < by food or drink; tendency to gangrene; lips dry and black, often bloody; throat dry and livid, yet thickly covered by the eruption; uvula œdematous; parotid swollen and suppurating; destructive process in middle ear appearing simultaneously with the eruption on the outside; **intolerable earache in paroxysms**; drumhead bulges and after its destruction profuse, watery, ichorous discharge from middle ear; thick, slimy, fetid saliva from mouth; bitter taste, especially after eating or drinking; longing for cold drinks and acids; vomiting of brown substances; urine dark-colored and bloody, passed with difficulty; emaciation; dyspnœa, constantly changing position; cold sweat, cold extremities; puffiness of eyelids; dropsical symptoms.

Arsenite of Potash (Kali ars., Fowler's solution).—Chief remedy when the **rash covers the whole body and there is enough left to poison every organ of the body**, especially brain and kidneys; coma alternating with delirium, subsultus tendinum; renal elements in urine; œdema pulmonum with uræmic symptoms.

Arum triph.—**Excoriating discharge from nose and mouth**, making nose and upper lip raw and sore; tongue swells, papillæ large and red; throat very sore, putrid; tonsils very much swollen; discharge from nose ichorous, filling whole nasal cavity and throat, making lips and surrounding parts of face sore, cracked and bleeding; excessive salivation, saliva acrid; scabs form, the child will hardly open its mouth; dry cough, which hurts the child so much that it cringes under it and involuntarily puts the hand to throat as if to modify the pain; child is restless, excitable, irritable, tosses about and sleepless at night; great delirium, rash dark and imperfectly developed, **more in patches than uniform**; child picks and bores fingers in nose and nervously picks at one spot till it bleeds, or at the dry lips; dizziness on being raised; head burning hot; swollen bloated face; swelling of submaxillary and parotid glands, left worst; desquamation a second or third time, in large flakes, especially where the eruption came fully out. In mild cases the urine may be profuse, and if it is not, **profuse urination is a sign that the drug acts well.** In bad cases uræmia may develop with complete suppression of urine and uræmic cerebral symptoms; desire for milk, which relieves soreness and pricking sensation in mouth and throat.

Baptisia.—**Typhoid scarlatina**; extensive ulcerations in throat; great fetor of breath; nausea followed by vomiting; tonsils inflamed; diphtheritic ulcers; dry, sore tongue, coated at first with reddish papillæ, followed by a yellowish-brown coating in centre, edges red and shining; slight delirium; burning heat of face; oppressed breathing; dysenteric stools; scalding, high-colored urine; continued fever, with great prostration.

Baryta carb.—**Scarlatina miliaris**; throat pale, submaxillary and parotid glands swollen and tender; tonsils swollen, but pale; fetid, copious salivation; or after first stage induration of glands and dry throat, pressing stinging pains when swallowing; acute tonsillitis with tendency to suppuration in scrofulous, dwarfish children (after Bell. and Merc.); great prostration and weariness, with constant inclination to rest.

Belladonna.—**True Sydenham scarlatina,** eruptions perfectly smooth and of a bright scarlet hue; sthenic type with active delirium, and during early stages; vomiting, violent and cerebral symptoms prominent; restless sleep with crying out, twitching of muscles, grinding of teeth and constant motion of mouth, as if chewing; when aroused from sleep, child is violent and full of fear, striking at those around it; eyeballs red with wild look about eyes and redness of face; throbbing of carotids; involuntary moving of hands to head, bending head backward, as if too heavy; head hotter than other parts of body; lips, mouth and throat very red; throat bright-red and swollen and tongue coated with elevated papillæ; tympanum markedly congested, and congestion extending to external auditory canal; violent tonsillitis and angina, with stitching pain and spasmodic contractions; inability to drink, liquids return through nostrils; violent thirst with or without dread of water; suffocating sensation on turning head or touching pharynx; calor mordax. Or the rash fails to come out and the child becomes pale or livid, rolls head into pillow, moans, whimpers and screams, jumps out of bed and wants to walk in his sleep; pulse small and accelerated.

Bromium.—As sequela swelling and hardness of left parotid, swelling feels warm to the touch, with or without suppuration.

Bryonia.—Eruption interspersed with a miliary rash, comes out imperfectly or there is retrocession of the eruption with cerebral and pulmonary symptoms; child's face red, or red and pale alternately, and screams out suddenly in his lancinating pains, < on moving child; squinting with one or both eyes; bowels constipated, abdomen distended; excessive thirst; oppression of senses, even stupor, general prostration; predominant coldness, or chill and heat mixed up, small pulse; dropsical manifestations.

Calcarea carb.—Scarlatina miliaris in scrofulous children, when the rash is either undeveloped or else recedes, leaving the face unnaturally pale and bloated; sore throat, difficult deglutition; loose rattling in windpipe, hot breath; **threatening paralysis of lungs during or after scarlatina,** with extreme prostration, cold extremities, eyes half open, unconscious and rattling breathing, urine scanty and suppressed. Otorrhœa. Specific for **parotitis or swellings around neck,** especially when eruption is already fading; aphthæ on tonsils and roof of mouth.

Camphora.—Sudden retrocession of eruption, with cold skin, and complete prostration; mind in a serene conscious state, with a peculiar staring wild look; purple-colored, or pale, changeable, hot face, with hot sweat and cold extremities; hot burning pains; great sensitiveness of stomach and abdomen; involuntary blackish stools; dyspnœa, with sensation of constriction around the throat, with hot breath; accumulation of mucus in air-passages; skin shrivelled.

Capsicum.—Capriciousness; exalted sensibility of the senses; peculiar redness and burning about face, out of proportion to heat of other parts of body; throat smarts and burns, and is of a deep-red color; burning vesicles on tongue and mouth; **pain in throat, always worse between the acts of deglutition**; tenacious mucus in throat, difficult to dislodge; dry tongue, without thirst; otitis media with soreness and inflammation of mastoid process.

Carbolic acid.—Restlessness, delirious at intervals, pulse rapid; white circle around mouth, rest of face dusty red; lips, mouth and tongue black, sordes and ulcerated patches on inside of lips and cheeks; breath exceedingly fetid and repulsive; liquids on being swallowed return by nose; skin dry and scurfing off; urine high-colored, smoky and scanty; abdomen slightly tympanitic; glandular swellings around the neck; **nephritis albuminurica.**

Carbo veg.—Last stage, with rattling in throat and complete loss of vital power; cool breath and cold extremities, and still the patient must have air and wants to be fanned all the time; sticky, cold perspiration. **Sepsis**; sunken features and sallow complexion.

Chininum ars.—Malignant scarlatina; pallor of skin with rapid exhaustion; anxiety; nightly delirium; diphtheritic angina, threatening to invade larynx.

Cinnabaris.—Diphtheritic sore throat of scarlatina, with accumulation of stringy mucus in posterior nares; great pressure at root of nose, as if something heavy were pressing on the nose; throat swollen, the tonsils enlarged.

Conium.—Parotid and submaxillary gland swollen and hard as a stone; lips and teeth covered by a black crust; skin hot; delirium and unconsciousness.

Crotalus hor.—**Malignant scarlatina with hæmorrhagic tendency,** oozing of blood from every orifice and even from the pores; vomiting of bile and blood; dry skin; dark-brown, dry tongue; insatiable thirst; low muttering delirium, drowsiness; urine dark, scanty; great infiltration of connective tissue, especially at throat. Indicated when at the beginning of the invasion there is overwhelming toxication with convulsions or without them, but steady collapse, and also for late stage or sequelæ, especially dropsy, when urine is dark, smoky, bloody, albuminous.

Cuprum.—**Suppression of eruption** (Zinc., want of vitality to bring it out); violent delirium, loquaciousness; child bites at everything and is frightened on awaking from sleep or when becoming conscious; convulsions with screaming out, clenching of thumb into palm of hand, boring head into pillow, spasm of flexor muscles; face red or even purple, teeth clenched, foam at mouth, rotation of eyeballs; spasmodic action of chest; vomiting; coldness of the extremities. Hydrocephalus acutus from metastasis of the eruption.

Digitalis.—Scarlatinal dropsy; urine frequent, scanty and black; lower eyelids puffed, abdomen distended and legs œdematous; pulse frequent and small; tongue dirty white; constant hacking cough with dyspnœa; œdema pulmonum; scrofulous glandular enlargements; sinking and faintness at pit of stomach as if life would become extinct.

Gelsemium.—Asthenic forms of scarlet fever; intense fever, with nervous erethism during prodromal stage, followed by profound prostration of muscular power; cerebral intoxication; pulse frequent, soft, weak, sometimes filiform; impaired vision; heat, with languor and drowsiness; crimson flush of face in all positions; heavy-looking suffused eyes; throat feels as if swollen and filled up, diffusely red; tonsils red and swollen, with pains shooting to ears when swallowing; delirious muttering when asleep or half awake; spasms and paralysis; when eruption recedes, internal organs may suffer.

Helleborus.—**Morbus Brightii acutus** in consequence of desquamative nephritis, especially in so-called light cases; when the poison throws itself with full force on internal organs; stupefaction bordering on insensibility;

thoughtless staring; shooting pains in whole head with giddiness, < occiput, when stooping, > by **lying quiet with closed eyes**; rolls head night and day, moaning, grinds teeth; great thirst; squinting, pupils dilated; face pale and puffed; difficult breathing, with anxiety, gasps for breath, with open mouth, **with relief to breathing when lying down** (Ars. and Lach., when sitting up); urine black, with a black cloud near bottom of vessel or a coffee-ground sediment, scanty, albuminous, bloody; diarrhœa of jelly-like mucus; muscular weakness and prostration.

Hepar.—**Sequelæ, even dropsies, retarding convalescence**; croupy inflammation of nasal mucous membrane during proruption and effervescence; swelling of parotid and submaxillary glands; swollen, bulging appearance of drumhead, great sensitiveness to touch and even motion of head; stitching pain in throat, as if a foreign body had lodged there; throat covered with mucus; inclined to keep head and ear wrapped up, with relief from heat; early decrease of the urinary secretion, with traces of albumen and cylindrical tubuli; fully developed dropsy from renal and cardiac troubles, with or without convulsions.

Hydrocyanic acid.—**Almost hopeless case from the start**, rash livid, petechiæ; rapid feeble pulse; sinking at stomach from prostration of solar plexus; long fainting spells; cold extremities; involuntary stools and urination; paralysis of œsophagus, the fluid runs gurgling down the throat; faint, convulsive respiration; heart's action very weak; pulse small, rapid, unequal.

Hyoscyamus.—Great nervous excitability, without much cerebral hyperæmia; sleeplessness; illusions of imagination or else utter stupidity; sparkling, red, prominent eyes, or else staring at things; indistinct muttering loquacity; difficult speech; does not reply to questions, or answers slowly and relapses into his unconsciousness; aversion to light; bluish face; mouth open or jaws locked; constriction of throat, cannot swallow liquids; salt taste; paralysis of sphincters, of trachea; rattling respiration; patient ceases coughing on sitting up in bed; abdomen distended, tympanitic; **repelled eruptions**, with tendency to diarrhœa.

Ipecacuanha.—Suppressed eruptions; gastric symptoms predominate, with nausea and vomiting, accompanied by dyspnœa; sighing respiration; during sleep eyes half open, with moaning and groaning.

Kali carb.—Swelling of right parotid gland; fever and restlessness; smell from mouth like that of old cheese; great dryness of skin; œdema, like little bags, between eyebrows and upper eyelids; worse about 3 A.M.

Kali mur.—High fever with fibrinous exudations in interstitial connective tissues, lymphatic enlargements, brings rash out and prevents sequelæ.

Kali permangan.—Œdematous uvula; sanious discharge from nose; sharp piercing pains along Eustachian tube; profuse salivation; throat swollen and very painful and hawking up of thick, blood-streaked, tenacious mucus; swallowing difficult; swelling of parotid and cervical glands.

Kali phos.—Desquamation; **discharges of foul, offensive, ichorous pus from ears**; ulceration of drumhead and middle ear suppuration; fetid discharge from mucous membrane of nose; breath offensive; face livid and sunken; malignant gangrenous conditions with excessive nervous prostration, feeling of goneness and faintness.

Lachesis.—**Scarlatina maligna**; rash imperfectly or very slowly developed, of dark-bluish or purplish hue, with miliary rash scattered through it, often accompanied by diphtheritic deposits; tongue dirty-yellow at root, papillæ showing through coating; strawberry tongue; blood oozes from nose, mouth and bowels, showing decomposition of both fluids and solids;

patched or map tongue; accumulation of dried mucus in nose; throat very dry and sore, > from sleep; the diphtheritic deposit commences in left tonsil and spreads to the right; great sensitiveness of external throat to slightest touch, which causes a feeling of suffocation; saliva abundant and tenacious; dulness of brain functions; heaviness of head and pains deep in brain, < from external pressure; child drowsy and falls easily into a heavy slumber; muttering, loquacious delirium; impending paralysis from blood-poisoning; paralysis of organs of deglutition, < by swallowing; pain extends to left ear; aphasia and aphonia; suppuration of glands of neck and of parotis, swelling purplish and discharging thin, excoriating ichor; torpid peripheral circulation, with cool surface and cold sweat; offensive stools, black urine; passive hæmorrhages of dark fluid blood. Dropsy after scarlatina.

Lac caninum.—Enlarged glands after scarlatina; cold indurations, as found in scrofulous children.

Lachnanthes tinct.—Stiff neck, the head being drawn to one side, after scarlatina or diphtheria; sensation as if eruption would break out, with loquacious delirium; brilliant eyes; circumscribed red cheeks; head feels enlarged and as if split with a wedge from outside inward; body icy cold, skin moist and sticky, cannot get warm, head burns like fire, with much thirst; dryness and roughness of throat, with pricking pain when swallowing.

Lycopodium.—**Abnormal cases. Child becomes drowsy and awakens from sleep frightened**, clinging to the crib, seems to know no one; soon they drop asleep again, only to reawaken with the same symptoms; they are very cross and irritable after a nap, kicking and fighting; when the rash suddenly pales the glands swell and the face becomes bloated and paler than natural; urine scanty, with or without red sandy deposit. **Deep blood-poisoning**, showing itself by diphtheritic symptoms, stoppage of nose, rattling in throat, coma, deafness and purulent discharge from ears; great peevishness and crossness on getting awake, worse from being covered too much; scanty, dark-red and albuminous urine, with strangury; œdema of face, hands and feet; ascites; secondary eruptions of dark-red blotches on hands, thighs, back and face; colic during desquamation with costiveness.

Mancinella.—Delirium; sore throat with inability to swallow on account of constriction in throat and œsophagus; burning of eyes, made worse by closing lids; scarlatinous blush on skin.

Mercurius cor.—Post-scarlatinal nephritis, first and second stage; urine scanty, loaded with albumen, bloody, black, turbid; pale-brown urine, full of cells, tube-casts and mucus, with grayish sediments.

Mercurius cyan.—Diphtheritic scarlatina; swelling of the glands around throat; great redness of fauces with difficulty of swallowing; complete suppression of urine; great sensation of coldness; extreme prostration and frequent fainting.

Mercurius prot.—Excessively intense angina; induration of parotid, cervical glands and tonsils; diphtheritic affections, with excessive muscular prostration; desire to lie down, but feels worse during rest and in a warm room; sharp, throbbing-boring pains from within outward deep in left ear, urine dark and copious; after Lach., when there are loss of voice and hoarseness.

Mercurius sol.—After Bell.; sore mouth, studded with small vesicles; salivation and excessively foul breath; dirty-yellow coating of tongue; great thirst; ulcerated throat and tonsils; swelling of all the glands of

neck; itching and restlessness, worse after sweat; soreness and perspiration about head; much pain in and around ear, of a tearing character, < at night; tenderness over parotis and below ear; tympanum bulges out into the canal and appears soggy from the infiltrated pus.

Muriatic acid.—**Intense redness of body, it looks like a boiled lobster;** rash comes out sparingly, scattered irregularly over surface of body, interspersed with petechiæ, with bluish or purplish spots; rush of blood to head, with bright-red face and great drowsiness; child is restless, throws off covering, irritable, constantly changing position, though often unconscious at the same time. During progress skin turns purplish and feet decidedly blue; fauces dry and purplish; more chills than heat and without thirst; cold sweat on feet, **burning heat of body; gangrenous angina;** aphthæ and ulceration of mouth and throat, œdematous uvula, foul breath; acrid discharge from nose, excoriating nostrils and upper lip (Arum tri.); gangrene, with sloughing of mucous membrane, yellowish-gray deposits in mouth, fauces, tonsils, uvula and posterior wall of pharynx; **prostration of vital forces, patient sinks down to foot of bed;** pulse intermits every third beat and is weak; sighing, groaning breathing; urine and stool pass unnoticed; urine scanty or frequent and profuse, red, violet, milky; pulse slow by day, frequent at night.

Nitric acid.—**Scarlatina miliaris maligna;** excoriating discharge from nose, making nostrils and lips sore; throat extremely sore and covered with membrane, dark and offensive or yellowish-white; mouth studded with ulcers on inside of cheeks, on lips and borders of tongue; watery, acrid salivation; great prostration; pulse intermits every third or fifth beat; distress and uneasiness in stomach, with ejection of all food; hot skin; intermittent breathing; < by water and washing. Deafness after scarlatina.

Opium.—Cerebral oppression, with sopor and heavy snoring; convulsions, with coma and stertorous breathing between the spasms; cerebral vomiting (Apis).

Phosphorus.—Sudden disappearance of eruption without cause, the chest symptoms become alarming; pulmonary complications; typhoid conditions, with dry hard tongue and lips covered with sordes; loss of speech and hearing; difficult deglutition; sopor, delirium; glandular enlargements; diarrhœa; burning sensation, which makes him constantly change his position; perfect apathy; inability to retain the urine; falling off of the hair.

Phytolacca.—Scarlatina with angina, coryza, delirium; non-appearing eruption; shooting pains through both ears when swallowing; acrid, excoriating discharge from nostrils; tongue fiery-red at tip, thick yellow coating at back; excessive or scanty albuminous urine; pain in vesical region before and during micturition; severe pains in arms and legs from elbows and knees to fingers and toes; < from motion and contact; pains flying about like electric shocks; glands inflamed, swollen.

Rhus tox.—**Scarlatina miliaris,** vesicular eruption like millet-seeds **itching violently;** adynamia; child grows drowsy and restless; tongue red and sometimes smooth; **fauces dark-red and œdematous;** cervical glands and left parotid enlarged; cellular tissue about neck inflamed with dark-red or bluish erysipelatous hue; mild delirium, with desire to move about, patient lies first on one side of body and then moves to the other; eruption does not come out fully, and what appears is of a dark color; drowsiness with restlessness; ichorous, acrid discharge from nose and epistaxis at night; **rheumatism of joints, < during rest;** œdema of scrotum and penis; swelling and suppuration of parotids, first left, then right, with copious, ichorous

discharge, leaving a deep cavity; swelling of glands and lymphatics in any part of body; desquamation.

Silicea.—Scrofulosis, glands swollen and threaten to suppurate; boils, abscesses; subsequent induration of glands from tardy reconvalescence.

Stramonium.—Violent convulsions, excited by touch or sight of bright shining things, with spasmodic jerking of limbs; paralytic trembling of arms and hands, especially of the right, with which he constantly reaches into the air and attempts to grasp some imaginary object; restlessness, with itching of skin; rash of a coppery-red color, dry and hot skin; coma, with rattling respiration and bloody froth at mouth; rapid alternation of laughing, crying and singing; stupor; great dryness of throat, compelling frequent drinking; swelling of tongue, so that it hangs out of the mouth; paralysis of tongue; suppression of urine. **Parenchymatous nephritis.**

Sulphur.—Efflorescences coalesce into large spots as red as a boiled lobster, and around these spots the skin is unusually white; cerebral affections, with sopor, sudden starting, distortion of eyes; bloated and shining, red face; dry nose; dry, cracked, red tongue, covered with a brownish mucus; hot flashes, the skin hot and itching; thirst and difficulty of swallowing; lethargic condition; diarrhœa < in the morning, involuntary; coma at the beginning of the disease.

Terebinthina.—Eruption slow in appearing, kidneys are involved, **bloody, smoky urine** with drowsiness or stupor. Albuminuria and uræmia following scarlatina; intoxication, confusion, languor, relieved by profuse urination; aching pain in head, with vomiting; excessive fulness and pressure in head, causing screams; pains come and go; thirst, but drinking causes nausea and vomiting of yellow mucus; ascites, œdema, more of the upper parts; frequent waking and tossing about in bed; after scarlatina passes small quantities of dark, sweet-smelling urine, turbid and leaving a sediment like coffee-grounds; urine, though rich in albumen and blood, contains but few if any casts.

Veratrum vir.—Intense arterial excitement during febrile state, with cerebral congestion or irritation of the spinal centres; convulsions, with greatly dilated pupils, perfect sleeplessness; sequelæ, as rheumatism, dropsy, when inflammatory symptoms are present; high range of temperature.

Zincum.—Patient's nervous system too weak to develop the eruption; skin rather livid: child restless and delirious, or quiet and unconscious; cerebral troubles with sharp lancinating pains through head, < from any stimulant; pressing tearing pain in occiput, particularly about the base of the brain; pains seem to shoot through eyes and into the teeth; cramplike pain at the root of nose, crying out in sleep and awaking terrified. Or paralysis of brain sets in, complete stupor, skin bluish and cold, pulse small, filiform; jerking of body or twitchings of single limbs; white distorted face; frightful shrill screams; short, quick breathing, but no rattling; involuntary micturition and defecation.

Post-scarlatinal affections.

Rheumatism: Apis, Bell., Bry., Lach., Rhus, etc.; **neuralgic pains:** Ars., Cann., Colch., Dig., Gels., Lach., Merc., Rhus, Tarent. hisp.

Scrofulosis and glandular affections: Bar., Brom., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Graph., Hep., Merc. iod., Phyt., Psor., Sil., Sulph.; **parotid gland:** Calc. carb., Kali carb., Kali phos., Con., Merc., Rhus.

Otitis scarlatinosa: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Gels., Hep., Merc., Puls., Sulph. *Bell.:* right ear, pain pulsating and stinging; *Puls.:* left ear; *Merc.:* violent darting pains or paroxysm, suppuration threatening, < at

night, otorrhœa: Bov., Calc. carb., Kali bi., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Tell.; **deafness:** Nitr. ac.

SCARS, CICATRICIAL TISSUE, AFFECTIONS OF.

Asafœtida.—Old sores break open and turn black, especially on stump of amputated limb, with neuralgic pains.

Borax.—Old wounds and ulcers reopen and ulcerate

Carbo an.—Stinging in scars, ichorous suppuration after breaking open.

Causticum.—Superficial wounds, which have healed, open again, due to anxiety or nervous exhaustion.

Crotalus—Sepsis causes old scars to reopen, with oozing of dark blood.

Fluoric acid.—Old scars become red around edges, covered or surrounded by itching vesicles, especially near joints or bones.

Graphites.—Burning in old scars, especially after mammary abscess or ulcers; removing cicatricial hardness whenever present.

Hypericum—When cicatrices are located in parts rich in sentient nerves, as fingers and toes, with much pain; after amputations, when ends of nerves are involved.

Iodium.—Scars itch, break open or pimples break out on them.

Kali bichrom.—Cicatricial tissue of ulcers remains depressed or deep stinging scars on hand, after palmer abscess.

Lachesis—Scars redden, become painful, break open and bleed, often surrounded by purple areola or many small pimples

Sulphuric acid.—Scars blood-red, blue and painful.

SCIRRHUS.

In early stage, *Con.;* during degenerative softening, *Hydrast.;* during ulcerative stage, *Cundurango*, *Galium aper.* See Cancer or Carcinoma.

SCLEROMA NEONATORUM.

Bry., Guaiac., Graph., Hydrocot., Lach., Phos , Sil., Solan., Stilling., Anthrac.

SCORBUTUS, Scurvy.

Agave, Alnus, Amm. carb., Amm. m., Ars., Canth., Carb. an., Caust., Cist., Gal , Geran., Hep., Hydrast., Kali chlor., Kali phos., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phyt., Rum., Sep., Staph., Sulph , Sulph. ac., Xanth.

Agave Amer.—Countenance pale and dejected; gums swollen and bleeding; left leg from ankle to groin, covered with dark-purple blotches; leg swollen, painful, of stony hardness; pulse small and feeble, no appetite, constipation.

Ammonium carb.—Hectic fever; vast hæmorrhages from intestines, nose and gums; teeth fall out; muscles soft and flabby, emaciation.

Arsenicum.—Gums bleed readily; fetid smell from mouth; offensive diarrhœa; excessive debility; stiffness and immobility of knees and feet, with violent tearing pains, worse about midnight; better from external warmth; great thirst, but small quantities suffice; despondency and restlessness.

Cantharis.—Pain in gums; coagulated blood, early in morning, in bed; eructations and vomiting of sour, frothy mucus, tinged bright-red; slimy and bloody stools; bloody urine; uterine hæmorrhage, with great irritation in neck of bladder; weakness and trembling of limbs.

Carbo veg.—Swelling, receding and bleeding of gums; readily bleeding ulcers; frequent and easy epistaxis, several times daily for weeks, face pale before or after attack; hæmorrhage from nose and mouth; vomiting of sour, bilious or bloody masses; urine reddish, turbid, as if mixed with blood (from kidneys), or bloody urine (from bladder); menorrhagia, passive flow; breath cold, skin cold, with hæmoptysis; sepsis; attacks of sudden weakness, like fainting; excessive prostration.

China.—Inertia; excessive debility; hæmorrhage from mouth, nose and intestines; diarrhœa; great desire for sour things; ringing in ears; face pale, fainting; humid gangrene, parts turn black; emaciation.

Cistus Can.—Scorbutic, swollen gums, separating from teeth, easily bleeding, putrid, disgusting; tongue sore; surface as if raw; desire for acid food, for acid fruits, but pain and diarrhœa follow after eating them; small painful pimples, which bleed easily and heal slowly, across shoulders and on breast.

Hamamelis.—Epistaxis, flow passive, non-coagulable; gums sore, painful, swollen, easily bleeding; hæmatemesis, blood black, with sensation of trembling in stomach, or fulness and gurgling in abdomen; piles bleeding profusely; metrorrhagia, passive flow; hæmoptysis; tired feeling in arms and legs.

Hydrastis.—Physical prostration; faintish, weak feeling; sensation of goneness in stomach; ulcers on legs.

Kali mur.—Scurvy, especially after Merc.; gums inflamed, bright-red, easily bleeding; foul breath; burning, stinging blisters on tongue and in mouth; follicular ulcers; glands enlarged and tender.

Kali phos.—Septic bleeding; stench from mouth and stomach; discharges smelling like carrion; putrid gangrene; prostration.

Kreosotum.—Scorbutic, spongy, ulcerated gums, bleeding easily; blood dark, quickly coagulating; epistaxis; putrid odor from mouth; cadaverous-smelling stools; metrorrhagia, dark and offensive, in large clots, with fainting and loss of pulse; putrid, acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; lassitude, heaviness, tired sleepiness; disposition sad, irritable.

Mercurius.—Spongy, bleeding gums, of a sickly appearance, white along upper border and receding from teeth; bluish color of inner cheeks; fetid breath; fetid ulcers on legs, which become speedily putrid; spongy, bluish, readily bleeding ulcers; sinking, with excessive malaise of body and mind, obliging him to lie down.

Muriatic acid.—Scorbutic swelling of gums; long-lasting nosebleed; taste acrid and putrid, like rotten eggs, with ptyalism; morbid longing for alcoholic drinks; putrid ulcers on genitals, on lower limbs, with sensitiveness and general weakness, and burning (lower legs) at their circumference; blood-boils; pricking when touched.

Natrum mur.—Nosebleed when stooping or coughing; decayed teeth feel loose, burn, sting and pulsate; gums sensitive to warm or cold things, swollen, bleed easily, are putrid; blood-blisters on inside of upper lip; bloody saliva; bloody stool; urine dark like coffee; difficulty of talking, as if organs of speech were weak; debility and sensation as if limbs were gone to sleep; emaciation, even while living well.

Nitric acid.—Epistaxis, blood black, clotted; teeth feel elongated and loose; swelling and bleeding of the gums, bloody saliva; ulceration of

tongue; liver enormously enlarged, also spleen; profuse brown, offensive discharge between the irregular menses; great weakness and trembling; putrid decomposition; blood-boils, carbuncles.

Nux vomica.—Putrid bleeding; swelling of gums, putrid ulcers in mouth; cadaverous smell from mouth; bloody saliva; spitting of blackish, coagulated blood, and blowing blood from nose; ecchymosis and boils; pains in limbs, great weariness and languor.

Phosphorus.—Gums bleed easily and stand off from teeth; small wounds bleed much; ecchymosis; hæmorrhages from internal organs; fungus hæmatodes; frequent fainting, pale and cold.

Phosphoric acid.—Bleeding, swollen gums, teeth yellow and feel dull; nosebleed; diarrhœa from acids; trembling and faintishness, with desire to lie down; external parts turn black; hæmorrhages, blood dark; emaciation.

Sepia.—Swelling of gums, dark-red, painful, bleeding from the slightest touch; early decay of teeth, which fall out; offensive breath; bad effects from loss of fluids.

Staphisagria.—Black, crumbling, carious teeth; gums white, swollen, ulcerating, spongy, bleeding when touched; scorbutic ulcers; after abuse of mercury.

Sulphur.—Swelling of gums, with throbbing pain in them; bleeding gums; fetid breath; foul taste; violent thirst for beer; longing for brandy; aversion to meat; ecchymosis from slight bruises; ulcers, which bleed easily and discharge fetid pus; constant sleeplessness.

Sulphuric acid.—Nosebleed, oozing of dark, thin blood; aphthous mouth and gums, yellowish and painful; desire for fresh fruit, for brandy; spleen enlarged, hard and painful; diarrhœa, with great debility; great exhaustion; hæmorrhages of black blood from all outlets of the body.

Terebinthina.—Scorbutic affections, with hæmaturia; earthy color of face, sunken features; exhaustion and debility.

SCROFULOSIS.

1, *Sulph.*, *Calc.*; 2, Alnus rub., Asa., Aur., Bad., Bar., Bell., Calc. ars., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Calc. mur., Cist., Con., Graph., Hep., Hydrast., Iod., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Natr. m., Pinus, Phyt., Rhus, Rum., Sep., Sil., Stilling., Therid., Thuj., Berb. aquif. (Hale).

At commencement of disease, when children have **great difficulty in learning to walk**: Bell., Calc., China, Cina, Fer., Lyc., Pinus, Puls., Sil., Sulph. For **glandular affections**: Bar., Bell., Calc., Carb. an., Cist., Clem., Con., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Kali, Lapis, Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **cutaneous affections (scrofulodermata)**: Aur., Bar., Berb. aquif., Calc., Cist., Clem , Con., Dulc., Hep., Lapis, Merc., Mez., Nitr ac., Ol. jec., Petr., Ran., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; **affections of bones**: Asa., Aur., Bell., Calc., Cist., Hep., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **potbelliedness of children**: Ars., Bar., Bell., Calc., Cina, Lyc., Rhus, Sulph.

Æthiops ant.—Scrofulous glandular and skin diseases; blepharitis, conjunctivitis and keratitis scrofulosa, even with a malignant tendency; boils and furuncles.

Æthusa cyn.—Swelling of cervical and axillary glands; otorrhœa; blepharitis and ophthalmia scrofulosa with pustules or specks on cornea; eczema impetiginodes; chronic inflammation of the edges of eyelids; swelling of Meibomian glands; adhesion of eyelids in the morning; yellow dis-

charge from right ear with stitching pains and sensation as if something hot were streaming from it; herpetic eruptions, itching and burning during heat.

Alnus rubra.—Enlargement of submaxilary glands, strumous enlargement of tonsils; obstinate impetigo and porrigo, chronic diarrhœa; scrofulous disease of hip-joint; diseases of mucous membranes which arise from or alternate with eruptions of the skin.

Arsenicum iod.—Diseases of mucous membranes, characterized by a peculiar and persistently irritating corrosive character of the discharges; constant susceptibility to take cold; excoriated nostrils and lips, swollen and covered with scabs.

Arsenicum met.—Great emaciation, clay-colored face, blue margin around the eyes; great weakness of all the limbs; want of disposition to do anything, and constant inclination to rest; lax muscles; swelling of cervical glands; distended abdomen; diarrhœa; scurfy eruptions and ulcers; ophthalmia; carcinoma.

Asafœtida.—Glands hard, swollen, hot and throbbing, with shooting-jerking pains; soft enlargement of bones, with curvature; ulcers with high hard edges, sensitive to touch, easily bleeding, pus profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, even ichorous; psoitis when suppuration threatens; osteitis and caries; scrofulous ozæna; hardness of hearing, with thin purulent discharge of offensive odor; scrofulous, bloated, clumsy children, with phlegmatic temperament.

Asclepias tub.—Strong tendency to tubercular development; sharp pains in different parts of the body, with muscular soreness, changing from one part to another; impaired strength, rather feeble digestion and assimilation; glandular enlargement about neck; vesicles; pimples and pustules all over the body.

Aurum met.—Scrofula, ruddy complexion, light-haired, sanguine temperament; glands painfully swollen; ozæna, with caries of nasal bones; fetid otorrhœa from caries of mastoid process; caries of cheek-bones; tearing, boring, burning stitches in zygoma; red and swollen tonsils; profound ulcerations in throat; atrophy of testes in pining, maudlin boys.

Aurum mur. natr.—**Scrofulous malignant ophthalmia**, even cancerous; at the same time nose scurfy; destruction of nasal bones, ozæna with ichorous, bloody, fetid discharge; epithelioma; cynanche cellularis; uterine and ovarian enlargements; indurations and chronic suppuration of glands and bones (Aur. ars.).

Badiaga.—Dandruff or dry, tetterlike appearance of scalp, with slight itching; scrofulous ophthalmia, with hardening of the Meibomian glands; tonsils red and inflamed; indurated inguinal glands; glandular swellings on left side of face, throat and neck, some hard, some suppurating; small hard lumps along tibia; flesh feels sore as if it had been beaten, and very sensitive to touch or friction of clothes.

Baryta carb.—Physical and mental debility; atrophy, great weakness; face red and abdomen bloated, glands swollen, indurated; fatty or encysted tumors; coryza, nose and upper lip swollen, scurfs under the nose; chronic induration of tonsils; sensation as of a plug in throat, worse swallowing solids; crawling in rectum, expulsion of ascarides; cannot retain the urine; scanty menses; leucorrhœa; chronic cough, with swollen glands and enlarged tonsils; worse after slightest cold, with soreness in chest when coughing; chronic torticollis; pimples, ringworms, humid sores; suits the extremes of life, infancy and old age; emaciation.

Baryta mur.—Painful glandular swellings and indurations of scrofu-

lous people; affections of lymphatic vessels and glands; increased irritability of nerves; child shuns light, lies constantly on its face, eyeballs much inflamed; otorrhœa after repeated otitis; discharge of an odor like rotten cheese; abdomen much swollen and distended; tinea capitis, with foul discharge.

Belladonna.—Hard, swollen and ulcerated glands; muscular debility, with difficulty of learning to walk, photophobia, inflammation of eyes and eyelids; cough, with mucous râles; otorrhœa; emaciation and atrophy; ulcers; inflammatory swelling of nose and lips; frequent epistaxis; frequent sore throat, with swelling; distended and hard abdomen; enuresis diurna et nocturna; premature development of mind; blue eyes and blonde hair.

Bromium.—Swelling and induration of the glands; enlargement of thyroid, in children with light hair, blue eyes and fair skin; pimples and pustules; boils on the arms and face; hard swelling of left parotid; suppuration of left parotid, edges of opening smooth, discharge watery and excoriating, swelling remaining hard and unyielding; tonsillitis; swallowing of fluids more difficult than of solids; hard, uneven tumor in right mamma, firmly adherent to its surroundings, with lancinating pains, worse at night; stiffness of neck.

Calcarea carb.—**Malassimilation; tardy development of bony tissue;** large head with open fontanelles; curvature of the back and vertebræ or other rachitic affections; herpes; tinea, crusta lactea; hard or suppurating glandular swellings; ulcers, exostosis or caries; hard and enlarged abdomen, with swelling of mesenteric glands; emaciation and voracious appetite; thirst constant, even after drinking; profuse perspiration of head, sweat breaks out easily on palms and soles; thin and wrinkled face, with dim eyes; dry and flaccid skin; difficulty of learning to walk; difficult dentition; blepharophthalmia, otorrhœa; red swelling of nose; bronchocele, swelling of upper lip; frequent bleeding of nose; constipation or diarrhœa; feet cold and damp; craves eggs.

Calcarea fluorica.—Scrofulous bone disease; affections of mastoid process; ozæna from affections of nasal bones; enamel of teeth rough and deficient; indolent, fistulous ulcers, secreting thick yellow pus.

Calcarea iod.—Tendency to alternate diarrhœa and constipation; no thirst; pustular eruption, sore and painful, with desire to rub and scratch it, though it makes it worse; abdomen enlarged, breath offensive; cold, sticky perspiration, feet cold and damp; restless, fretful and irritable; pus from abscesses thin and ichorous; granular inflammation of membrana tympani; scrofulous ophthalmia.

Calcarea phos.—Emaciation, dirty-white or brownish complexion; skull soft, thin, crepitating when pressed, especially in occiput; craves bacon, salt meat and potatoes; swelling of the epiphyses, difficult teething, slow closing of the fontanelles; curvature of spine to the left, lumbar vertebræ bent forward; abscess near lumbar vertebræ; incipient mesenteric tabes with much fetid diarrhœa or lienteria. Tendency to tuberculosis.

Causticum.—Scrofulous children, though generally emaciated, and particularly about feet, have a large and tumefied abdomen, are slow in learning to walk and stumble when they attempt to walk, from defective nutrition of the whole nervous system; scrofulous ophthalmia, scabs about tarsi; conjunctivæ injected, cornea inflamed; constant feeling as of sand beneath the eyelids; eruption on scalp and behind ears; making skin raw and excoriated, with scanty, sticky discharge; purulent otorrhœa.

Chimaphila.—Glandular enlargement, especially of lymphatics; en-

largement of mesenteric glands; ulcers of an indolent and flabby character; tumors in mammæ.

Cina.—Child feels uneasy and distressed, does not want to be touched, is not pleased or satisfied with anything, leans his head sideways all the time, rubs nose constantly; pale, sickly-looking face; hunger and thirst soon after eating, with gnawing sensation in stomach; abdomen hard and distended; itching at anus; ulcers with scanty discharge; inability to retain urine.

Cistus Can.—Glands swollen, inflamed, indurated, or ulcerated; drawing tearing pains in all joints; itching all over the body, without eruption; herpetic eruption of various parts; chronic scrofulous ophthalmia, feeling as if something were passing around in the eye, with stitches; watery, bad-smelling pus discharged from ears; tetters on and around ears; swelling of parotids; eczema of nose; caries of lower jaw, with suppurating glands in neck; cool feeling in stomach and abdomen; cool eructations; chronic diarrhœa; swelling and suppuration of glands of throat, scrofulous ulcers on back; desire for acids and acid fruit, but they cause pain and diarrhœa.

Conium.—Adenomata; glands are of a stony hardness, whether mamma, testicle or uterus, either no pain or darting stitches, showing beginning of scirrhus; after contusions or bruises when indurations result; humid, burning, corroding, crusty herpes; blackish ulcers, with bloody, fetid, ichorous discharges; marasmus, with frequent sour belching, < during night; cancer of stomach with vomiting of blood and a grayish-black substance, made up of decomposed blood and broken-down gangrenous tissue; ophthalmia with excessive photophobia; blennorrhœa bronchialis; asthma.

Corydalis form.—Scrofulous cutaneous disease, accompanied by feeble digestion and poverty of blood: scrofulo-syphilitic diseases.

Cornus circin.—Scrofulous ophthalmia, herpes of eyelids; ulcerations of tongue, gums and mouth; chronic diarrhœa.

Graphites.—Swelling and induration of glands; eczema capitis of entire scalp, forming massive dirty crusts, which mat the hair together; eczema beginning as a moisture behind left ear, and spreading over cheeks and neck; thick, yellowish, fetid discharge from nose; dry scabs in nose with sore, cracked and ulcerated nostrils; painful nodules on lower jaw; chronic catarrhs of stomach and bowels; glandular swelling in groins; fissures and rhagades; turbid urine; menses scanty, pale, late; unpainful swollen glands on nape of neck.

Hecla lava.—Scrofulous ostitis or periostitis, resting on a syphilitic basis, and especially affecting the bones of face and of antrum highmori; difficult dentition; rachitis; hip disease; white swelling; diseases of alveolar processes; induration and infiltration of cervical glands, studding the neck like a row of pearls; toothache from swelling about the jaws; abscesses of gums from decayed teeth; difficult dentition in scrofulous or rachitic children.

Hepar sulph.—Glands inflame, swell and suppurate, pus has odor of rotten cheese; hard burning nodosities; unhealthy skin; slight injuries suppurate; stinging burning of edges of ulcers, discharging bloody pus; humid eruption of fetid odor, feeling sore, itching violently; nodosities on head, relieved by covering the head warmly and from sweat; discharge of fetid pus from ears; boils on face, lips and chin; cancerous ulcers; disposition to phlegmonous sore throat, catarrh, or bronchitis; atrophy; extremely sensitive to all impressions, any pain may cause faintness; sweating all night or only about head; sour, pungent sweat.

Hydrastis Can.—Chronic catarrhs of mucous membranes wherever

situated; constipation from weakened and congestive state of the lower bowel; cancerous cachexia; cancers hard, adherent; skin mottled, puckered, with lancinating cutting pains; atony of muscles.

Iodum.—**Torpid and sluggish painless induration of glands**, which are large and hard; atrophy of glands, mammæ waste away and testicles dwindle; emaciation rapid despite ravenous appetite, children want to eat every few hours, feel better while eating, in open air and < from confinement in warm room; **tabes mesenterica**, with excessive mental irritability, with a whitish diarrhœa from affection of pancreas; rachitis; inflammation of eyes and eyelids; otitis and otorrhœa; frequent catarrhs.

Kali bichrom.—Scrofulous ulcers and skin diseases; discharges from mucous membranes tough, stringy, sticking to the parts; caries of the bones of the nose; strumous ophthalmia; pustular diseases of the skin, secreting a watery fluid when broken or drying up into a yellow, tough mass; fat, chubby children; fat, light-haired persons.

Kali hydr.—It distends all tissues by interstitial infiltration; enlarged glands; tophi; exostosis; swelling of bones; necrosis; all worse at night; bronchial and submaxillary glands swollen, ulcerating, atrophied; goitre; papules on face, shoulders, back; small boils on face, head, neck, back and chest, leaving scars; pustules on cornea, without photophobia, redness or pain.

Lapis albus (Silico-fluoride of Calcium) —Scrofulous affections, abscesses and sores; enlargement and induration of glands, especially cervical; glandular tumors, where physiologically no glands are usually found; goitre; cretinism.

Lithium carb.—**Skin rough as a grater, harsh, dry**; dry, itching ringworm; milk-crust; whole body, bones, joints, muscles, sore as if beaten, scrofulous ulcers about joints, discharging offensive pus; diarrhœa.

Lycopodium.—Swelling and suppuration of glands; disposition to catarrhs, inflammation, curvature and other affections of bones; herpes and ulcers; humid suppurating eruptions, full of deep rhagades, breeding lice, itching violently; intertrigo; raw places, readily bleeding; boils which do not mature, but remain blue; scabs on hairy scalp; ophthalmia; otitis; purulent ichorous otorrhœa; scurf in nose; chronic enlargement of tonsils; flatulency; constipation; softening of bones; emaciation and debility, upper parts wasted, lower limbs swollen.

Magnesia mur.—**Enlarged liver of children** who are puny in growth and rachitic; herpetic eruptions; tinea ciliaris, hair falls out; pimples on face; acrid ozæna with swelling, redness and scaliness of nose; palpitation of heart, < when quiet, > moving about; sweaty feet.

Mercurius.—Scrofulosis in children with **unusually large heads and open fontanelles**, particularly anterior ones; child is slow in learning to walk, teeth form imperfectly and slowly, and a damp, clammy feeling about limbs; offensive, oily perspiration on head; enlarged glands, with or without suppuration; cachexia and emaciation; exostosis, curvature, caries and other affections of bones; eruptions and corrosive herpes with crusts; tinea capitis; crusts in the face; ophthalmia, otitis, otorrhœa, coryza; slimy diarrhœa; **suppuration, especially if too profuse**; grayish ulcers on mouth and fauces; ulceration of tonsils; false membranes grayish, thick, with shredlike borders, adherent or free, but of marked consistence.

Mezereum.—Herpetic dyscrasia; favus, pityriasis, tinea capitis; excoriations in throat and nose; joints feel bruised, weary, as if they would give way; engorged glands; abscesses of fibrous parts or of tendons; bones inflamed, swollen, especially shafts of cylindrical bones, which may feel distended.

Natrum carb.—Swelling and induration of glands; emaciation, with pale face, dilated pupils, dark urine; skin dry, rough and chapped; suppurating herpes, with yellow rings; goitre; swollen cervical glands; humid herpetic eruptions and ulcers on nose, lips and around mouth; burning fissures on lower lip.

Natrum phos.—**Acid children;** scrofulous ophthalmia; granular conjunctivitis with granulations looking like small blisters; picking at nose, associated with acidity and worms; blotched face; moist, creamy or golden-yellow coating at back part of tongue; grinding of teeth during sleep; colic with vomiting of curdled milk and green, sour-smelling stools; **phthisis florida in young people;** nervous, tired feeling, goneness in pit of stomach; crusta lactea, secretions yellow, like honey, and cause soreness of skin; itching all over body, like insect-bites.

Nitric acid.—Torpid scrofulosis (follows well after Calc.); phlyctænæ of cornea; ulcers threaten to perforate and destroy cornea; purulent otorrhœa; herpetic eruptions; caries of skull-bones in children; chronic diarrhœa, etc. Scrofulosis from hereditary syphilis

Oleum jec. as.—Only indicated in patients of a slender and lean figure, thin, transparent skin, with a frequent pulse, great excitability of the nervous system, and high specific gravity of the urine—all signs of an accelerated metamorphosis.

Petroleum.—Swelling and induration of glands; increased secretion of the mucous membranes; unhealthy skin; small wounds ulcerate and spread; chronic excoriating eczema, < on occiput; polypi; salt rheum on arms and hands, red, raw, burning, moist or covered with thick crusts; herpes on knees and ankles.

Phytolacca.—Tinea capitis, worse washing it when he is warm; granular lids; obstruction of Eustachian tubes; acrid, excoriating discharge from nostrils, excoriating lip; swollen tonsils; indurated glands; glands and bones inflamed and swollen.

Psorinum.—Pale, sickly, delicate children, whose bodies always have a filthy smell, even after a bath; deeply penetrating, ichorous ulcers; skin dirty, greasy-looking, with yellow blotches here and there, at times itching; scratching gives temporary relief; hair dry, lustreless, tangles easily; pustules and boils on head; scalp looks dirty and emits an offensive odor; wants to have the head covered even in hot weather; blepharitis and photophobia; purulent, offensive otorrhœa; eczema behind ears; submaxillary and lingual glands swollen, sore to touch; distended abdomen, chronic diarrhœa, involuntary micturition.

Rhus tox.—Swelling of glands; herpes in the face and other eruptions discharging pus or forming crusts; emaciation; hard and distended abdomen; frequent catarrhs, ophthalmia, otorrhœa, diarrhœa.

Saccharum offic. (cane sugar).—**Child dainty and capricious,** cares nothing for substantial food, but wants always sweets or nicknacks; cross and whining; indolent, everything seems too much for him; large-limbed, fat and bloated children, with tendency to dropsy; scrofulous ophthalmia with opacity of cornea.

Silicea (Silico-sulpho-calcite of Alumina needs a proving).—**Decided want of vital heat even when taking exercise;** imperfect nutrition, not from want of food, but from imperfect assimilation; canine hunger, in nervous, irritable people; desires only cold things; swelling and induration of parotid and cervical glands; difficult dentition; offensive-smelling sweat of feet and head; headache, > by wrapping head up warmly (Magn. mur.); rachitis; ozæna; swelling and soreness in old cicatricial tissues about neck

and throat; curvature of bones; caries of vertebral column with lateral curvature; disposition of skin to ulcerate; tendency to boils, which leave indurations; carbuncles; malignant pustule; eczema, impetigo, herpes; blepharitis; otorrhœa; face pale and bloated; abdomen large and hard; diarrhœa with thin, offensive stools, containing partially digested food. (Calc. fluor. follows well after Sil.)

Sarsaparilla.—Great emaciation, skin shrivelled or lies in folds; herpetic circular ulcers, forming no crusts, red, granulated base, white borders; deep-burning rhagades; milk-crust; ophthalmia after checked tetters; **marasmus of children**; neck emaciated.

Spongia.—Swelling and induration of glands; skin and muscles lax; light hair; fever; yellow, scabby eruption; suppuration of external ear; insatiable appetite and thirst.

Sulphur.—Scrofulous and rickety complaints; emaciation of children; **face has a very old look**; child sweats about head, particularly during sleep; marked tendency to eruptions, as crusta lactea, boils, and in older children acne; head is large in comparison with the body; fontanelles, especially anterior, remain open too long, from defective osseous growth; tendency to bone affections, caries, rickets and curvature of spine; bulimy, child clutches at everything as if it were starved to death; child is always hungry and emaciated, skin hangs in folds, is yellowish, wrinkled and flabby; heat on top of head and cold feet; marasmus; tuberculosis; tubercular meningitis at the commencement; tabes mesenterica; **children dislike being bathed**; nocturnal enuresis; glandular swellings, indurated and suppurating, ulcers with raised, swollen edges, bleeding easily, discharging fetid pus, surrounded with pimples; humid, offensive eruptions, with thick pus, yellow crusts, itching, bleeding and burning; purulent, offensive otorrhœa; ophthalmia and blepharitis; painful eruption around chin; lips dry, rough and cracked; hangnails.

Theridion.—Scrofula, rachitis, caries, necrosis; itching on scalp, behind ears, child would like to scratch them off; chronic nasal catarrh, discharge offensive, thick, yellow or yellowish-green; **mental dulness** (**Bar. c.**); phthisis florida in the beginning.

SEASICKNESS.

Ant. tart., Ars., *Apomorphine*, Chloral, Cocc., Colch., Fer., Glon., Hyosc., Nux m., *Petr.*, Sanicula, Sep., Staph., Sil., Sulph., Tab., Ther.

Ailments caused by **riding in a carriage**: Bov., *Cocc.*, Hep., Ign., Cycl., Nux m., Petr., Sel., Sep. Sil.; for nausea and vomiting caused by **swinging**: Apomorphine, Cocc., Petr. (vomiting of nervous origin).

Antimonium tart.—Great debility; dizziness with sparks before eyes, abundant saliva in mouth; continual nausea, with anguish and oppression in pit of stomach; violent vomiturition, with copious discharge of saliva, lassitude in legs; copious vomiting, with great straining, desire to coil himself up, chilliness and desire to sleep; tendency to faint (when Cocc. fails).

Apomorphine.—Sudden and profuse vomiting with little or no antecedentia; **reflex vomiting, usually from brain**; heaviness of head or vertigo, roaring in ears, feeling of anxiety in præcordial region and pressure in chest; after vomiting prostration, desire to sleep, faintishness and fainting.

Arsenicum.—**Horror for any motion**; rapid loss of strength; ill-humor; repugnance to conversation; excessive nausea with fainting; violent vomiting of food and drink, with excessive pain in stomach; diarrhœa.

Cocculus.—Vertigo, as if drunk; vertigo and cramps in stomach, as

soon as he raises himself from recumbent position, as if everything turned round, and inclination to vomit; excessive nausea and vomiturition when riding in a carriage; when in bed she is scarcely able to raise herself, owing to nausea and inclination to vomit, exciting profuse salivation; violent cardialgia; compressive pinching in epigastrium, arresting breathing; great sensitiveness to noises.

Glonoinum.—Faint, warm, sickening sensation in chest and stomach; slight giddiness on moving about; faint feeling; spasmodic vomiting; pit of stomach the seat of distress.

Hyoscyamus.—Undulating sensation in brain, as if water were swashing in the head; vertigo, with feeling of drunkenness; nausea, retching, vomiting.

Nux vomica.—Bilious temperament, hæmorrhoids; acid vomiting from least motion; gastralgia < from food, > from hot drinks; pressure in epigastrium as from a stone, < mornings and after meals; vertigo, buzzing in ears, nausea and urging to vomit; hernia; habitual use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

Petroleum.—Irritability; **dizziness even in bed and pallor of face**; violent nausea with cold sweat; vomiting after long-continued nausea, often of bile mixed with blood; gastralgia, with pressing-drawing pains; > from eating; cold feeling in abdomen; diarrhœa after riding in a carriage. Chronic vertigo, chilblains, herpetic constitution.

Sanicula (Mineral spring, Ill.).—Seasickness, with desire for cool, open air; nausea and vomiting as soon as he leaves the deck; cannot ride in car or carriage without becoming sick and vomiting.

Silicea.—Vertigo starts from neck and runs up into head; great despondency; dizziness, as if one would fall forward, < from motion or looking upward; pale face; desire only for cold food; nausea and vomiting of tenacious mucus.

Staphisagria.—Long attacks of vertigo, accompanied by continual nausea; brain aches, as if torn to pieces, on rising from bed, < from any motion, > from rest and warmth; **great desire for stimulants and tobacco**, but it makes him sick; sensation as if stomach were hanging down relaxed, wants to hold up abdomen; nervous weakness, sleepy all day, sleepless at night.

Sulphur.—Vertigo, especially from **seeing running water**, when rising from bed, from crossing a river, with vanishing of sight, inclination to fall to left side, nausea and vomiting, first watery, then of food; empty, gone feeling in stomach; constipation and hæmorrhoids.

Tabacum.—Vertigo with pallor of face, pain in stomach, vomiting with cold clammy sweat, even to **fainting**; great general lassitude, no desire to exert himself or for society; vomiting renewed by the least motion.

Theridion.—**Traveler shuts his eyes to get rid of the motion of the vessel** and turns deathly sick, with cold sweat; vertigo with nausea as soon as he leaves the recumbent position, cannot lift head up, < from least noise, which increases the vertigo; anxiety about heart; pulse slow, with vertigo.

Put on a stout flannel bandage snugly around abdomen to prevent as much as possible the motions of the viscera.

SEBORRHŒA.

Steatorrhœa acne sebacea: Bry., Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Hydr., Natr. m., Phos., Sep., Sil. Vinc. minor; **of face:** Con., Iod., Natr. m., Psor., Sulph.; **of genitals:** Lyc., Merc. cor., Merc. sol., Mez., Plumb. acet., Sep., Zinc. ac. (See Acne.)

SEPTICÆMIA.

Ichorrhæmia: Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Crotal., Lach., Phos., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Sulph., Veratr. alb, Veratr. vir.

SEXUAL INSTINCT, MORBID CONDITION OF.

Satyriasis: Cann. ind., Canth., Grat., Hyosc., Menth. pip, Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Picr. ac., Stram., Sulph., Veratr.

Violent erections: Canth., Caps., Agar., Amb., Mygale, Op., Phos., Phys., Picr. ac., Plat., Puls., Zinc.

Excessive irritability of sexual instinct, with physical debility: Agar., Amm. carb., Calad., Graph., Ign., Magn. mur., Menyanth., Natr. m., Natr. phos., Nux m., Nux v., Sel., Sep., Sil.

Excessive nocturnal emissions: Aloe, Alum., Acet. ac., Bell., Cad., Calc., Cann. sat., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Clem., Collins., Coloc., Con, Crot. tigl., Cycl., Dig., Diosc., Gels., Graph., Iris, Kali carb., Lact., Lyc., Merc., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Nuphar, Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Picric ac., Puls., Ran. bulb., Rhod., Sep., Stram.; **emissions relieve:** Agn., Calc. phos., Lach., Zinc.; **emissions after coition:** Bar., Kali carb., Natr. m., Phos, Rhod.; **emissions with dreams:** Bar., Kali carb., Phos., Sarsap., Rhod.; **emissions frequent, weakening, causing melancholy:** Agar., Calad., Con., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Sarsap., Sulph.

Erections too feeble when attempting coition: Agar., Agn., Arg. nit., Bar., Calad., Calc., Caust., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nux m., Phos., Sep., Sulph.

Erections without any sexual desire: Bry., Calad., Eug., Fluor. ac., Magn., Sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Spig., Tarent.

Want of desire, organs shrivelled: penis: Aloe, Cann. ind., Ign., Lyc., Merc.; **scrotum:** Berb., Crot. tig., Rhod., Ther., Zinc.; **testes cold:** Aloe, Berb., Brom., Caps., Merc.

Disposition to onanism: Agn., Calc., Chin., Cocc., Hyosc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Pic. ac., Plat., Puls., Sec., Sulph.

Discharge of prostatic fluid: Agn., Anac., Calc., Hep., Mang., Matico, Natr., Nit. ac., Phos. ac., Puls., Sel., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.

Acetic acid.—Very weakening nightly emissions, **semen passes at stool**, male parts flush and sweat; prepuce thickened, fissured, cannot be retracted and itches fearfully; sexual passion, but feeble erection.

Agaricus.—External itching of sexual organs; frequent continued erections; great desire for an embrace, with slight ability and insufficient seminal emission; every **embrace followed by great debility and languor**, profuse night-sweats and sometimes burning itching of skin; complaints after sexual debauches. In women itching and irritation of pudendum. with strong desire for sexual intercourse, **nymphomania**; great selfishness, forgetfulness and indifference; very strong bearing-down feeling.

Agnus castus.—Diminished sexual instinct; **after an embrace he feels easy and light**; complete prostration and impotence; semen watery and deficient; penis so relaxed that voluptuous fancies excite no erections; testes cold, swollen, hard and painful; impotence, with gleet, especially with those who frequently had gleet; pollutions from irritable weakness with prostatorrhœa; prostatic juice passes with hard stool. **Premature old age in young persons** from abuse of sexual functions, with melancholy, apathy, mental distraction, self-contempt, general debility, and spermatorrhœa of old sinners, though impotent.

Anacardium.—Sexual debility; nervous prostration following sexual

emissions; weakness of memory and general temporary feebleness of brain-force; hypochondriasis, sullen mood, dread of labor, difficult digestion; weakness of stomach, relieved by eating, but all the symptoms return in a few hours; frequent urging to stool without being able to accomplish anything; discharge of prostatic fluid with the stool, and after emission of urine.

Anantherum mur.—Great exaltation of venereal appetite, increasing the oftener coitus is performed; venereal desire with impotency; frequent seminal and prostatic losses; nocturnal pollutions, with dreams, and unconscious of them.

Antimonium crud.—Nymphomania from checked catamenia by taking a bath, with tenderness over the ovarian region; sexual desire and wakefulness; nightly pollutions with or without voluptuous dreams.

Argentum met.—Effects of onanism; seminal emissions; almost every night, without erection, with atrophy of penis.

Argentum nit.—Erections, but they fail when coition is attempted; embrace is painful, as if urethra were put upon a stretch and is sensitive at orifice; want of sexual desire, the genital organs having shrivelled; frequent nightly emissions, sometimes with lascivious dreams.

Asterias rubens.—Excitement of venereal appetite, in the morning in bed, not removed by coitus, annoying, making her ill-humored and disposed to weep; sensation of pressure on lower abdominal organs impeding locomotion, jerking in uterus. Frequent erections during sleep and in the morning.

Aurum met.—**Testes mere pendent shreds**; frequent nightly emissions or nightly erections without emission, or nightly erections and pollutions, without subsequent weakness; discharge of prostatic fluid from a relaxed penis, with settled suicidal melancholia; **sterility from lowered vitality of the parts** with great mental depression.

Baryta carb.—Diminution of sexual desire and great weakness of the genital organs in persons addicted to the excessive use of stimulating drinks; numbness of genitals; erections while riding, with impotence; cloudy urine with yellow sediment; heaviness in small of back and loins; **small, retracted testicles, with pulsations between shoulders**; hypertrophy of prostata; sweat about scrotum.

Belladonna.—Increased sexual desire, with great inclination to masturbation; nocturnal emission of semen, during relaxation of penis; sexual desire decreased, weakness and relaxation of genitals; nymphomania, especially during pregnancy.

Berberis.—Suppressed sexual desire; during coition too weak and too short thrill, ejection too soon; coldness and numb feeling in prepuce and glans; scrotum shrunken, cold, with pressure in testicles; too speedy ejaculation of semen, the desire is weak and soon passes away; swelling and stitching-tearing pains in spermatic cords, pain extending down into testicles and especially to the epididymis; suppressed sexual desire in women, with long-delayed thrill and often cutting and stitching in the parts during coition; vagina painful to touch.

Bovista.—Complaints from sexual excess; seminal emissions; after coition, reeling and confusion in head.

Bufo.—Longs for solitude, to give himself up to his vice; quick ejaculation, without thrill, with spasms and painful uneasiness of the limbs; frequent nocturnal emissions, followed by debility; slow emission, or entirely absent; aversion to coitus; impotency; **imbecility with loss of all decency**; masturbation or coitus causes convulsions, simulating those of epilepsy, usually followed by profound sleep; inclination to touch the genitals.

Caladium.—Spermatorrhœa; bad effects of sexual excesses, when wet dreams occur without any lasciviousness or any sexual excitement whatever; **desire to lie down and sleep, which relieves**; advanced cases of seminal weakness, without erections, but with great mental depression; **aversion to cold drinks, wants warm; nervous exhaustion in women who have their children too rapidly**; pruritus vaginæ, inducing onanism or coldness of vulva; nymphomania from worms; total loss of sexual desire.

Calcarea carb.—Bad effects of early masturbation (Lyc., Nux, Sulph.); night-sweats follow every emission, or, after marriage, every coitus is followed by weakness of mind and body; increased sexual desire provokes emission, but unusual .weakness follows indulgence, and ejaculation is tardy; burning and stinging while semen discharges during coition; pressing pain in head and back; lassitude and weakness in lower extremities; sweats easily.

Calcarea phos.—Erections while riding in a carriage, without sexual desire; shooting through perineum into penis. Voluptuous feeling, as if all female genitals were filling up with blood, she feels all parts pulsating, with increased sexual desire; nymphomania just before menses and in young married people.

Camphora.—Want of sexual desire, with weakness of the parts, want of erection; testicles relaxed; impotence.

Cannabis Ind.—**Satyriasis**; erections while riding, walking, and also while sitting still, not caused by amorous thoughts; violent painful erections; sexual desire increased in both sexes.

Cannabis sat.—Increased sexual desire in both sexes; frequent erections, followed by stitches in urethra; penis swollen, without marked erections; pressive dragging sensation in testicles when standing.

Cantharis.—Seminal emissions at night, followed by a disagreeable burning heat all over body, great anxiety, heaviness, inability to sleep for the rest of the night; nightly emissions followed by shivering lasting for an hour or two and sleeplessness for that night; **partial blindness for an hour or two after an emission**; great despondency, inability to apply himself to work and thus life becomes a burden; frightful satyriasis, violent painful priapism, discharge of blood instead of semen. Oversensitiveness of all female parts; pruritus, with strong sexual desire; itching in vagina; pernicious consequences of masturbation.

Capsicum.—Coldness of scrotum, with impotence; atrophy of testes and shrivelled spermatic cord; obstinate and taciturn.

Carbo veg.—Onanism during sleep; frequent pollutions without any sensation; continual erections at night, without any voluptuous sensations or fancies; seminal discharge too soon during coitus, followed by roaring in head; prostatic discharge while straining at stool.

Carbolic acid.—Sexual organs in an unusually relaxed, weakened state during the day, but at night lewd dreams with seminal emissions; intense burning itching of genitals.

Cedron.—Depression post coitum; undue nervous excitement, followed by nervous depression, even choreic attacks in women.

China.—Acute effects of loss of seminal fluid (Phos. ac., chronic); nocturnal emissions for several nights in succession are weakening, particularly from onanism; impotence from overindulgence, with lascivious fancies; ovaritis from sexual excess, parts very sensitive to touch; painful induration in vagina, slightest contact causes darting, tearing pains.

Cobaltum.—Nocturnal emissions with lewd dreams; pollutions waking him from sleep; emissions without erections during sleep, he is full of

lascivious dreams; backache in lumbar region, following emissions, < while sitting, whether voluntary or involuntary.

Cocculus.—Excitement of genitals, with desire for coition; weakness, with excitability of sexual organs and sensitiveness of testicles; nocturnal emissions.

Coffea.—**Excessive sensitiveness about genitals**; especially vulva, with voluptuous itching; would like to rub or scratch, but parts are too sensitive; male sexual organs much excited without seminal emission and with dry heat of body; nocturnal emissions followed by great languor and irritability.

Conium.—**Premature senility; atrophy of testicles**, bad effects from suppressed sexual desire or from excessive indulgence; painful seminal emission instead of the normal pleasurable thrill; sexual desire without erection or with an insufficient one; pollutions, with subsequent excitement of the sexual desire, even when merely dallying with women; discharge of prostatic juice during every motion, without lascivious thoughts.

Cypripedium.—Spermatorrhœa, with great nervous prostration and dejection of spirits.

Digitalis.—Spermatorrhœa; irritation of sexual organs, with painful erections, night and day; pollutions, always accompanied with lewd dreams and subsequent pains in penis; nightly emissions during sleep, even without dreams, with great weakness of genitals; violent beating of heart at the least movement; despondency and fear of the future.

Dioscorea.—Nocturnal emissions, with erections and amorous dreams when asleep, or without erections, sensations or dreams, but with great weakness of knees; depression of spirits; pain in lumbar and inguinal region, extending to testicles; desire to be alone.

Eryngium aquat.—**Excessive erotic priapism**; nightly emission, with erections; semen passes by day with the urine; lassitude and depression; decrease of virile power; dull, dragging pain in lumbar region; gleet.

Fluoric acid.—Increased sexual desire in old men, with violent erections at night; oily, pungent-smelling sweat from the genitals.

Gelsemium.—**Spermatorrhœa from relaxation and debility**; involuntary emission of semen without any erection; seminal weakness from irritability of the seminal vesicles; emission of semen during stool; genitals cold, relaxed; dragging pain in testicles; nocturnal emissions and lewd dreams, followed next day by great languor and irritability of mind; excitable sexual desire; depression of spirits; heavy dragging gait; pale face, sunken eyes.

Graphites.—Uncontrollable sexual desire, violent erections; impotence, with dislike to coition; want of proper sensation during coition; seminal emissions with flaccid penis; almost involuntary emission of semen without erections during an embrace; pollutions almost every night, from debility of the organs; weakness and pain in sacrum; constipation; eruptions on penis. In females, great aversion to coitus, vagina cold, œdema of the pudenda; leucorrhœa in gushes day and night. **Sexual debility from sexual abuse.**

Hamamelis.—Amorous dreams, with emissions, followed by lassitude; gloomy, depressing mood, and dull pain in lumbar region; great prostration of animal passions, with severe neuralgic pain in testicle, suddenly changing to bowels and stomach, causing nausea and faintness; profuse cold sweat at the scrotum at night. (Calad., Caps., Ust., have coldness of scrotum, but no sweat.)

Helonias.—Sexual desire and power increased, erections strong and fre-

quent; impotence. In women, loss of sexual desire and power, with sterility; profound melancholy, deep, undefined depression, with sensation of soreness and weight in uterus; aphthæ on labia and pudenda.

Hepar.—Sexual desire increased, erections feeble; discharge of prostatic fluid during micturition and defecation, and independently of either.

Hyoscyamus.—**In both sexes sexual desire excessive, lascivious; exposes pudenda**; excited sexual desire without excitement of the fancy; masturbation with smutty talk.

Ignatia.—Sexual desire weak; contraction of penis, it becomes quite small; erection during stool; itching on penis and around genitals.

Iodum.—Complete loss of sexual power, testicles atrophied; atrophy of ovaries and mammæ, with sterility; offensive sweating of genitals.

Iris vers.—Spermatorrhœa, with pale face, sunken eyes; depression of spirits; heavy, dragging gait and excitable sexual desire; nocturnal emissions, with amorous dreams; confusion of mind, with great mental depression.

Kali bichrom.—Absence of sexual desire; constrictive pain at the root of penis.

Kali brom.—Nocturnal emissions, with amorous dreams and erections; excessive sexual desire, with constant erections at night; diminution or total absence of sexual desire, with impotence; profound melancholy; loss of memory; great nervous prostration (Anacardium); epilepsy (Bufo) from onanism.

Kali carb.—Excessive sexual desire, with burning sensation, or desire deficient; after coition weakness, especially of eyes; copious painful pollutions, with subsequent painful erections; dragging in testicle and penis.

Kali iod.—Sexual desire diminished; testes atrophied; atrophy of mammæ.

Lachesis.—**Onanism, with epilepsy**; nocturnal emission, with a thrill of delight; excessive sexual desire, with constant erections at night: emissions, with profuse night-sweats; emissions, with cheerful disposition and feeling of ease on waking, succeeded by an increased mental concentration; semen has a pungent smell. Nymphomania with tickling and jerking extending from thighs to genital organs; sad on awaking; labia swollen, with much mucous discharge; uterine and ovarian pains > by free flow of blood.

Ledum.—Increased sexual desire; nightly emissions bloody.

Lilium tigr.—Lascivious dreams and emissions, followed by irritability, difficulty of fixing one's mind, selecting wrong words; desire increased in both sexes, even to obscenity; voluptuous itching in vagina, with feeling of fulness of parts; stinging in left ovarian region.

Lycopodium.—**Mental, nervous and bodily weakness**; impotence; penis small, cold and relaxed; erections feeble; **falls asleep during an embrace**; excessive and exhausting pollutions; desponding, grieving, extremely sensitive; weakness of memory; pale, wretched complexion; weak digestion; **the old man's balm**; strong desire, but cannot get up an erection.

Magnesia carb.—Sexual desire diminished; discharge of prostatic fluid when passing flatus.

Magnesia mur.—Frequent erections early in the morning, with burning in penis; after an embrace, burning pain in back; itching on genitals and scrotum, extending to anus.

Manganum acet.—Sensation of weakness in genitals, with burning and drawing in spermatic cords, extending to the glans; itching in interior

of scrotum, not relieved by pinching and rubbing; all senses less acute; face pale, sunken; weakness and trembling.

Matico.—Discharge of prostatic juice, with slight erections and some sexual irritation.

Mercurius.—Lascivious excitement, with painful nightly erections: pollution, sperm mixed with blood; sweat on genitals; chilliness, sallow face, constipation.

Mercurius biniod.—Sexual desire, particularly on going to sleep; nocturnal emissions; cord and right testicle sensitive.

Mercurius cor.—Violent erections during sleep; fine, painful stinging in left testicle.

Mezereum.—Violent erections and increased sexual desire; fine, pricking stitches in penis and at the summit of glans.

Moschus.—Violent sexual desire, with scanty and thick urine, like yeast; nausea and vomiting after an embrace; violent titillation in the genitals.

Murex.—Excitement of sexual organs, desire so violent as to fatigue the reason; venereal desire renewed by slightest touch.

Naja tripudians.—Gloomy headache, with spinal pains and palpitations from disorders of the sexual functions.

Natrum carb.—Discharge of mucus from vagina after an embrace, causing sterility; it appears to facilitate conception and expels moles from uterus; motion as from fœtus in womb; passive congestion.

Natrum mur.—Deficient nutrition and dirty, flaccid, torpid skin; genital organs smell badly and strongly; feeling of weakness in sexual organs; sexual instinct dormant, with retarded emission during an embrace: frequent nocturnal emissions in spite of frequent embraces; after sexual excesses physical weakness, even paralysis; scrotum relaxed, flabby; emission of prostatic fluid without erection when thinking of sexual things; coldness in joints and weakness. Women averse to coitus, which is painful from dryness of vagina; sterility, with too early and too profuse menstruation, or too late and scanty; chlorosis and anæmia in young girls.

Natrum phos.—Seminal emissions night after night, at first with lascivious dreams, but later without any sensation whatever, followed by weakness of back and trembling of knees, which felt as if would give way.

Nitric acid.—Sexual desire too strong, or no desire, with want of erections; painful spasmodic erections at night. In women, after coitus, mucous lining of genitals itches voluptuously.

Nuphar lutea.—**Complete absence of sexual desire**, even voluptuous thoughts do not cause erections; involuntary seminal losses during sleep, at stool, and when urinating; spermatorrhœa atonica, from weakness of sexual organs.

Nux moschata.—Inclined to coitus, but genitals remain relaxed; seminal emissions; sterility.

Nux vomica.—**Bad effects from early masturbation**; headache, backache, difficulty in walking; frequent involuntary emissions at night, especially towards morning; bad effects from sexual excesses and abuse of liquors; easily excited desire, but during an embrace the penis becomes relaxed; increase of smegma.

Opium.—Erections during sleep and impotence after walking; nightly emissions, with amorous dreams.

Origanum.—Considerable sexual excitement, causing obscure nervous disorders in women, especially in masturbators; lascivious dreams at night.

Oxalic acid.—On lying down erections without any cause, and afterwards testicles and cords pain and feel contused; erections with dulness in occiput.

Petroleum.—Sexual desire decreased in morning; **women averse to embrace**; in both sexes soreness and moisture on genitals, with violent itching.

Phosphoric acid.—Erections, without sexual desire; during coition sudden relaxation of penis (Nux v.) preventing emission; weakness after coition or pollution; frequent and debilitating emissions from weakness of the parts, with onanism and very little sexual excitement, causing hypochondriasis; onanism when the patient is distressed by the culpability of his indulgence; formication of scrotum; milky urine; chronic effects of masturbation (Chin., acute).

Phosphorus.—Irritable weakness of male sexual organs, the result of excesses in venery and by masturbation; no seminal discharge during embrace or too rapid; seminal emission, caused by momentary exuberance of strength and nervous excitement, followed by backache, sensation as if back would break, with burning spots in back, > by rubbing; impotence from the frequent erections and emissions, especially in **patients with forced celibacy**; nearly irresistible desire for coitus, leading to lascivious exposure of his genitals (Hyosc.). Nymphomania, **especially in widows**, with excessive voluptuousness, and late, profuse menses; stitches upward, from the vagina into pelvis; sterility.

Picric acid.—Violent, strong, and long-lasting erections, with fear it would rupture the penis, followed by profuse seminal emissions; great sexual desire; violent erections all night, preventing sleep; great weakness and heaviness of lower limbs; impotence; penis relaxed and shrunken; coldness of genitals.

Platina.—**Satyriasis**; sexual desire excessive, with violent erections, especially at night **Nymphomania**, worse in the lying-in state; tingling or titillation from the genitals up into the abdomen; painful sensitiveness and continual pressure in the region of the mons veneris and genital organs; pruritus vulvæ; voluptuous tingling, with anxiety and palpitation of heart; sexual excitement, while below puberty, which keeps up the habit of **masturbation in young boys who have been seduced into it**; embrace with little pleasure and very brief; constant erections at night without seminal emissions, or often without amorous dreams.

Psorinum.—Impotence, want of emissions during coitus: parts flabby, torpid; averse to an embrace; drawing in testicles and cords.

Pulsatilla.—Desire too strong, almost priapism; long-lasting morning erections; emissions after onanism; sexual excesses, resulting in headache, backache, heaviness of limbs.

Rhus tox.—Spinal irritation, the result of onanism; sexual excesses; pain in the back, of a tearing or contusive nature, worse during rest; sexual desire increased; nightly pollutions frequent.

Sabadilla.—Pollutions followed by loss of power in extremities; lascivious dreams and emissions, with relaxed penis; afterwards painful erections and extreme lassitude. **Nymphomania from ascarides.**

Sarsaparilla.—Painful seminal emissions at night; painful emissions, excited even in daytime without sexual feeling; **lascivious dreams** with erections wake him up, with headache, prostration and vertigo; inclination to coitus, with restless sleep and frequent emissions; spermatic cords swollen; sexual excitement makes them ache and sensitive; bloody pollutions (Led.); offensive odor about genitals.

Selenium.—Seminal weakness, with erethism and nervous exhaustion; voluntary or involuntary seminal emissions are followed by irritability, mental confusion, headache; almost paralytic weakness of spine, involuntary escape of prostatic fluid, dribbling of semen during sleep and after stool and urination, < during the relaxation; impotence, lewd thoughts, but physically unable; erections slow, insufficient.

Sepia.—Increase of sexual desire simultaneously with loss of sexual power from venereal gluttony; during embrace insufficient erection and but little thrill, after it great weakness; nightly emissions with dreams; weak and watery pollutions; emissions after onanism, followed by burning in forepart of urethra, languid and drowsy; coitus weakens, even if rarely indulged in.

Silicea.—Increased desire in both sexes, with spinal affection; frequent violent, painful erections before rising in the morning; after an embrace sensation on right side of head as if paralyzed, with soreness of limbs; squeezing pain in testicles; nymphomania with plethora; **nausea during an embrace**; pressing-down feeling in vagina, which is tender to touch; itching at the pudenda.

Staphisagria.—Cases of long-standing masturbation, with hypochondriasis; great taciturnity, irritability and constant uneasiness as to the state of one's health, anxious imagination and fears; great deficiency of vital heat and tendency to take cold; loss of memory, giddiness and sleepiness; deep-sunken, red and lustreless eyes; hair falls out; teeth carious, brittle, with gnawing toothache; dry cough, worse after eating; indigestion with great flatulence, stools dry and lumpy; urine deep-red or yellow, with brick-dust sediment; constant loss of prostatic fluid and impairment of sexual desire; penis relaxed, with dull and contusive pains in testicles; voluptuous itching of scrotum; atrophy of testicles; emaciation; brain-fag; excessive sleepiness.

Stramonium.—Onanism causing epilepsy; exalted sexual passion; lasciviousness; nymphomania, loud talking, sings obscene songs; has smell of semen; whining sobbing after menses.

Sulphur.—Involuntary emission of semen; too quick discharge of semen during coition; waning of sexual desire from overindulgence, with weakness of back and threatening paralysis; coldness of penis; testicles relaxed, hanging down; offensive sweat around genitals; faintness and flashes of heat; cold feet and heat on top of head; frequent involuntary emission of semen at night, exhausting him the next morning; seminal flow thin, watery, nearly inodorous, having lost all its peculiar properties: backache and weakness of limbs; low spirits. hypochondriasis. Sore feeling in vagina during embrace; sterility, with too early and too profuse catamenia.

Tarentula.—Sexual excitement; seminal emissions; lasciviousness, reaching almost to insanity; onanism, followed by prostatic ailments, hypochondriasis and unhappy mood; continual seminal emissions on account of onanism, followed by imbecility, stupid laughter and progressive wasting.

Thuja.—Extraordinary excitation or depression in the genital system; irresistible inclination to onanism (Bufo), even during sleep; nocturnal emissions, which wake him; discharge of prostatic fluid in threads, early in morning, after waking; sweetish-smelling sweat on scrotum; palpitations; paretic debility of extremities; coition prevented by extreme sensitiveness of vagina.

Ustilago.—Sexual dreams at night, without emission; painful loss of all sexual desire, with great relaxation of scrotum, which is covered with cold perspiration; painful testicles; seminal emissions and irresistible

desire to masturbate; erotic fancies; great prostration of strength; dull pain in lumbar region, with great despondency and irritability of mind.

Viola tric.—Nocturnal emissions, accompanied by vivid dreams, not very exhausting, but causing weariness of mind; loss of seminal fluid at stool and in urine; trembling; feels dull, sleepless, poor appetite.

Zincum oxide.—Spermatorrhœa in hypochondriac patients, who annoy their physicians by their fear; their nervous system is shaken, they are restless, sleepy and miserable; pale face, sunken, blue rings around eyes; emission during coition is too rapid or difficult and almost impossible; atrophy of testicles. Pruritus vulvæ causes masturbation and irresistible sexual desire at night; boring pain in left ovarian region, better from pressure, but **entirely relieved during menstrual flow.**

Study especially for:

Pollutions with increased irritability: Ananth., Calc. carb., Camph., Cann., Canth., Dig., Eryng., Gels., Kali br., Tarent.; **pollutions with diminished irritability**: Chin., Clem., Con., Dig., Graph., Lyc., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac. **Spermatorrhœa**: Calc., Dig., Canth., Con., Gels., Iris, Phos. ac.; irritable weakness: Agar., Calad., Selen., Sep., Nitr. ac. **Impotence**: Agn., Ant., Bar., Bufo, Calad., Calc., Camph., Cann., Caps., Caust., Cob., Con., Graph., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Mosch., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nuphar, Nux m., Petr., Sel., Sep , Staph., Sulph. **Sterility**: Agn., Amm., Bor., Calc., Cann., Croc., Caust., Cic., Con., Dulc., Fer., Graph., Hyosc., Merc., Natr. carb. and m., Phos., Plat , Ruta, Sulph., Sulph. ac. **Consequences of onanism**: Canth., Chin., Nux v., Phos. ac., Staph. **Pungent smell of genital organs**: Lach., Merc., Sep., Sulph. **Brooding over ailments**: Phos. ac., Zinc. **Pollutions without weakness**: Agn., Aur., Lach., Viol. **Solitude for vice**: Bufo, Diosc., Thuj. **Excessive nocturnal emissions**: Cad., Calc. carb., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Collins., Con., Gels., Graph., Hydrast., Iris, Merc., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nuphar, Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sel., Sep., Stann. **Unpleasant feelings from an embrace**: Agar., Alum., Bov., Calc., Carb. v., Chin., Graph., Kali carb., Merc., Natr., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Sel., Sep., Staph. **Itching of external genitals**: Agar., Staph.; **of internal**: Phos.

SHOCK FROM INJURIES.

Acetic acid.—Great relaxation, with vertigo and fainting; dry heat after much bruising or sprains; eyes sunken and surrounded by dark rings; weakening emissions next night; antidote to anæsthetic vapors.

Aconite.—Injury with fright, followed by fever, fear of death and misfortune; great restlessness; cannot be pacified; all the senses excessively keen; pulse tense, thready and wiry, chilly when uncovered, **fainting when rising from recumbent position**; cold feet.

Ammonium caust.—Gunshot concussion of stomach, after failure of whisky; affections of tissues of organic life; skin pale, breath feeble; wants to lie down from excessive weakness and prostration; **felt the wind knocked out of him.**

Arnica.—After injury, sickness of stomach or vomiting from shock, < from motion and from rising; wants the head low (Ars. and Bry., high); wants to be covered warmly, the whole body is cold, excepting the head and face, which are warm and hot; bruised feeling all over body; slow, weak pulse; fears of being hurt by the approach of persons.

Arsenicum.—Tendency to collapse, as in cholera; skin dry, cold or moist, pinched or livid; great restlessness; thirst for water little and often, vomits drink as soon as swallowed; wants external heat and cannot bear a

breath of air, > **when perspiring and pain returns as soon as sweat stops** (Sec., cannot bear heat, and throws off covering); hippocratic features; filiform pulse. Gangrene.

Calamus (infusion).—Great faintness and fainting, immediately after profuse hæmorrhages.

Calcarea carb.—Often follows Sulph.; constant feeling of heat and coldness, with or without shivering; withered skin and emaciation; constant anxiety about his affairs; patient sweats from mental exertion; bone and other suppuration; marked fear; cold, damp feet; easy sweating from any exertion; cold hands and feet.

Camphora.—After injuries or shock the whole surface of body cold and clammy; face pale and bluish, lips also; tendency to diarrhœa from shock and exhaustion; pulse feeble; nervous anxiety with stupefaction of mind; feeling of great exhaustion and weakness; respirations few and sighing; nervous anguish.

Capsicum.—Great shock after injury; soft, carious state of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; cold, clammy skin; pulse thready, imperceptible; burning sensation internally and chilliness externally, especially between scapulæ; prostration, beginning in back; sluggishness of body, as in cold weather; anxiety from constant danger of death, with chilliness in back.

Carbo veg.—Collapse with hippocratic countenance; cadaverous stools; stagnant circulation; coldness of surface; **breath absolutely cold**, and still the patient wants to be fanned, though apparently dying; veins full of blood; frequent, scarcely perceptible pulse; loss of vision and hearing; sweat warm when it breaks out and slight warmth of the surface (Veratr. alb., sweat cold in collapse; Calc. carb., sweat warm when it comes out and becomes cold on face).

Chamomilla.—Unnerved by the pain, < by talking and touch; groans all the time; cannot stand the pain; cold, moist skin; sweat on forehead and extremities cool; pain burning and as if torn, > by warmth (Veratr., < by warmth).

China.—After exhausting hæmorrhages pale countenance and threatening collapse, fainting with ringing in ears, deafness and eructations; heat in cardiac region, he feels the blood coming warm from the heart; nervous agitation; anxious, can hardly breathe.

Chloroformum.—If taken in whiffs after shock or an injury, gives relief, especially when respiration is nearly stopped, few and feeble; features motionless; lips livid, pulse feeble, unconsciousness; skin cold, pale; patient as if dying.

Coffea.—Restless and sleeplessness; mental anguish, afraid of the surgeon, more quiet when left alone; general hyperæsthesia, intolerance of all manipulations, which cause great agitation, interfering with treatment, < by any one walking over the floor ever so lightly; pain > from cold water; wide awake, as long as there is any light or noise about, even the ticking of the clock annoys him (Op., Sanicula).

Cuprum.—Deathly feeling behind ensiform cartilage; sighing; rolling from one side to another; at intervals trying to take a deep breath; frequent thready pulse; spasmodic symptoms; sickness at stomach; delirium, will dress himself to go home; cerebral paralysis, with the symptoms of collapse.

Digitalis.—**Great cardiac debility; very slow pulse; faintness and weakness with sweat; bluish paleness; inactivity of pupils; optical illusions.**

Gelsemium.—**Great distress and apprehension at the memory of a former accident**; overpowering fear with fatigue; unconscious anxious muttering; tendency to diarrhœa; diarrhœa with fear and aching in limbs; pale and anxious face; great exhaustion and prostration; head, arms, back, and legs feel too heavy, feels easier and drowsy when resting on his couch.

Helleborus.—Shock after a blow or fall on the head; drowsiness; one pupil larger than the other, semi-consciousness; breathing heavy and slow; pulse full and easily compressed; $<$ from 3 to 6 P. M.

Hepar.—A little pain causes fainting, preceded by vertigo, then headache; involuntary deep inspirations; internal shiverings from below upward; very irritable and excitable: nervous trembling; limbs feel weak and bruised.

Hydrocyanic acid and **Laurocerasus.**—Distorted features and dilated pupils; eyelids paralyzed, cannot open and close eyes; fluids gurgle down throat into stomach: general coldness; long-lasting faint; anguish and pressure in chest; hiccough; filiform pulse.

Hypericum.—**Tetanus**, darting pains in back; contraction of muscles of various parts of body, resultant on injuries to nerves; tetanus following lacerations of skin, involving sensory nerves; **injuries of feet and hands** or vertebral region; shuddering all over, with desire to urinate; retention of urine; great nervous depression.

Ipecacuanha.—Hæmorrhage of bright-red blood; slight uterine hæmorrhage of bright-red blood causes fainting and sinking (China, exhaustion from great loss of blood): suffocative feeling in air-passages; prostration, pallor, nausea; vomiting, colic, diarrhœa; pupils dilated; chilliness, cold hands and feet, which are dripping with cold sweat.

Lachesis —**Shock apparently strikes to the heart**; pain in heart and sensation of suffocation, want to tear everything away from throat from anguish, which causes cold sweat to break out: lying with body and limbs doubled up; nose, ears, forehead very cold; dizziness and blindness; skin shrivelled, cold, livid; pulse filiform, nearly gone, **rapid gasping, incessant sighing**; blue rings around eyes; increasing stupor.

Lycopodium.—**Rigors in hectic and septicæmic fevers**; forced respiration, with fanlike motion of the alæ nasi, from obstructions in respiratory passages; rumbling in bowels; oppressed breathing from flatulency; red sand in urine.

Mercurius.—Sinking feeling at the heart, as if dying, sensation of blindness comes over him; skin livid and pulse thready; gasping breathing; warm, profuse sweat, which remains so until it is made cold by removing the covers, which sets him wild; lies with limbs drawn close to abdomen; nose, ears and forehead very cold; trembling from slight exertions; on waking from a doze trembling, as if frightened, with palpitations.

Natrum mur.—Great thirst: threatened collapse, with intermittent pulse, $<$ at eleven in forenoon and when lying on left side, with heart throbbing **Chronic affections after injuries and shock**, $>$ by sweat; dreams of horrible things—fire, murder, robbers—and feels anxious about it till search is made, $<$ by consolation.

Nitric acid.—Anguish after crushing losses of dearest friends.

Nux moschata.—**Constant drowsiness**. even in chill; stupid and sleepy; pain from pit of stomach to chest, sometimes very sharp and aching; least exertion makes him drowsy; slow, rattling breathing; diarrhœa; skin cool and sensitive to exposure; peculiar prostration of old people, who tire very easily (Agar., loquacity of old people); dry tongue and mouth, but no thirst.

Nux vomica —Despondent, always angry and fretful, fainting from slight causes: convulsions from flatulence, attended by clonic cramps and contractions; shooting pains in limbs; cold sweat, anguish and vertigo; hæmorrhage of dark blood.

Opium.—Breathing rapid, stertorous; tubular at long intervals; eyes fixed unequally; face pale or livid; injuries of brain, shock and concussion, with convulsions and unconsciousness; after fright.

Phosphorus.—Apparently listless state, with occasionally convulsive movement, followed by greenish vomiting; vomits drink as soon as it gets warm in stomach; copious, easy, gushing vomiting; cadaverous face; hæmorrhage of bright blood.

Psorinum.—Protracted cases, with despair of recovery, from the sequelæ of the shock and nervous exhaustion.

Secale corn.—Great prostration; watery diarrhœa; pulse small, slow; deadness of fingers and toes; heavy, anxious breathing, moaning: hollow, hoarse voice; great thirst for acids; wants to be uncovered, though skin is cold and clammy cannot bear the least heat, wants doors and windows open; suppression of urine; collapse in gangrenous state.

Sepia.—Free and sudden perspiration breaking out after the shock is passed and when the patient is resting quietly.

Staphisagria.—Very sensitive to slight impressions; convulsions with unconsciousness, retraction of thumbs and foaming at mouth; **colic after removal of renal or vesical calculus.**

Strontium.—Similar to Carb. v. Engorgement of the veins of face and hands; oozing of dark blood from mucous membranes after injuries, from nose and uterus in small quantities, but continuous; sequelæ of hæmorrhages (China); bright colors before eyes; semilateral (right) affections; rheumatic pains; great debility, trembling, emaciation, desire to keep warm, < from fanning (Carb. v., > from being fanned).

Sulphur.—Desire for stimulants, faint, weary, trembling, jerking of limbs; irritative fevers; great thirst and sometimes voracity, but food disgusts and he wants liquors and beer; dirty, unhealthy skin, etc.

Tabacum.—Cold sweat; constant deathly nausea; vomiting < from motion, > after vomiting; body cold, especially legs; pulse irregular, small, slow, feeble: great relaxation; giddiness.

Veratrum alb.—Cold sweat, most on face; vomiting, diarrhœa, thirst, profuse sweat, extreme pain, with delirium and terror; feels nervous, as if he would fly; despair of life; great weakness; numbness, tingling and coldness of extremities; chilliness, increased by drinking; intense desire for cold water; features deathlike; thready pulse, gaping, hiccough; loss of speech; visceral hæmorrhages; abdomen feels cold.

SKIN SORE, UNHEALTHY.

Disposition to ulcerate: Alum., Bar., Bov., Calc., Cham., Graph., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Mang., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Obesity: Amm. carb., Ant. crud., Calc., Graph., Puls., Sulph.

Leanness: Caust., Lach., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

Painful sensitiveness of skin: Petr., Sep , Thuj.

Skin of body peels off: Mez.; **of face:** Phos.; **scaly skin:** Nitr. ac.

Dryness of skin of hands: Bism., Gels., Graph., Lach., Lyc., Natr. carb., Phos., Sulph., Thuj.

Cracking of skin of hands: Alum., Graph., Kali carb., Lach., Merc., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sil.

Cracking of skin after being wet: Calc., Puls., Sep., Sulph., etc.
Moist tetter: Calc. carb., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Dulc., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Sep., Sulph.; **dry:** Dulc., Phos., Sulph., Veratr. alb.

SKULL, DISEASES OF THE BONES OF THE.

Arg. met., Aur., Hecla lava, Merc., Mez., Phos., Phos. ac.; **mercurial exostosis:** Aur., Mez., Phos., Phos. ac.; **large head of scrofulous children:** Calc., Puls., Sil.

SLEEP, MORBID.

Principal remedies for this state, though generally a mere symptom: 1, Ars., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Coff., Hep., Kalm., Merc., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Bell., Bor., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Thuj.; 3, Amb., Amm., Amm. mur., Aur., Bar., Camph., Cann., Carb. an., Cocc., Dulc., Ipec., Led., Magn. arct., Mosch., Phos. ac., Plat., Rhod., Sabin., Samb., Sarsap., Spong., Staph., Sulph. ac., Veratr.

Use more particularly for:

Anxious sleep: 1, Cocc., Dulc., Graph., Hyosc., Lyc., Magn. carb., Natr. m., Phos., Spong., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bell., Fer., Hep., Kalm., Petr., Rhus.

Stupefied sleep: 1, Bell., Bry., Camph., Cham., Con., Croc., Graph., Hep., Led., Nux m., Op., Phos., Puls., Sec.; 2, Calc., Carb. v., Cic., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Magn. arct., Magn. carb., Nitr., Nux v., Plat., Spig., Sulph., Tart., Veratr.

Deep, heavy: 1, Bell., Ign., Nux m., Op., Stram., Tart.; 2, Alum., Ant., Ars., Con., Croc., Cupr., Hyosc., Led., Magn. arc., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sec., Sep., Veratr.

Constant somnolence, lethargy and languor: Chloral hydr., Hyosc.

Arrest of breathing during sleep: Carb. v., Grindel. squar., Lach., Sep., Sulph.

Light, like **slumber:** 1, Ars., Cham., Graph., Ign., Nux v., Op., Petr., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Coff., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Nitr., Puls., Sil., Veratr.

Comatose: 1, Bell., Bry., Camph., Croc., Chloral, Cupr., Helleb., Nux m., Op., Sec., Stram., Tart., Veratr.; 2, Arn., Caps., Carb. v., Coloc., Con., Hyosc., Lach., Led., Magn. arct., Mosch., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Samb.

Short, with early waking: 1, Ars., Caust., Dulc., Kalm., Merc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sep., Sil.; 2, Aur., Bor., Bry., Calc., Chin., Coff., Croc., Graph., Lyc., Magn. arct., Mur. ac., Sulph. ac.

Too long, waking late: 1, Calc., Caust., Collins., Graph., Magn. mur., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Ant., Con., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Magn. arct., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Puls., Sec., Sil., Stann.

Raving, with many fancies: 1, Acon., Calc., Carb v., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Carb. an., Chin., Con., Helleb., Ign., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Op., Sep.

With many **dreams:** 1, Alum., Bell., Bry., Calc., Chin., Con., Kalm., Kreos., Lyc., Magn. carb., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Amm. m., Arn., Bry., Camph., Carb. v., Cham., Coloc., Fer., Graph., Hep., Ign., Magn. arct., Magn. mur., Merc., Mez., Natr., Natr. m., Rhus, Sep., Spong., Staph.

Not **refreshing:** 1, Alum., Bry., Chin., Con., Gels., Graph., Hep., Kreos., Lyc., Op., Phos., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Bar., Bell., Calc., Cann., Caps., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Cic., Ign., Lach., Magn. mur., Natr. m, Nitr. ac., Petr., Sabad., Sil., Squill., Staph., Thuj.

Restless, tossing about: 1, Amb., Ars., Bar., Calc., Chin., Gels., Kalm., Lyc., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Sabin., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Amm. m., Aur., Bell., Bry., Cham., Coff., Colch., Coloc., Dig., Dulc., Fer., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Led., Magn. carb., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phos. ac., Puls., Samb., Sarsap., Sec., Seneg., Spig., Squill., Staph., Stram., Tart., Thuj.

Interrupted by frequent waking: 1, Bell., Calc., Graph., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Ars., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Ign., Magn. arct., Oleand., Rhus, Sil., Staph.

When the patient **stretches his arms above** his head during sleep: Chin., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Rheum, Sulph., Veratr.; when laying them **under his head**: Acon., Cocc., Magn. aust., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Tart. When on his **belly**: Magn., Plat., Puls.

When drawing up his **legs**: Carb. v., Plat., Puls., Stram.; when **opening** them: Cham., Magn., Puls ; when **stretching** them: Plat., Stann. **When bending the knees**: Amb., Magn., Viol. od.

When **bending the head forward**: Acon., Phos., Puls.; when **sideways**: Cin., Spong.; when **bending it backward**: Bell., Chin., Helleb., Hep., Nux v., Rheum.

When lying on his **back** generally: 1, Bry., Nux v , Puls., Rhus; 2, Acon., Ant., Aur., Calc., Chin., Cic., Coloc., Dig., Dros., Fer., Ign., Lyc., Magn. arct., Plat., Sulph.

When he is unable to lie on the **left** side: Cact., Kalm., Lyc., Natr., Phos., Sil. Not on the **right**: Aur., Merc., Puls.; not on the **back**: Acon., Alum., Bar., Caust., Colch., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr., Nux v., Phos., Spig., Sulph.; when he is only able to sit in bed: Acon., Ars., Chin., Cin., Hep., Lyc., Magn. aust., Phos , Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Spig., Sulph., Tart.

Sleep prevented by dyspnœa: Ant. tart., Ar. tri., Graph., Psor., Ran.

Loss of breath on going to sleep: Amm. carb., Ant. tart., Ar. tri., Bad., Bry., Cad., Carb. an., Carb. v., Grindel. squar., Grindel. rob., Graph., Lach., Nux m., Op., Ran.

Arousing from sleep, as if frightened: Bell., Cupr., Lyc., Stram., Zinc.

Effects of loss of sleep: Cimicif., Cocc., Fluor ac., Nux v.

For **frightful dreams**, causing anxiety: 1, Acon., Arn., Bell., Calc., Caust., Chin., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. carb., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; 2, Anac., Ars., Aur., Bry., Carb. v., Hep., Ign., Kreos., Magn. mur., Merc., Murex, Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sep , Stram., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Veratr., Zinc.

For **vexatious** dreams: Amb., Bry., Caust., Cham , Chin., Magn. arct., Magn. carb., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Rheum, Sep.

Agreeable, merry dreams: Alum., Ars., Aur., Caust., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Sep., Staph., Sulph

Disgusting dreams about dirt, vermin, disease, pus, etc.: 1, Mur. ac., Nux v., Phos ; 2, Amm., Anac., Kreos., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Puls., Sulph., Zinc.

Dreams with **fixed** ideas, dreaming about one and the same object: Acon., Ign., Puls., Stann.

Dreams which **continue** after waking: 1, Chin., Graph., Phos., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Bry., Calc., Caust., Ign., Lach., Led., Natr. m., Nitr. ac.

Lascivious, amorous dreams: 1, Graph., Hyosc. Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Sil., Staph.; 2, Ant., Canth., Chin., Coloc., Con., Cop., Ign., Kalm., Lac. s., Lith. carb., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Spig., Stann., Thuj.

Dreams which fatigue the head, about scientific things, etc.: 1, Bry., Graph., Ign., Lach., Magn. arct., Magn. aust., Nux v., Phos., Puls.; 2, Acon., Alum., Anac., Arn., Aur., Bell., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Natr. m., Op., Phos ac., Sabin., Stann., Sulph., Zinc.

Vivid dreams: 1, Anac., Calc., Cocc., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Stann., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Agar., Arn., Bell., Bry., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cham., Cic.. Coff., Con., Dros., Graph., Laur., Lyc., Magn. arct., Merc., Mur. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Spig., Staph., Stram.

Fanciful dreams: 1, Calc., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Petr., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Bar., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Con., Helleb., Ign., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Puls., Spong., Zinc.

Dreams about the common **affairs of the day**, and other indifferent things: 1, Bry., Gels., Graph., Lach., Puls., Rhus, Sil.; 2, Anac., Bell., Cic., Cin., Croc., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sarsap., Staph., Sulph.

Confused dreams: 1, Chin., Cic., Croc., Lyc., Natr., Puls., Stann., Val.; 2, Acon., Alum., Bar., Bry.,Cann.,Caust.,Bell.,Magn. aust., Magn., Phos., Sil.

Dreams in a **waking** state: Acon., Arn., Bry., Cham., Hep., Ign., Magn. arct., Merc., Nux v., Op., Petr., Rheum, Sep., Sil., Stram., Sulph.

Dreams about **thieves** and **robbers**: 1, Magn. carb., Merc., Natr., Sanicula, Sil.; 2, Alum., Aur., Bell., Magn. mur., Petr., Phos., Veratr., Zinc.; about **ghosts, demons**, etc.: Alum., Carb. v., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Magn. carb., Natr., Op., Sarsap., Sep., Spig., Sil., Sulph.; about **defunct persons, burials**, etc.: Anac., Ars., Calc., Kalm., Magn. carb., Phos., Phos. ac., Thuj.; 2, Amm., Arn., Aur., Bry., Caust., Con., Graph., Magn. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Plat., Sulph. ac.

Dreams about **misfortunes, adverse circumstances, chagrin, danger**, etc.: Anac., Arn., Ars., Chin., Codeine, Graph., Iod., Kreos., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls.; about **diseases**: Amm., Anac., Bor., Calc., Con., Kalm., Nitr., Nux v., Sil.; about **quarrels, disputes**: Alum., Arn., Bar., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Hep., Kalm., Magn. carb., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Stann., Staph.; about **war, bloodshed**: Amm. m., Fer., Hep., Merc., Plat., Spong., Thuj., Verb.; about **murder**: Amm. m., Calc., Carb., an., Guaiac., Ign., Kalm., Natr. m., Phos., Petr., Sil., Staph.

About **animals, dogs, cats**, etc.: 1, Arn., Puls.; 2, Amm., Amm. m., Bell., Calc., Hyosc., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac.; about **serpents**: Alum., Kalm., Lac can., Sil.; about **vermin**, etc.: Amm., Ars., Calc., Helleb., Mur. ac , Nux v., Phos.

About **water**, and **danger of water**: Alum., Amm. m., Ars., Dig., Graph., Ign.,Kalm.,Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Murex, Nitr., Sil., Veratr. vir.; **fire, and danger of fire**: Alum., Anac., Ars., Calc., Hep., Kreos., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Natr., Natr. m., Phos., Rhod., Rhus, Spig., Spong., Sulph.

When the **patient moans** a good deal **during sleep**: 1, Caust., Cham., Chin., Cina, Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Rheum; 2, Arn., Ars., Aur., Bry., Hyosc., Ipec., Magn. carb., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. m. Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Rheum, Sulph., Veratr.

When he **starts** a good deal: 1, Ars., Bell., Cham., Graph., Hyosc., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Petr., Puls., Samb., Sec., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Cupr., Dros., Hep., Ign., Magn. arct., Magn. carb., Natr., Natr. m., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Veratr., Zinc.

For **screams during sleep**: 1, Bell. Bry., Cham., Hep., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Arn., Aur., Bor., Calc., Caps., Carb. an., Caust., Cocc., Croc., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Natr., Sep., Staph., Tart.

Talking during sleep: 1, Ars., Bar., Calc., Cham., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Arn., Calc., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Rheum, Rhus, Sabin., Sep., Spong., Stann., Tart., Thuj.

Weeping during sleep: 1, Cham., Ign., Kalm., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls.: 2, Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. arct., Magn. carb., Phos., Puls., Sil.

When the patient **snorts** a good deal during sleep; 1, Bell., Camph., Carb. v., Op., Rhus, Sil., Stram.; 2, Calc., Caps., Cham., Chin., Dros., Dulc., Hyosc., Ign., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhab., Sulph.

When the **eyes** are only half closed or entirely open: Bell., Caps., Chin., Coloc., Helleb., Ign., Ipec., Op., Phos. ac., Samb., Stram., Sulph.

Sleeping with the **mouth** open: Cham., Dulc., Ign., Magn. arct., Magn. aust., Merc., Op., Rhus, Samb. For **chewing** and **swallowing** during sleep: Bry., Calc., Ign.

For distorting one's **features**, quivering of the **lips**, distortion of the **eyes**, and other **convulsive motions** during sleep: Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Helleb., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Op., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhab., Rhus, Samb., Veratr.

Redness of **face** during sleep: Arn., Arum, Bell., Chlorof., Meny., Op., Viol. tric.

SLEEPLESSNESS, Insomnia.

Sleeplessness from restlessness: Acon. (after midnight), Alum., Amb., Anac., Apoc. cann., Arn., Carb. an., Caust., Cham., Cimicif., Coff., Coloc., Led., Lith. carb., Lyc., Magn. mur., Mur. ac., Phyt., Ran., Sabad., Sec., Stram., Val.; in the evening: Carb. v., Laur., Merc., Nux v., Puls.

Tossing in bed: Acon., Cham., Cina, Ferr., Merc., Psor., Puls.

Wants to go from one bed into another: Ars., Bell., Calc. carb., Cham., Cina, Hyosc., Mez., Rhus, Sep., Veratr.

Crowds of ideas prevent sleep: Agar., Calc., Chin., Fluor. ac., Hep., Puls., Sulph., Viol. od.

Effects of loss of sleep: Cimicif., Cocc., Fluor. ac., Lac defl., Nux v.

Sleeplessness from febrile excitement: Acon., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Chin. sulph., Chin., Gels., Hyosc., Op., Phos., Rhus; **nervous excitement:** Acon., Amb., Ap. grav., Bell., Cham., Chin. sulph., Chin., Cocc., Cyprip., Dig., Hyosc., Ign., Kali br., Mosch., Plat., Phos., Scutel., Stict., Val.; **nervous exhaustion:** Coca, Cocc., Cyprip., Chin. sulph., Chin., Fer., Gels., Kali br., Lac can., Lac defl., Nux v., Passiflora incarn., Phos., Sulph., Zinc; **indigestion, etc.:** Acon., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Fer., Fluor. ac., Ign., Iod., Kali carb., Kreos., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph., Zinc; **intestinal irritation:** Acon., Aloe, Ars., Calc., Cham., Cina, Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Plant., Thuj., Sulph.; **hepatic affections:** Aloe, Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., China, Chin. sulph., Gels., Merc. cor., Merc. sol., Nux v., Phos., Sulph ; **dentition:** Acon., Bell., Calc., Cham., Cina, Cupr., Gels., Kreos., Merc., Phos., Sil., Sulph.; **heart trouble:** Acon., Ars., Cact., Dig., Gels., Lach., Naja, Rhus, Spig., Tab.; **uterine or ovarian irritation:** Amm. br., Aur., Bell., Cimicif., Cocc., Cyprip., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Kali br., Kreos., Lach., Lil., Phos., Plat., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Val.; **irritation of male genitals:** Agn., Aur., Chin., Coca, Phos., Phos. ac., Sel., Staph., Sulph ; **mercurial syphilitic affections:** Aur., Fluor. ac., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Merc. cor., Merc. iod., Merc. sol., Nitr. ac., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.

Aconite.—Sleeplessness after midnight, with anxiety, restlessness and

tossing about from arterial excitement; eyes closed, caused by fear, fright, anxiety; anxious, vivid dreams; **sleeplessness from a nervous fear that he was not going to sleep**, or from a local irritation, especially in the intestinal tract; sleeplessness of infants and of the aged.

Agaricus.—Cannot get asleep, though very tired, on account of many ideas crowding upon him (Fluor. ac.); weary and drowsy by day, sleepless at night, from **overwork at desk**.

Agnus castus.—Sleeplessness, wakes often as if frightened; anxious dreams, which start him from sleep and keep him awake.

Aloe.—Sleeplessness on account of itching and burning in anus; from hepatic or intestinal troubles; cold hands and feet.

Alumina.—Lies awake from crowding of ideas or fancies, or from heaviness in his arms; restless, unrefreshing night sleep, feet too warm, starts frightened, muttering and crying, palpitations; on awaking, weak and faint, > by eating.

Ambra.—Nervous and hysterical sleeplessness, after worry in business, from sexual excitement, cramps in calves at night; body cold; anxious dreams; awakens weak and languid; he cannot sleep and does not know the reason.

Anacardium.—Restless and sleepless on account of itching, cannot keep still; legs start on going to sleep; uneasiness, every other night, prevents sleep.

Antimonium tart.—Sleepy, but as soon as she closes eyes, sensation as if breath would leave her body, and she awakes, gasping for breath.

Apium grav.—Sleeplessness, but the **loss of sleep causes no fatigue**.

Aranea diad.—Persistent sleeplessness from excessive hyperæsthesia, chiefly of skin; sensation of creeping of ants all over chest, anguish and gaping.

Argentum met.—Cannot fall asleep easily, and sleep is restless; as soon as she sinks into a slumber an **electric shock** through the whole body, or through single limbs, interrupts sleep; palpitations, nausea; seminal emissions during dreamy sleep; fatigue and prostration on awaking.

Argentum nit.—Kept awake by fancies and images hovering before his mind, after long, wearisome, fatiguing night-watching; short sleep, awakened often by attacks of suffocation, must rise and open window; cannot sleep on account of nervousness.

Arnica.—Kept awake till 2 or 3 A.M. (Calc.) by heat, restlessness and constant desire to change position, > by lying across bed, head hanging down; wavelike motions passing through brain; excruciating pains in brain and eyes, which feel as if drawn inward.

Arsenicum.—Blood degeneration, malnutrition, with nervous exhaustion, anguish, driving out of bed, changes to sofa or chair and then back to bed, cannot rest in any place, changes continually, which fatigues him (Iod. has the restlessness, but not the fatigue of Ars.); dyspeptic insomnia; excessive prostration with the restlessness; < after midnight.

Aurum met.—Awake all night, no pain; no lassitude or sleepiness in the morning (Ap.); < after midnight; very wakeful from great mental activity; erotic dreams, erections and emissions arouse him from sleep.

Baptisia.—Restless from 3 A.M. till morning; tosses about, cannot sleep; head and body feel scattered about bed; wandering of mind; < on awaking; parts rested on feel very painful, and aching all over.

Baryta carb.—Sleepy and cannot sleep, hungry and cannot eat: awakes often at night, feels too hot, soles feel bruised; inward restlessness, moaning and groaning in sleep.

Belladonna.—Sleeplessness, especially of plethoric children, from nervous excitement, from local congestion, from irritation in various parts; flushed face, headache; anguish and restlessness; starting on first falling asleep; moaning and tossing about; drowsy evenings, but no sleep follows, and feels in the morning as if he had not slept enough.

Bryonia.—Sleeplessness on account of uneasiness in the blood and anxiety; thoughts crowd one upon another; night very restless, disturbed by frequent dreams; no sleep before midnight, on account of frequent shivering sensation over one arm and foot, followed by sweat; prattling, murmuring delirium, especially of business.

Cactus grand.—Sleepless without cause or from arterial excitement and pulsations in ears and pit of stomach, with silent sadness of mind; can hardly find a place for ease, must be bolstered up to rest comfortably; worst sleep towards day.

Cadmium.—Annoying protracted sleeplessness, when he goes to sleep he stops breathing and wakes up suffocating, and fears to go to sleep; < **after sleep, whether in daytime or night**; sleeps mostly with open eyes.

Caladium.—He is afraid to go to sleep and does not know why, > after short sleep; wants to lie down in the morning again; restless sleep, with heat, is obliged to uncover, starts from slumber at slightest noise.

Calcarea carb.—Cannot sleep, lies awake night after night; visions on closing eyes, restlessness, as if very busy, without accomplishing anything and feels weak; sleeplessness from overactivity of mind, the same ideas always disturb him; fidgets in arms and legs; insomnia during dentition.

Camphora.—Sleeplessness alternating with coma; afraid to go to bed, suddenly all sleep is gone, eyes open against will and awful sensations disturb him.

Cannabis Ind.—Insomnia of drunkards with hallucinations, often of a pleasant kind; nightmare every night as soon as he falls asleep.

Capsicum.—Sleepless from emotions, from homesickness, from cough; screaming in sleep, which is full of dreams; restless.

Carbo veg.—**Respiration stopped entirely on falling asleep**; insomnia, full of dreams, great uneasiness of body, awakens often after midnight from cold limbs, especially knees; bad effects from night-watching and revelling.

Causticum.—Sleepless on account of dry heat; very uneasy all night; after a short sleep awakened by anxiety and restlessness, cannot sleep in any position, must sit up; involuntary throwing of head from side to side until exhaustion brings on sleep; starting from sleep, as in fright; **bad effects from night-watching.**

Chamomilla.—Sleeplessness from nervousness; from local irritations, such as worms or indigestible substances in stomach and intestines; during dentition; from hepatic disease; great restlessness; moaning, starting and tossing about; talking in sleep; irritable and peevish.

China.—Restless night-sleep, with dreams, causing starting and anxiety; when awaking from those dreams finds it difficult to rouse up and anxiety continues, especially when caused by drinking tea, or in slow reconvalescence from severe acute disease; waking after midnight in profuse sweat; snoring during inspiration when falling asleep, and puffing of the cheeks at each expiration.

Chininum sulph.—Sleeplessness from overstimulation of the nervous system.

Chloral.—**Insomnia from overfatigue, mental or physical**; during sleep stertorous breathing, with loud snoring in any position; nightmare.

Cimicifuga (Macrotin).—For **drunkards** who are suffering from effects of stimulation and passing through the horrors of delirium tremens; for opium eaters who try to break the evil habit; for sufferers from the effects of protracted muscular strain, from toil, watching and exposure. **Intense prostration,** pain at the base of the brain, extending to nape of neck or spreading over shoulders; crushing mental depression; distressing tremulousness of whole body; great restlessness the whole night, imagines strange objects in room, under bed; cannot sleep, because she feels numb all over; after retiring, jerking commences on the side on which he is lying, must change position; children wake suddenly at night terrified and trembling, covered with cold, clammy sweat; insomnia in nervous, hysterical women, from irritation of ovaries and uterus; insomnia in puerperal mania, with destructive rage; during melancholia.

Cina.—Sleeplessness with restlessness, crying and lamentations; child will not sleep unless rocked or kept in constant motion; awakes from sleep trembling and frightened, screams and will not be pacified.

Cistus Can.—Insomnia from dryness of throat or flatulence, constantly swallows saliva, must get up; dryness < after sleep.

Cocculus.—**The slightest loss of sleep tells on him,** even causing convulsions; as soon as she drops into a sleep, feeling as if a cobweb were let down over her whole person, causing numbness; insomnia from night-watching, from hysteric nervousness, from mental activity and overexertion of memory; constant desire to sleep. but sleep is restless, interrupted by frequent wakings and startings, so that in the morning he is still sleepy and tired out.

Codeinum.—**Inability to sleep, yet lying quietly and restfully at night,** full of pleasant fancies, but conscious of all surroundings and feeling refreshed in the morning; or sleep disturbed by frightful dreams; awakes unrefreshed in the morning; sleep constantly disturbed by severe night cough.

Coffea.—Sleeplessness from overexcitement of mind and body, from joy or agreeable surprise, from long watching, from excessive use of coffee; all the senses are more acute; persistent insomnia of children, without cause.

Colchicum.—Debility following loss of sleep, awakes unrefreshed and tired in the morning, with loss of appetite, bad taste and nausea; insomnia because he cannot lie on left side, on which he is accustomed to go to sleep.

Colocynthis.—Sleeplessness and restlessness after anger; sleeps badly, often wakes tired.

Conium.—Sleep interrupted or **prevented by dry, teasing cough;** restless sleep at night from heat of body and twitching of arms and hands; much depression with weeping; bad dreams; disposition to sleep in the early morning and by day; cold and torpid legs.

Crotalus cas.—Insomnia, dreams about the dead when she falls asleep; great sadness; her thoughts dwell on death continually, especially when alone.

Crotalus hor.—Insomnia, as soon as he dozes off, he **dreams of dead persons;** sleeplessness from nervous and mental distress, connected with bodily suffering, but out of all proportion to the suffering; **chronic insomnia.**

Cuprum.—Nervous excitability, with great prostration of body; constant restlessness; driving one out of bed, with groaning and desire to escape; child awakes cross and irritable, kicking the clothes off and striking every one about it (Bell.).

Cypripedium.—**Children awake at night from sleep unnaturally bright**

and playful, and evince no desire to go to sleep again (Coff.); insomnia from nervous exhaustion, especially where the system has been weakened by long sickness, as from chronic uterine or ovarian complaints.

Digitalis.—Sleep uncomfortable and restless from the irregular distribution of the blood; many dreams; starts up from sleep dreaming that he is falling from a great height; awakes with anxious and distressed feeling proceeding from cardiac region; **gloomy forebodings incident to heart disease**; deep sighing, slow breathing; constant desire to urinate.

Dioscorea.—Cannot compose himself to sleep, restless all night, full of dreams; when falling asleep, perspires freely and wakes unrefreshed and languid; sleep full of lascivious dreams; insomnia from too intent thinking, awakes with bitter mouth and pains in bowels.

Dulcamara.—Sleep restless after midnight, < after 3 A.M.; gets up at night and walks about the room, a sinking sensation all over, feels dizzy in the morning, with trembling and weakness.

Elaps coral.—**Sleeplessness from lancinating headache**; dreams of dead persons, of business.

Ferrum.—Insomnia from excessive use of tea; in pneumonia and chlorosis; anxious tossing in bed after midnight; can lie only on back at night; remitting pains; < at night, driving one out of bed, > by motion; child cannot sleep on account of itching from worms; weak, nervous persons with false plethora.

Fluoric acid.—Sleeplessness, **no inclination to sleep and a short nap suffices to refresh him** (Meph.).

Gelsemium.—Insomnia from nervous irritation arising from bad or exciting news; from fright, from the anticipation of an unusual ordeal, from ovarian disease, from asthenic fevers, from chronic spinal troubles; during pregnancy or after labor; sleeplessness from mental overwork or debauch, exhausting the vital force, patient is quiet, dull and stupid; he is on the verge of dropping to sleep and then becomes again wide awake or lies in a half-waking state, with incoherent talking; chronic cerebral irritation and pulsation in head and body; excessive use of tobacco; hypertrophy of heart.

Grindelia.—Respiration is stopped entirely on falling asleep, and is not resumed until awakened by the suffocation resulting (Carb. v.); **paresis of pneumogastric.**

Guaiacum.—Frequent awaking from sleep as if falling (Phos. ac.); awakes unrefreshed, everything seems too tight, clothes feel damp.

Hyoscyamus.—Sleep too full of dreams from cerebral excitement or feverishness, arising from jealousy, unhappy love, fright or during progress of febrile diseases or convulsions; insomnia of children when they twitch in sleep, cry out and tremble, and awaken frightened; **child wakes up hungry from sleep**, the face of purplish color; suitable to irritable and excitable persons, especially pregnant and parturient women.

Hypericum.—Brain has been strained by intense and continuous exertion after injuries to nerves, and insomnia follows.

Ignatia.—Sleeplessness from grief, fright, from suppressed mental suffering; in children after punishment, during dentition, they waken from sleep with piercing cries and tremble all over; from hysteria; dreams of one subject the whole night through.

Iodum.—Sleepless after midnight, or restless sleep, with vivid, anxious dreams and inclination to move about.

Kali brom.—Insomnia from anæmia, especially during or after acute and painful diseases; **night-terrors**, patient wakes up frightened from ter-

rific visions in his dreams; patient is nervous, and feels better when engaged at some work or walking about; awakes from a profound sleep and does not know where he is.

Kreosotum.—Sleeplessness, < before midnight, child moans constantly or dozes with half-open eyes; tosses about all night without any apparent cause; starts when scarcely fallen asleep; dentition.

Lac caninum.—Restlessness when attempting to sleep; rolling and tossing about all night; frequent sighing; urinates often during the night, with some vesical tenesmus (Lac defl.); excessive nervous debility.

Lachesis.—Insomnia from cerebral irritation, with mental excitement, caused by blood-poisoning; during climaxis or in the course of female complaints; persistent sleeplessness; sleepless in the evening, with talkativeness; awakes at night and cannot go to sleep again; sleep prevented by starting and jumping; children toss about, moaning, during sleep; **patient < from sleep, he sleeps into an aggravation.**

Lachnanthes.—Sleepless, peevish, with circumscribed red cheeks and increasing dryness of throat; wakeful at night, without feeling weak.

Lactuca.—Sleeplessness, night very restless, with many vivid dreams; voluptuous dreams, with emission, during the morning sleep.

Lilium tigr.—Insomnia from ovarian or uterine irritation, especially from subinvolution and displacements; restless sleep, with wild feeling in head and frightful, laborious dreams; everything seems too hot; tries hard to go to sleep quickly, but cannot fall asleep.

Lycopodium.—Sleepy during day, wakeful at night, mind too active; sleep restless, at ease in no position; child sleeps with half-open eyes and throws its head from side to side, with moaning; wakes often; quite awake at 4 A.M., awakes terrified, kicks and scolds, feels unrefreshed; hungry when awaking at night; sleepless first part of night from flatulence and functional palpitations.

Magnesia mur.—Insomnia and constipation, stool like sheep's dung; sleepless on account of nightly heat, with thirst; body restless as soon as he closes eyes; shocks through body at night, while walking; unrefreshing sleep; tired in the morning.

Magnesia phos.—Insomnia from nervousness, emotions and brain-fag.

Mephitis—Sleeplessness from fidgets in left side, both legs and arms; a short sleep seems to refresh (Fluor. ac.).

Mercurius.—Sleeplessness during bilious or irritative fevers and from hepatic affections; from ebullition of blood and anxiety, with beating at the pit of stomach, sometimes accompanied by profuse sweats or with extreme depression of spirit and other nervous symptoms; cannot lie on right side.

Mercurius cor.—Sleeplessness on account of vertigo and anxiety, in low states and phagedenic conditions from syphilitic blood-poison.

Mercurius sol.—**Dreads to fall asleep,** tosses about without knowing why, < after midnight and feels unrefreshed in the morning: on falling asleep, she starts up as from a great fright and is anxious till fully awake.

Moschus.—Sleepless from nervous excitement, without any other ailment; nights restless, full of dreams of strife and effort; cannot lie long on one spot, for the part on which he lay becomes painful as if sprained or broken; sleep uneasy, wakes every half hour and throws off covering; feels too hot, yet does not perspire; after exhausting fevers

Murex.—Awakes early, but with a headache; **sleep prevented by cold extremities**; crowding of ideas or nervousness.

Natrum mur.—Tormenting sleeplessness after gnawing boisterous grief;

constant chilly sensations, wants to be wrapped up, subjectively cold feet; on falling asleep, twitching in limbs and electric shocks through whole body; sleep often interrupted by thirst and urging to urinate; complete insomnia at night, from simple wakefulness, without feeling sick, but feels melancholy and despondent, very weak after passing a restless night, looks worn and sad.

Natrum sulph.—Constant waking, with unpleasant fantastic dreams; after a few hours' sleep **he is awakened by a fit of asthma.**

Nitric acid.—Suffering from loss of sleep night after night; effects of long-continued strain on mind, requring mental and bodily attention; consequences of grief for loss or threatened loss of that which is most dear.

Nux vomica.—Sleeplessness caused by excessive study late at night and no exercise in daytime, hence **dyspeptic insomnia**, awakes tired and unrefreshed after a short morning sleep with headache, bitter taste, coated tongue, etc. Insomnia from a recent drunk or a surfeit of a late and rich supper, causing flatulence and constipation, functional palpitations; gastric and abdominal ailments; loud breathing during sleep (China).

Opium.—Insomnia from sudden shock caused by bad news, with dulness and dazed depression (Acon., agonizing restlessness); in old persons or children; in drunkards; stupid sleeplessness, with frightful visions before midnight; sleepy, but cannot go to sleep; insomnia with acuteness of hearing; slight or distant noises keep her awake.

Passiflora incar.—Sleeplessness from nervous exhaustion, as from severe acute diseases, from mental overwork with headache.

Phosphorus.—Cannot fall asleep before midnight, must get up; after lying down he falls asleep, but awakes often, feels so hot; insomnia of the aged; memory feeble, giddiness, trembling gait; sleeplessness following intense mental overwork and anxiety, with headache, confusion and distressing vertigo; sleeplessness from physical nervous exhaustion, caused by excessive sexual indulgence or onanism; from spinal troubles and hepatic affections.

Physostigma.—Awaking at night in fear from horrible visions; sleepy, but unable to sleep from fear of the awakening.

Phytolacca.—Restlessness at night, pain drives him out of bed; feels wretched on awaking.

Piper meth.—Sleeplessness and restlessness, compelling change of position (Ars, Rhus); occipital congestion, sore inside and tender outside.

Plantago.—Insomnia from abdominal troubles, cannot sleep after 4 A.M., tosses about or falls into a dreamy sleep, full of gloom and fright, which rouses him up.

Platina.—Insomnia from extreme nervous excitability: intense nervous wakefulness, especially from hysteria and ovarian irritation, wakes in the morning feverish and unrefreshed, has difficulty in collecting his senses, with disposition to uncover legs before waking.

Plumbum.—Sleep prevented at night by colicky pains; great sleepiness during day; shooting, darting pains in tracks of larger nerves alternating with colic.

Psorinum.—Sick babies will not sleep day or night, but worry, fret and cry; sleepy by day, sleepless at night from intolerable itching; dyspnœa; vivid dreams continue after waking or **cannot get rid of the one persistent idea.**

Pulsatilla.—Sleepless after late supper, or eating too much; from ideas crowding on mind forepart of night, sleeps late in morning; wide awake in the evening, does not want to go to bed; first sleep restless, sound sleep

when it is time to get up; wakes languid and unrefreshed; insomnia of neurasthenic young women suffering from menstrual irregularities.

Raphanus sat.—Insomnia from immoderate sexual desire.

Rhododendron.—Cannot go to sleep or remain asleep **unless her legs are crossed**; deep, heavy sleep before midnight, but sleepless after midnight; morning sleep disturbed by pain and restless in body.

Rhus tox.—Insomnia in typhoid and other zymotic diseases; dreams of great exertion, as rowing, swimming; restlessness and tossing about, cannot find ease in any position; after a short sleep he is suddenly awakened by a noise in one ear like the crack of a pistol and cannot go to sleep any more; incessant yawning, yet he cannot get asleep before midnight, from wakefulness, heat, but no thirst; tired-out feeling after a long walk; fidgety legs.

Sambucus.—**Starting from sleep with suffocation**; head and hands bluish, puffy; as soon as he wakes up begins to sweat, while during sleep he has hot face, but sweat has dried up.

Scutellaria.—Sleeplessness from neurasthenia without any other apparent cause; sudden waking up from disagreeable dreams, from nightmare, from exciting emotions, or again **pleasant thoughts** crowd upon the mind, preventing sleep.

Secale corn.—Sensation in cutaneous nerves as if ants were crawling over skin, tending to excite and worry the patient, with a feeling of anxiety and apprehension, which prevents sleep; or sleep disturbed by frightful dreams.

Selenium.—Patient sleeps in cat-naps; awakes often during night or is easily aroused by the slightest disturbance; awakes at precisely same hour every morning, before his usual rising time, when all his complaints are worse; hungry during night.

Sepia.—Sleeplessness during pregnancy or childbed or from uterine diseases and menstrual irregularities; awakes early in the morning thinking she has been called; awakes too early and cannot go to sleep again; sad and depressed; irritable and indifferent; sleep restless and unrefreshing; awakes in a fright and screaming; cold feet.

Silicea.—Utter mental and physical inanition with abject despair and loss of all hope; total sleeplessness from ebullitions; sleepy, but cannot sleep; fidgety, starts at least noise; sense of great debility; wants to lie down.

Staphisagria.—Sleeplessness from sexual neurasthenia, from spermatorrhœa; restless sleep; anxious dreams with emissions.

Sticta pulm.—Sleeplessness from nervousness, from cough, after surgical operations.

Stramonium.—Child awakes cross and irritable, as if frightened, knows no one, shrinks away or jumps out of bed; awakes with a solemn air of importance, all things seem new to him; sleepless and tossing about.

Sulphur.—Patient is aroused from sleep, and then wide awake and not ready to sleep again; **cat-naps, arouses often and every time wide awake**; sleeplessness from long-continued nursing; sudden jerking of legs as soon as he drops asleep; slightest noise at night awakens him.

Tabacum.—Insomnia of dilated heart; distressing leg-jerks when falling asleep; drowsiness, going off in the open air.

Tela aranea.—Sleeplessness in persons suffering from asthma; nervous cough.

Thuja.—Insomnia from sycotic or syphilitic affections; sees apparitions on closing eyes; parts lain on painful from heat and restlessness, from

mental depression· eyes wide open and all sleep banished as soon as he lies down.

Valeriana.—Insomnia from hysteria; wakeful and restless, can only fall asleep towards morning and then is troubled with vivid dreams; nightly itching; muscular spasms; cannot sleep before midnight.

Veratrum vir.—Restless, quarrelsome and cross; insomnia of acute fevers, of puerperal fever and of puerperal mania, or from the excitement preceding or following epileptic fits; melancholia activa.

Zincum sulph.—Fitful insomnia, coming and going without apparent cause; two or three nights he is sleepless, with shifting pains; drowsiness, with frequent gaping, and yet cannot sleep, head feels so light; during sleep cries out, awakens with fear; limbs and body jerk; intolerable itching of the skin at night without eruption; sensation as if bugs were crawling from feet to knees, preventing sleep.

SMELL.

Too strong: *Aconite:* smell morbidly acute for unpleasant odors. *Aurum* (sulph.): everything smells too strong. *Drosera:* great sensitiveness to sour smells. *Graphites:* Intolerance of flowers. *Belladonna:* smell of tobacco unendurable. *Lycopodium:* smell of hyacinth produces nausea. *Phosphorus:* exceedingly sensitive to bad smells, with headache. *Sabadilla:* sensitive to the smell of mice. *Sanguinaria:* great dislike to the smell of syrup. *Sulphuric acid:* smell of coffee is intolerable.

Diminished: Bell., Calc., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tab., etc.

Aurum: in connection with extensive organic destruction. *Kali bichrom.:* smell diminished with frequent sneezing; blunted smell even of strong scents, followed by frequent sneezing and incipient coryza, then loss of smell. with great dryness and insensibility, or numbness of nose.

Loss of smell: *Ammonium mur.:* loss of smell from obstructed, itching coryza. *Causticum:* with impaired vision. *Hyoscyamus:* with loss of taste. *Natrum mur.:* loss of smell and taste, with severe fluent coryza.

Perversion of smell: Anac., Aur., Bell., Calc., Graph., Kali bi., Kreos., Meny., Nitr. ac., Par. q., Puls., Sang., Sulph.

Agnus cast.: smell of herring, of musk, of pus at night. *Alumina:* sour smell, morning. *Anacardium:* smell of dung (Bry., Veratr.), or burnt cinder on rising in the morning. *Arsenicum:* smell of pitch, or as of saffron before the nose. *Aurum:* putrid smell on blowing nose, momentary smell of brandy, with dyspnœa; sweet smell. *Belladonna:* smell of rotten eggs (Calc. carb., Kali bi., Nux v.). *Bryonia:* smell of dung. *Conium:* smell of pitch in back of nose; he fancies he can taste it also. *Graphites:* smell of burnt hair mixed with sulphur; smell of burning soot; smell of an old coryza at night. *Kali bichrom.:* sensation as if she drew in sulphuretted hydrogen with each breath; bad smell preceded by stuffing and increased secretion; smell of rotten eggs; fetid smell, with a watery discharge and redness of nose; imaginary putrid, fetid smell. *Kreosotum:* indescribably bad smell in the morning when awaking. *Lavendula:* peculiarly bad smell and taste. *Lycopodium:* smell like lobsters. *Menyanthes:* disgusting smell like rotten eggs in room and in open air. *Mercurius:* putrid smell; discharge of acrid pus from nose smells like old cheese. *Nitric acid:* bad smell in the evening. *Nux vomica:* smell like rotten eggs, rotten cheese, sulphur, candle-stuff: all worse towards evening. *Paris quad.:* great sensitiveness to offensive odors; imaginary foul odors. *Pulsatilla:* illusion as if he had smelt tobacco and coffee together, even in open air; bad smell in

mornings; smell like an old coryza. *Sanguinaria:* smell as of roasted onions; dislike to the smell of syrup. *Senega:* putrid smell; smell before the nose as of a malignant ulcer. *Sulphur:* smell like shelled peas, burnt corn, or like old coryza.

Smell bad, of the mouth. Though only a symptom, yet it is of great importance in the selection of a remedy, and generally points to: 1, Arn., Ars., Aur., Carb. v., Merc., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Dulc , Hyosc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Rhus, Sil., Stann.; 3, Acon., Amb., Anac., Carb. an., Coff., Graph., Ipec., Spig.

If affecting **young girls** at the age of pubescence, Aur. is generally suitable; or Bell., Hyosc., Puls., Sep.; if perceived only **in the morning**, try: Arn., Bell., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.; **after a meal**: Cham., Nux v., Sulph.; in **the evening** and at **night**: Puls. or Sulph.

If caused by **abuse of mercury**: Aur., Carb. v., Lach., Sulph.; or, Arn., Bell., Hep.

Smell, excessive sensitiveness and illusions of. Principal remedies: 1, Aur., Bell., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Magn. arct., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph ; 2, Acon., Cham., Chin., Coff., Hep., Puls.

For great **sensitiveness**: 1, Aur., Bell., Con., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Bar., Cham., Coff., Con., Kali mur., Nux v., Sep.

For **illusions of smell**, such as of **bad eggs, putrid substances. decayed cheese, manure**, or generally for **bad** and **fetid** smell: Aur., Bell., Calc., Magn. arct , Meny., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Veratr. For smell as of **chalk** or **clay**: Calc., Magn. arct.; **herrings**: Agn., Bell.; **pitch or tar**: Ars., Con.; **sour** things: Alum.; **old coryza**: Ars., Graph., Sulph.; **sweetish** things: Aur.; **sulphur, or burning sponge, or gunpowder**: Anac., Ars.,Calc., Graph., Nux v.; **burnt or burning** substances: Anac., Aur., Graph., Nux v., Sulph.

SOFTENING OF THE BONES.

Osteomalacia: Arn., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Fluor. ac., Picr. ac., Rhus, Sil., Symph. See Ostitis.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN.

Abrot., Anac., Ars., Dig., Phos., Picr. ac.; aphasia from arterial obliteration: Caust., Colch., Lyc., Oleand., Stram.

SOFTENING OF SPINAL CORD.

Phos., Picr. ac., Thuj. See Paralysis.

SOFTENING OF STOMACH, Gastromalacia.

Ant., Ars., Bar., Calc. carb., Calc. ars., Carb. v., Kreos., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Acon., Anac., Artem., Bell., Bry., Cham., Cic., Hyosc., Lyssin, Merc., Natr. m., Nux m., Op., Phos., Sil., Spong., Stram., Tarent. (> by music).

SORE SKIN.

Intertrigo of full-grown persons during summer: Arn., Carb. v., Lyc., Nux v., Petr., Sulph. **Bedsores:** Arn., Carb. v., Chin., Plumb., Sulph. ac. **Soreness of children:** Acon., Cham., Chin., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Petr., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sulph.

SORE THROAT.

Angina faucium. Angina granulosa.

Acute angina: 1, Acon., Bell., Bry., Cham., Coff., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus; 2, Ars., Bar., Canth., Caps., Chin., Dulc., Hep , Lach., Lac can., Mang., Staph.

Chronic habitual angina: 1, Alum., Bar., Calc., Carb. v., Hep., Kali mur., Lach., Lyc., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Chin., Mang., Natr. m.,Nitr. ac.,Nux v., Phos., Phyt., Sabad., Seneg., Staph., Thuj.

Clergyman's or singer's sore throat: Alum, Ar., Arg. nitr., Cupr., Zinc.

Catarrhal or rheumatic angina: Acon., Bell.,Carb. v.,Cham.,Caps.,Dulc., Hep., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Seneg., Sulph.

Phlegmonous angina: 1, Acon., Bell., Hep., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Bar., Calc., Canth.,Coff.,Lach.,Sep.,Thuj.; **gangrenous:** Ailanth., Amm., Ars., Con., Euphor.. Kreos., Lach., Merc., Sulph.

Acetic acid.—Throat inflamed and ulcerated; a white film low down in fauces; false membrane in throat; difficult swallowing; insatiable thirst and drinks large quantities of water; difficult breathing; hurried breathing; barking cough; hollow sound with each inhalation (Acon., inhalation); prostration and copious urine; nosebleed; pale, sickly children.

Aconite.—Violent fever, dry heat, burning thirst; fear and anxious restlessness; dark redness of affected parts: troublesome and painful deglutition; burning, choking, creeping and contraction of throat; painful sensitiveness of throat when talking; croup from dry cold air beginning before midnight, child wakes up and grasps throat; dry cough with a hoarse bark, croupy sound during exhalation from spasm in larynx.

Æsculus hip.—Throat, fauces, tonsils, uvula and back of pharynx swollen and dusky-red; neck swollen and stiff; constricted sensation with disposition to hawk; **violent burning** in throat, with a raw feeling; stitching pains in fauces; varices in throat; constant desire to swallow, with sensation of dryness and constriction; throat and tongue feel as if scalded; hawks up great quantities of ropy mucus that tastes sweetish; left side mostly affected; sensation of lump in fauces that burns like fire (Phyt.); pricking, formication, burning, stinging in fauces (Apis); painful swallowing; hæmorrhoidal diathesis; catarrhal irritation of gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

Ailanthus gland.—**Gangrenous sore throat**; throat livid, puffed; tonsils covered with ulcers that run into each other, oozing a fetid scanty discharge; neck swollen and mottled, painful to slightest touch; cannot swallow anything; hawks up greenish matter; throat covered with a dark-brown membrane; hæmorrhage of dark blood.

Alumina.—Clergyman's sore throat; livid redness and sensation of relaxation of throat; feeling as from a lump, with soreness; dryness and stitches in throat when talking, as if something pointed were sticking in it; swallowing causes crepitation in ears; spasmodic constriction, salivation and impossibility to swallow or to open the mouth: < evening and at night, by hot drinks or eating; thick, granular, spongy condition of mucous membrane, with husky voice.

Ambra gris.—**Angina granulosa**; secretion of mucus in throat, with roughness and rawness; accumulation of grayish phlegm in throat, difficult to expectorate; choking and vomiting when hawking up phlegm; sensation of rawness in soft palate; stitches from throat into right ear and pains from motion of tongue; sore feeling in throat during empty deglutition and **from outward pressure, not when swallowing food**, with tension of glands of throat as if swollen.

Ammonium brom.—Throat sore, looks mottled as if a diphtheritic deposit were commencing; fauces dark-red, congestion; **preparing to swallow is painful**, the act is not; fauces and tongue feel scalded; stringy or blood-streaked mucus in the throat; more at night, symptoms < at night.

Ammonium carb.—Putrid sore throat; **gangrene of throat** (Ars., Bapt., Ailanth.); diphtheria with nose stopped up; child starts from sleep, cannot get his breath; burning in pharynx, extending down œsophagus; violent pain in the ulcers in throat; lump in throat; enlarged tonsils, congested, covered with membrane; right tonsil most affected; great prostration and dyspnœa; great sensitiveness to cold, a continued shudder alternates at night with heat.

Ammonium mur.—Sore throat with viscid phlegm so tough that it cannot be hawked up; **external and internal swelling of throat**, with pressing pain when swallowing and with drawing, stitching pains in the swollen submaxillary glands; frequent hawking with expectoration of small lumps of mucus and sensation of rawness in throat, back of uvula; hoarseness, with burning in larynx, can hardly speak; obstinate cases threatening to pass into a chronic state.

Apis mell.—No thirst; wants to be uncovered, and sensitive to clothing about neck; **insidious cases coming on without suffering**; throat shining as if varnished, puffy with membrane in patches; throat filled with tenacious mucus; œdema of mucous membrane of throat and uvula; throat swollen inside and outside, breathing and swallowing difficult; blisters, in clusters, filled with clear lymph on back part of throat; feeling of rawness and scalding all around margin of tongue; stitching pain between acts of swallowing; inability to swallow from the great swelling in throat; pain in throat extending to ears; fluids come back through nose; sensation of fish-bone in throat (Arg. nitr., Hep., Nitr. ac.), rose-colored, rough rash upon skin.

Argentum nit.—**Dryness of throat** when beginning to speak; dry, burning and scraping sensation in ulcerated sore throat, with feeling as if a splinter had lodged there when swallowing, eructating, stretching or moving throat; constriction of throat with hoarseness; frequent accumulation of thick, tough mucus in throat, producing gagging and hoarseness; uvula and fauces dark-red and tumid; **sore throat following suppressed ulcers of uterus.**

Arnica.—Whole throat congested; craves large quantities of water, which cause pain in stomach; sore and bruised all over body; stupid, sleepy, curls up in bed and refuses attention, wants to be let alone; hot skin; chilliness, wants to cover up warmly; offensive breath; putrid eructations; stinging in back of throat between the acts of deglutition.

Arsenicum.—Restlessness, anxiety, prostration; gangrene of throat, burning like hot coals in throat; tonsils swollen, dark-red; vesicles in throat; tongue, throat, œsophagus inflamed; paralysis of pharynx; drinks come out of nose; malignancy (Ars. iod).

Arum triph.—**Clergyman's sore throat**, voice cannot be modulated; rapid swelling of tongue, with prickling and burning pains; œdema glot-

tidis; putrid odor from mouth; buccal cavity raw and bleeding, covered with ulcers and diphtheritic deposits; violent burning in throat; constant hawking and profuse secretion from the diseased tissues; swollen or strawberry tongue; refuses food and drink on account of soreness of throat; scanty micturition; increase in the flow of urine shows favorable action of the drug.

Aurum —Tonsils red and swollen; painful swelling of submaxillary glands; parotid gland feels sore, as if contused; caries of hard palate; foul breath; voice nasal, husky, as if he had a cold; mercurial or syphilitic history.

Baptisia.—Fauces dark red; **dark, putrid ulcers which are painful**; burning rawness in throat; salivation, putrid taste in mouth; stupid mental state, low muttering delirium; **can swallow only liquids,** the least solid food gags; throat sore, feels contracted, even down to stomach; profuse viscid mucus in throat, can neither swallow nor hawk it up; much rattling in throat; tongue dry, cracked, bleeding

Baryta carb.—Penetrating pains in throat on empty swallowing; pressure and shooting pains on swallowing aliments; obstruction to speech and deglutition; contraction of throat, with labored respiration, after meals; efforts to belch; enlarged and indurated tonsils; offensive breath; on swallowing sensation as if food forces itself over a sore spot and liquids come back through nose; more useful to prevent than to cure the attack of recurring quinsy.

Belladonna.—Violent fever and burning heat; bright-red, highly inflamed throat, mostly on right side; dryness of mouth and throat, with thirst; mouth feels scalded, and violent burning in throat; shooting pains in throat when swallowing, turning head or breathing; contraction and oppression of throat, impeding deglutition, speech and respiration, enlargement of the cervical glands and stiff neck; must swallow constantly, though very painful; **spasm of throat on attempting to swallow**; dry cough; follicular tonsillitis, tonsils covered with little ulcers.

Benzoic acid.—Angina faucium et tonsillaris; swallowing difficult, incomplete, with noise in ears and soreness on back of tongue; sensation of swelling and constriction of throat, > by eating; irritable bladder, urine dark and its odor highly intensified.

Borax.—Tough mucus in throat, difficult to detach; tearing in larynx extending to chest, exciting cough; roughness in throat-pit and drawing stinging pain when coughing or sneezing; aphthæ.

Bromium.—Follicular tonsillitis, lump in throat, elongated uvula; burning from mouth to stomach; tumefaction of mucous membranes of pharynx, < left side; stiffness of neck; tonsils swollen, inflamed, constant pain in throat; swallowing difficult, especially of fluids; **diphtheria beginning in larynx and spreading upward, with coldness on inhalation.**

Bryonia.—Pricking sensation in throat on swallowing and turning head; pressure, swelling and dryness of back of throat, palate and mouth; throat feels dry and raw on empty swallowing, < in warm room, > for a short time on drinking; painful swallowing as if a hard body were sticking in throat; stitches, soreness and dry feeling in throat, rendering talking difficult; aphthæ in throat, mostly on tonsils; membranous formations in throat with exudations in mouth and throat of pus and blood; fever, with or without thirst, or chilliness and feeling of coldness, irritable mood.

Cactus.—Constriction of throat, exciting a constant desire to swallow; constriction of œsophagus, must drink large quantities of water to force the fluid into stomach.

Cainca.—**Abundant salivation**; swelling of uvula and palate with a grating sensation; constant contraction in throat alternating with drawing; difficult swallowing and hollow, hoarse voice; sneezing; dry cough; difficult breathing at night; swelling and paleness of face.

Caladium.—Bright redness of dry throat, > from warm drinks; sweetish-smelling perspiration; swelling of submaxillary glands; mouth, lips and tongue swollen; no thirst.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic sore throat; patulous induration of soft palate; old ulcers in throat; hardened, enlarged tonsils: aphthous or ulcerated tonsils; smarting in throat when eating, extending into ears; swallowing difficult from lump in throat; < when weather changes; constitutional coldness.

Cantharis.—**Throat feels on fire, inflamed and covered with plastic lymph,** with bloody expectoration; symptoms come on with great rapidity; gangrene of throat; water drunk returns by the nose; swallowing very difficult, shooting pains on swallowing, especially liquids, from constriction and intense pain at back of throat; dysuria; extreme prostration; < afternoon, night, while drinking.

Capsicum.—**Stitches in throat when not swallowing,** exciting dry convulsive cough; contraction in the curtain of the palate during deglutition and agonizing pains in ganglions of neck in paroxysms; uvula elongated, feels as if pressing on something hard; tickling in throat with sneezing and sensation of roughness; burning soreness with ulcers in fauces; whitish spots in throat; dry hacking cough with expectoration of copious mucus from trachea; thirst for cold water, with shuddering when drinking; constant desire to lie down and sleep, with dread of the open air and cold, especially in red-faced, sluggish, homesick girls; **sore throats complicated with gastric and rheumatic ailments**, especially of spirit-drinkers and smokers, with morning retching, relaxed uvula, dryness and smarting in throat.

Causticum.—Soreness, redness and scraping in throat, with burning pains, < at night; dryness of fauces; sensation as if throat were too narrow; continual swallowing; hawking of mucus, with pain in throat-pit; food and drink go up the nose; hoarseness, < morning and evening; aphonia from paralysis of organs of speech; cough, with involuntary discharge of urine.

Cedron.—Enlarged tonsils, with redness of velum palati and constant swallowing; burning fauces, throat and stomach; constriction of throat; difficulty of swallowing; profuse salivation; fetid breath; great thirst.

Cepa.—Sore throat, with coryza; coryza with bland lachrymation and acrid nasal flow; mucus in pharynx viscid, sweetish and tough; soreness and dryness; lump in throat: **cold sensation in throat**; cough as if hooks were digging in larynx at every cough; sneezing and coughing.

Chamomilla.—Catarrhal sore throats, or in complication with gastric and bilious fevers; extreme sensitiveness to pain, with the characteristic crossness: swelling of parotid or submaxillary glands; tonsilitis, threatening suffocation, with pain extending to right ear, > by heat; throbbing, stinging, burning pains in throat; dark redness of affected parts; inability to swallow solids, especially when lying; tickling in larynx; hoarseness, dry cough and difficult respiration.

Chelidonium.—Red fauces, uvula and tonsils swollen; shooting in tonsils; burning and scraping in throat; dryness in throat; difficult swallowing; tongue red on tip and edges; yellow tongue, bitter taste, craves hot milk

Cimicifuga.—Dry spot in throat, causing cough; dryness of pharynx

and inclination to swallow during the night; soreness of throat when swallowing; sensation of swelling and pressure in tonsils; dryness and burning heat in throat, as if hot air were passing over it; sensitiveness of throat to cold air and cold drinks; contraction in throat on swallowing solid food; **unpleasant fulness in throat**; stiff neck.

Cinnabaris.—Syphilitic ulceration of tonsils and pharynx; constant desire to swallow; pains < at night; every cold causes white ulcers in throat.

Cistus Can.—Sore throat from inhaling **the least cold air, not from warm air**; fauces inflamed and dry; cold feeling on tongue, larynx and trachea; sleepless from dryness of throat; must swallow saliva to relieve the unbearable dryness; < after sleeping, > after eating or drinking.

Cocculus.—Dryness of mouth with sensation of roughness and burning in throat, with salivation; great sensitiveness of neck, pressing pain on tonsils when swallowing, bitter taste, disgust for food; cough < at night, threatening suffocation.

Coffea.—Sore throat, < from cold air; swollen, elongated uvula, sensitiveness of affected parts; insomnia; short, dry cough; constant desire to swallow from sensation as of a plug in throat; whining and moaning.

Colchicum.—Inflammation and redness of palate, fauces and tonsils, with difficult swallowing; greenish, thin mucus in throat, coming involuntarily into the mouth.

Conium.—Dirty-gray exudations; burning in pharynx; violent pains in throat; must swallow constantly; as soon as he closes his eyes he commences to sweat.

Crotalus.—Malignant sore throat, which is greatly swollen, with tendency to gangrene; neck swollen; puffy face; violent pain in constricted throat; tongue trembles; prostration; hæmorrhages from dissolution of blood; nervous sore throat, pain out of all proportion to visible trouble; fauces dry; great sensitiveness to dry or cold air.

Cuprum.—Dull piercing pain in left tonsil, < by external touch; constriction when swallowing; spasms of throat; gurgling of drinks when going down œsophagus; frequent desire for warm food and drinks.

Dolichos.—Painful sensation in throat below angle of lower jaw on right side, as if a large splinter were imbedded vertically in that spot, with fulness behind posterior palatine arch, pain < on swallowing.

Drosera.—Dryness and contraction of palate and pharynx; pricking in throat, without deglutition; expectoration of watery saliva; irritation to cough, with darting and pricking pains in larynx, hoarseness, yellow, mucous sputa, difficult breathing; cough < on retiring and at night in paroxysms, often followed by vomiting.

Dulcamara.—Quinsy from every cold change in weather (Bar. carb.).

Elaps coral.—Chronic ulceration of throat; **every spell of wet weather causes a return of the ulcers in throat**, < left side; painful swallowing of solids and liquids; external throat sore to touch; liquids swallowed come out of the nose; discharge from nose like herring-pickle; tonsils and fauces swollen so that nothing can pass; posterior wall of pharynx covered with greenish-yellow membranes, wrinkled and fissured, extending to nose; membrane dry and corrugated; violent thirst and craving for ice, though cold drinks lie like ice in stomach.

Ferrum phos.—Throat inflamed, red and hot; red face; painful swallowing; acute stage of pharyngitis and laryngitis, with high fever.

Fluoric acid.—Syphilitic ulceration of fauces, uvula and tongue, especially after the abuse of Sil.: throat is extremely sensitive to cold,

slightest exposure increases pain and impedes deglutition; soft palate and uvula intensely red and tumefied; fetid breath; voice nasal, articulation indistinct; excessive suffering in swallowing or talking; hawking of phlegm mixed with blood, especially in the morning.

Gelsemium.—Fauces swollen, dry, burning; unable to swallow or speak; **pain on swallowing going up into ear**; spasmus glottidis; dryness, irritation and soreness of fauces; tonsils swollen, red and burning; scalding coryza; nose stopped up; no thirst; paralytic dysphagia; painful sensation of something having lodged in œsophagus; burning in œsophagus from mouth to stomach; disturbances of vision; heaviness of head and limbs, as if they were paralyzed.

Graphites.—Chronic sore throat with sensation as of a lump in throat, < after empty swallowing; dry cough, with much strangling, < during inspiration, making the face red and the eyes water; ears dry from lack of natural secretion, with hardness of hearing.

Hamamelis.—Chronic inflammation of throat, with varicose veins, must drink much water to aid deglutition; dryness and rawness of fauces; right tonsil swollen and varicose; oozing of blood from fauces; < in warm moist air; constant thirst for cold water; every inhalation seems to dry up the throat.

Hepar.—Pricking sensation in throat, as if from **pins or splinters sticking in throat**; extending to ears when yawning; smarting, roughness and rawness of fauces, < when swallowing solid food; heat and scraping in throat, with constant expectoration of mucus; vomiturition in the morning, with dry and deep cough, < in the evening, when it becomes violent and agonizing; pressure in throat as from a plug, with danger of suffocation; great sensitiveness to pain, to atmospheric changes, to cold and the slightest draught, > by heat; swelling of tonsils and cervical glands; ulcers in throat cause breath to smell like old cheese.

Hydrastis.—Mucous membrane of fauces studded with round protuberant spots of a red color, as if injected with blood, < from least exposure to cold; mercurial salivation; syphilitic angina; ulceration of the mucous membrane of the throat.

Hyoscyamus.—Dry throat, prickings in larynx; contraction in throat with impeded deglutition, copious salivation; collection of mucus in larynx and trachea; hoarse voice with sensation of a foreign body firmly lodged in trachea; dry, spasmodic cough at night, respiration labored and agonizing.

Ignatia.—Inflamed, hard, swollen tonsils, with small ulcers; stitches in soft palate, extending to ears, > by swallowing solids, < **between the acts of swallowing**; pain stinging, raw, sore, tearing and aching; pain in submaxillary gland; sensation of a lump in throat; swelling and induration of tonsils, which sting when not swallowing.

Iodum.—Swelling and elongation of uvula; angina with burning pain; ulcers in throat, with swelling of glands of neck; constant hemming to clear the throat of mucus; salivation and ulcers in throat; very difficult deglutition.

Ipecacuanha.—Rough, bruised, pricking and swollen sensation in throat, < during deglutition; elongation and painful sensitiveness of palate; violent cough with dyspnœa and without much expectoration; catarrhal sore throat, with spasm of chest and other nervous affections; congestion of blood to head, with pale face.

Kali bichrom.—Chronic congestion of fauces and pharyngeal mucous membrane; uneasiness and pain in swallowing; sensation of dryness, of burn-

ing and of rawness, or a scraping feeling, or as if something were sticking in throat; accumulation of sticky, tenacious mucus in pharynx, with tendency to hoarseness and tickling cough; throat pains more when putting out tongue; sharp, shooting pains in left tonsil, extending towards the ear, relieved by swallowing; suppuration of tonsils; burning in pharynx, extending into the stomach; solids cause pain when swallowed, and leave sensation as if something remained there; chronic nasal catarrh, yellow, slimy-coated tongue, more or less stomach disorder; bitter taste in mouth, tendency to nausea; ropy, stringy, fetid discharge from posterior nares and fauces.

Kali carb.—Sensation of great dryness in throat, with occasional filling of throat with tenacious mucus that causes gagging; constant hawking; pain in throat when swallowing food; sore throat on left side, feels a bone there on empty swallowing, as if he had a stick in throat (Kali bi., as if he had a hair on root of tongue); sticking pain in pharynx, as if there were a fish-bone in it (Hep.), when he becomes cold; swelling of cervical glands; chronic sore throat with long-standing post-nasal catarrh.

Kali iod.—Sore throat from coryza, swelling of throat and neck, with yellowish-gray spots and ulcers on tonsils; **dryness and itching in throat** (Wyeth.); coryza with aching jaws, sneezing, lachrymation and profuse flow of water from nose; red, smarting mucous membranes; burning and constriction; sticking and scraping; syphilitic ulcers; glands of neck swollen and indurated.

Kali mang.—Throat swollen and painful; constant hawking of blood-streaked thick mucus; constant ineffectual hawking and attempts at swallowing; throat very dry and raw; constriction and burning; fauces mottled, dark-red; uvula œdematous, elongated (Apis, Kali bi.) and dark-red; cannot swallow solids; external glands hard and painful, can hardly open mouth on account of swollen parotid.

Kali mur.—Dryness and redness of fauces; burning stinging pains, with hoarseness; ulcerated throat, after abuse of mercury; in syphilis, with red, dry, torpid throat; with mucus in throat; white tongue; **granular pharyngitis**; mucous membrane rather pale, thin, with multiple adenoid elevations, secreting white, tough mucus, with a similar secretion from posterior nares, and great efforts to dislodge it by snuffing and hawking.

Lac caninum.—Highly inflamed throat, with severe pain, felt first on one side and then on the other; ulcers (diphtheria) constantly change sides; **menstrual sore throat**, beginning and ending with the flow (Magn. carb.); tonsils swollen and red; œdema of posterior throat.

Lachesis.—Inflammation and swelling marked, **pains < by warm drinks and empty swallowing,** > when swallowing solids than liquids; much choking and swallowing, especially during sleep; patches of membrane from left to right and down larynx; mottled, bluish color of throat; much saliva and stringy mucus; tongue swollen, stiff, trembles, catching upon teeth when protruded; dryness of the mouth and throat, with no thirst or with aversion to water; pain extends to ears; cervical glands swollen, suppurating; throat < from external pressure; suffocating spells, < during or on awaking from sleep; great prostration (when it fails, study Sabad.).

Lachnanthes. — Great dryness in throat, especially at night when waking, accompanied by cough; sensation of swelling of left side of throat; when swallowing the sore spot itches; dryness of throat, with sleeplessness, followed by hoarseness.

Laurocerasus.—Burning in throat with weak heart and spasms of œsophagus; dull sticking pain as from a lump in throat; scraping in throat

with hoarseness and cough; rawness in larynx prevents talking; pain as from stiffness in left side of neck; spasmodic contractive sensation in anterior cervical muscles while drinking.

Ledum.—Sore throat with fine stinging pains, < when not swallowing; sensation as from a lump in throat, when swallowing, a stinging pain; great heat in throat, when moving in the open air; malignant sore throat; œdema.

Lobelia infl.—Dryness and pricking in throat, not diminished by drinking; sensation of a lump in pit of throat, impeding deglutition; tough mucus in fauces causes frequent hawking; burning in throat; sensation as if œsophagus contracted from below upward; heat and burning in stomach; sensation of a foreign body in throat, impeding breathing and swallowing; prickling itching of skin all over body; salivation sometimes copious.

Lycopodium.—Swelling and suppuration of tonsils going from right to left; chronic enlargement or ulceration of tonsils; fauces brownish-red, > from hot drinks which feel grateful, < from cold drinks and after sleep; pharynx feels contracted, nothing can be swallowed; hawking of bloody mucus or of hard, greenish-yellow phlegm; **feeling as if a ball rose from below into the throat**; feeling as of a hard body in œsophagus; no thirst, or thirst with disgust for drinks; one side of neck stiff and swollen; depression and internal debility; glandular swellings; syphilitic ulceration of throat.

Lyssin.—Sore throat; constrictive sensation much < when attempting to swallow cold fluids, which he could not do without pain; warm fluids and solids not painful; headache especially in both temples; much tenacious mucus in mouth and throat; constant inclination to swallow or to remove the phlegm, which seems to stick between nose and throat.

Magnesia carb.—Stinging pain in throat when talking or swallowing; burning in the throat and palate, with dryness and roughness, as if scraped; frequent rising of mucus in throat (morning), with roughness and dryness of fauces; soft, fetid tubercles, of the color of peas, are hawked up; violent thirst for water or acid drinks. **Menstrual sore throat** (Lac can.).

Magnesia mur.—Dryness and roughness of throat, with hoarse voice; rising as of a ball from stomach to throat, > by eructations; continual rising of a white froth into mouth; difficult hawking of thick, tough or blood-mixed mucus; swelling of cervical glands.

Mancinella.—**Again following scarlatina**: great elongation of uvula; heat in pharynx and down œsophagus; without thirst; great dryness of throat; choking sensation rises in throat when speaking; periodical thrusts (as if electric) in upper part of throat; waking from sleep; yellowish-white ulcers on tonsils, with violent burning pain; great swelling and suppuration of tonsils, with danger of suffocation and whistling breathing; can only take liquid food, on account of soreness of mouth.

Manganum.—Throat sore, as if excoriated, with cutting pains, independent of swallowing; palate and lips dry, < in open air; when swallowing, stitches in both ears; < when coughing, with husky voice; feet and ankles swollen; throat dry, scratching, feeling as if trachea were closed by a leaf; yellowish-green, mucous sputa; smarting extending to cheeks; stiffness of nape of neck; < in hot, foggy weather.

Mercurius.—Sensation as of an obstruction in throat; painful deglutition, with pressure; constant effort to swallow; lancinating pains in neck and tonsils, extending to ears; pressure in œsophagus and larynx; < when eating; drinks cannot pass epiglottis and are forced back through the nose;

swelling of parotids and cervical glands, with pressing, burning or lancinating pains; copious flow of thin and fetid saliva, yet throat feels very dry; coryza, sneezing; dry, violent cough; tonsils dark-red or greenish-red, studded with ulcers; stinging pains in fauces; syphilitic ulcers in throat and mouth; < from liquors, cold drinks, coffee; chill towards evening or alternating chill and heat; sweat without relief.

Mercurius cor.—Throat intensely inflamed, preventing swallowing and causing suffocation; uvula swollen, elongated, dark-red; tonsils swollen and covered with ulcers; pricking in throat as from needles; retching and vomiting on attempting to swallow; larynx and epiglottis pain on swallowing food, < when depressing tongue; cutting in throat as from a knife; cervical glands hard and swollen; cannot sleep on account of anxiety.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Tongue coated thick yellow at base, bright yellow at back part, tip and edges red; throat dry, with frequent empty swallowing; much tenacious mucus in throat, hawking causes gagging; sensation of a lump in throat; easily detached patches on inflamed pharynx and fauces; < **on right tonsil**; salivary glands much swollen, fetid breath; loose rattling cough, bronchi loaded with mucus; sputa copious and yellow.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Sensation as of a lump in throat, with disposition to hawk it up and bring up a greenish hard lump or tough, white phlegm; sticking in throat; on waking throat feels sore and scalded, < during empty swallowing; fauces dark-red, **left tonsil** swollen, submaxillary glands painfully engorged; difficult deglutition from ulcers in throat; velum long, aggravating cough; great sensitiveness to cold air.

Mezereum.—Burning of pharynx and œsophagus; constriction of pharynx, food presses on part during deglutition; sensation as if posterior part of throat were full of mucus, even after hawking; dry feeling in throat impeding swallowing; constant chilliness, even in bed.

Muriatic acid.—Diffused deep redness of velum palati and throat; fauces swollen; swallowing causes violent spasms and choking; pushes finger down throat; as if to remove some obstruction; rawness, smarting and burning in fauces.

Natrum ars.—Fauces dry on swallowing and on inspiration, < A.M. and after a cold; fauces and pharynx red and glossy; uvula, tonsils and pharynx thickened; surface irregular, swollen, purple-red, covered with yellowish-gray mucus which is hawked up; very thirsty, but < drinking.

Natrum mur.—Throat feels very dry, yet he constantly hawks transparent mucus; sensation of a splinter sticking in throat; feeling as of a plug in throat uvula elongated, muscles so weak, food goes down the wrong way; only fluids can be swallowed, solids reach a certain point and then are violently ejected; unquenchable thirst, < evening.

Natrum sulph.—**Palate burns, as if skin were broken, during menses**; blisters on palate, > from cold things; dryness of throat, no thirst; feeling of contraction in throat when swallowing saliva, soreness < by talking and swallowing solids; mucus in throat at night, hawks salty mucus in morning.

Niccolum.—Angina, pain outside on neck, sore to touch; intense pain in swollen throat when yawning; right tonsil swollen; sticking in swallowing, as if in uvula; spasmodic choking and constriction.

Nitric acid.—Pricking as from a splinter in throat, < swallowing; stitches in throat, tonsils red, swollen; uneven, with small ulcers; palate, tongue, inside of gums sore, with stinging pains and ulceration of corners of mouth.

Nitrum.—Sore throat day and night, with inflamed velum and uvula, stinging during swallowing; feels choked, as if closed, at night, can scarcely breathe.

Nux moschata.—Difficult deglutition from paralysis of muscles; pain along Eustachian tube, as if a foreign body lodged there; no thirst; bulimy.

Nux vomica.—Throat raw, sore, rough, as if scraped, causes hawking; pain as if pharynx were constricted, or as if a plug were sticking in throat, during empty swallowing; swelling of uvula, stinging pains, with sensation of a plug when swallowing saliva only; stitches into ear when swallowing; small fetid ulcers in throat; pains, < while eating and more afterwards; dry cough, with headache and pains in hypochondria when coughing; constipation.

Palladium.—Dryness of fauces and tongue, without thirst; sensation when swallowing as if something were hanging in neighborhood of hyoid bone, or as if a bread-crumb had lodged there, even when the muscles of throat were inactive; **frequent hawking of small, solid lumps, which he must swallow.**

Petroleum.—Complication with catarrh of Eustachian tube; when swallowing, food enters posterior nares; dry throat, pain in nape of neck when swallowing; fetid breath; hawking of a tough, disagreeably-tasting phlegm, mornings; swelling and induration of glands.

Phosphorus.—Muscular angina with fatty degeneration; tonsils and uvula much swollen; uvula elongated, with dry and burning sensation; dryness of throat day and night, it fairly glistens; rawness and scraping in pharynx, < evening, hawking mornings; mucus in throat removed with difficulty, is quite cold as it comes into the mouth, white, transparent, in lumps; sensation as of cotton in throat; desire for something refreshing and cold.

Phytolacca.—Sensation in the pharynx like that caused by eating chokepears; soreness of the throat, and a feeling when swallowing saliva as if a lump had formed there; soreness of the posterior fauces, and apparent extension of the irritation into the Eustachian tubes; swelling of the soft palate and tonsils; feeling as if a ball of red-hot iron had lodged in the fauces and the whole length of the œsophagus when swallowing; **pain in swallowing hot liquids or solid food**; sensation as if the trachea were being strongly grasped; hawking to rid the throat and posterior nares of mucus, which relieves the choked feeling; sensation of scraping and rawness in the throat and tonsils; great dryness of throat at bedtime; muscular soreness; groans when moved; restlessness and prostration.

Plumbum.—**Angina granulosa**, going from left to right; tough mucus in fauces and posterior nares; constriction in throat when trying to swallow, with great urging to do so; fluids can be swallowed, but solids come back into mouth; burning in œsophagus and stomach some hours after eating, spasmodic stricture; sensation of a plug in throat.

Pulsatilla.—Exterior lancinating pains on swallowing, pressure in throat; sensation of swelling in uvula and velum; during or without swallowing sensation of roughness and pain in throat; stitches between acts of swallowing; as if swollen, or a lump in it during deglutition; throat inflamed, bluish-red; throat dry, < mornings, with tough mucus in throat, fetid breath and dry cough; throat sore, with sensation of choking, < swallowing saliva and after food; hoarseness, cough, with scratching and tickling in trachea, copious and consistent expectoration and dyspnœa.

Rhus tox.—Sticking-stinging pain in tonsils, worse when beginning to swallow; throat sore, feels stiff, after straining it; sensation of swelling in throat, with contusive pain, even when talking; cellulitis of neck, parotitis; œsophagitis; whining mood.

Sabadilla.—Tonsillitis after coryza; suppuration; right tonsil remains

swollen and indurated; when swallowing or not swallowing, feeling in throat of a body which he must swallow down; sensation of a skin hanging loosely in throat, must swallow over it; stitches in throat when swallowing, better from eating warm food.

Sanguinaria.—Ulcerated sore throat; chronic dryness in the throat, and sensation of swelling in the larynx and expectoration of thick mucus; aphonia, with swelling of the throat; continual severe cough without expectoration, with pain in the head, and circumscribed redness of the cheeks; tormenting cough, with exhaustion; feeling of dryness in the throat, not diminished by drinking; heat in throat relieved by inspirations of cold air.

Senega.—Mouth and throat dry; tenacious mucus, difficult to hawk up; scraping and roughness; constriction of fauces; short hacking cough, which tears and scrapes the throat, **entire loss of voice, even whispering is very painful** to throat and provokes cough, < in fresh air and from walking fast.

Sepia.—Pain in throat, as if raw, when swallowing; stitching and scraping from empty deglutition; offensive smell from mouth; profuse flow of salty saliva, yet throat is very dry; much mucus in throat with hawking mornings; sensation of a plug in inflamed throat, < left side; coldness between shoulders as from a cold hand; painless swellings of lymphatic glands.

Silicea.—Tough slime in fauces; tonsils swollen, each effort to swallow distorts face; pricking in throat, as from a pin, causing cough; throat feels as if filled up, as if he could not swallow; frequent cough bringing up white, frothy, saltish mucus, < towards evening; swallowing difficult, as from paralysis of velum, food gets easily into choanæ and is ejected through nose; suppurating tonsils fail to heal.

Stramonium.—Extreme dryness of throat, with inability to swallow; contraction, as if from a cord, with altered voice, running into a very high pitch; difficult speech, labored respiration and livor; spasmodic and convulsive angina, with exhaustion, through the violence of the disease.

Sulphur.—Strong heat in larynx and mouth; suppuration of uvula and tonsils or a sensation of elongation of uvula; sensation of swelling and pressure in throat, as if from a body lodged in throat, especially on swallowing and respiring; lancinating pains and spasmodic constriction in throat, as if swallowing were impossible; dry coryza; persistent hoarseness or aphonia, dyspnœa and contraction of chest; swelling of cervical glands; constant desire to swallow saliva; whole back part posterior of palatine arches ulcerated.

Tellurium.—Sore throat, < on empty deglutition, > by eating and drinking; dry sensation in fauces.

Thuja.—Painful deglutition, < on empty swallowing or when only saliva is swallowed (Lach., Rhus); throat feels raw, dry, as if from a plug or constriction; much mucus in throat, hawked up with difficulty; mucous tubercles in fauces.

Ustilago.—Tonsils congested, inflamed; left one very large, dark-colored, with dull pain, < swallowing; sharp lancinating pains in right tonsil; feeling as of a lump behind larynx, producing constant desire to swallow.

Wyethia helen.—Nervous, apprehensive, weakness, slow pulse; throat feels dry and burning; difficult deglutition: constant desire to swallow, but without relief to the dryness; hemming and hawking to clear throat, though unsuccessful; dryness and pricking in posterior nares.

Zincum.—Cramplike, strangling pain externally in muscles, when swallowing; dryness of throat, evenings; mucus collects from posterior nares; soreness in throat; tearing in posterior fauces, more between acts of empty

deglutition or after eating; pain in posterior part of hard palate and in velum, < when gaping.

As regards symptoms, give:

When the **velum** is principally affected: 1, Acon., Bell., Coff., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Phos. ac.; 2, Arg., Carb. v., Stram., Sulph.

When the **uvula**: 1, Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Coff., Merc., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Caust., Iod., Lyc., Natr. m., Sil., Sulph.

When the **tonsils**: 1, Bell., Lach., Merc.; 2, Amm., Cham., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Staph.; 3, Alum., Bar., Calc., Hep., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phyt., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.

When the **larynx** is involved: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Dros., Hep., Iod., Nux v., Phos., Spong.

When the **œsophagus**: Amm., Ars., Asa., Canth., Carb. v., Cocc., Graph., Lach., Natr.

When the **fauces**: Alum., Bell., Carb. v., Ign., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

For **burning** pains: Alum., Ars., Bell., Carb. v., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Puls., Rhus, Seneg.

Aching: Alum., Caust., Hep., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Sensation of **swelling**, without any swelling being present: Chin., Lach., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph.

For **tickling** and titillation: Carb. v., Lach., Sep.

For **scraping** and **roughness**: 1, Acon., Amm., Carb. v., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Ars., Caust., Con., Graph., Sabad., Sep.

Sensation as of a **plug, lump**, etc., in the throat: 1, Bell., Cham., Ign., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Caust., Nitr. ac., Sep.

Tearing pains: Amm., Ars., Iod., Lyc.

Pains as if **raw** and **sore**: 1, Alum., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Ign., Lach., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep.; 2, Amm., Caps., Carb. an., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sep., Staph.

Cutting pains: Puls., Sep., Stann.

Stitching pains: 1, Acon., Bell., Ign., Merc., Puls.; 2, Calc., Cham., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sulph., Thuj.

Sensation of **contraction**: 1, Bell., Dros., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Alum., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Natr. m., Veratr.

Constrictive sensation and spasm in the fauces: 1, Bell., Ign., Nux v., Stram., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Ars., Caps., Carb. v., Cocc., Con., Natr. m., Sabad., Seneg., Veratr.

For **swelling** of the affected parts: 1, Amm., Bell., Calc., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Staph.; 2, Alum., Bar., Cham., Chin., Coff., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sabad., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Suppuration: Bell., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sil.

Ulcers in the throat: 1, Alum., Bell., Ign., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Thuj.; 2, Bor., Calc., Staph.

Redness: 1, Acon., Alum., Amm., Bell., Cham., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Bar., Coff., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Staph.

Profuse **secretion of mucus**: Alum., Bell., Calc., Caps., Caust., Cham., Chin., Con., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Seneg., Staph., Sulph.

Mucous lining of the affected parts: Bell., Canth., Chin., Merc., Plumb., Puls.

Ptyalism: 1, Acon., Bell., Chin., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Alum., Amb., Ant., Arg., Bry., Calc., Cham., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sil.

Dryness of the mouth and throat: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Ign., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phyt., Puls., Rhus, Seneg., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Varicose condition of the throat: Carb. v., Ham., Puls.

Soreness: Alum., Amb., Carb. v., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Merc., Mez., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Sabad., Sil.

For **constant desire** to swallow: 1, Bell., Cham., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls.; 2, Alum., Calc., Caps., Caust., Chin., Con., Kalm.,Seneg., Staph., Sulph.

Painful deglutition: Bell., Bry., Hep., Merc., Mur. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.

Pain during **empty** deglutition: Bry., Cocc., Graph., Hep., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.

Pain when swallowing **food**: Alum., Bar., Bry., Cham., Hep., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

Difficulty in **swallowing liquids**: Bell., Canth., Cupr., Ign., Iod., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Phos., Sil.

Deglutition being altogether **prevented**, or rendered very **difficult**: 1, Acon., Bell., Canth., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Stram.; 2, Alum., Amm., Ars., Bry., Calc., Canth., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Cic., Cin., Con., Cupr., Dros., Hep., Ign., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil.

Pain **not increased** by swallowing: 1, Ign.; 2, Alum., Amb., Caps., Graph., Lach., Merc., Mez., Nux v., Puls., Spong., Stann., Staph.

SPASMUS FACIALIS.

Tic convulsive. When caused by **exposure to cold**: Bell., Hyosc., Merc.; **external injuries**: Arn., Hyper.; **diseases of bones**, decayed teeth: Hecla, Hep., Merc., Sil.; **anger**: Nux v.; **fright and terror**: Hyosc., Ign., Op. Constant **winking of eyelids**: Anac., Bell.,Hyosc.,Natr. m., Stram. Habitual **hysterical** spasm of face: Kali carb., Sep., Sil. **Risus sardonicus**: Acon., Anac., Alum., Asa., Bell., Bov., Calc., Cic., Con., Croc., Cupr., Hyosc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Ran. scel., Sep., Stram., Veratr., Zinc.

SPASM OF GLOTTIS OR LARYNX.

Asthma millari; laryngismus stridulus.

1, Acon.,Ant. tart., Ars.,Asa., Bell.,*Brom.*,*Chlorine*, Corall., *Cupr.*,Fluor., Gels., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., *Iod.*, Ipec., Lach., Meph., Mosch., Phos., Phyt., *Plumb.*, *Samb.*, Spong., Stram., Sulph.; 2, Atrop., Calc. phos., Camph. br., Cham., Chel., Laur., Lob., Lyc., Naja, Nux v., Ol. anis., Op., Sil., Strych., Veratr. alb.

For the acute paroxysm: Bell., Chlorof., Cupr., Iod., Op., Mosch., Samb., Stram.; or Ars., Cham., Hyosc., Lach., Meph., Naja, Ol. anis., Phyt., Veratr. alb.

Chronic cases; constitutional accompaniments: Plumb., Calc. phos., Phos., Sil., Lyc., Sulph., Bar., Iod., Hep.

Remedies adapted to diseases in which the spasm is a symptom. Croup: Spong., Brom., Iod., Kaolin, Lach.; **hysteria and other nervous affections**: Ign., Asa., Mosch., Strych., Zinc., Cic., Phys., Gels.; **asthma**: Ipec., Lob. infl., Camph., Samb.; **brain affections**: Bell., Hyosc., Stram., Cic., Agar., Cupr., Op., Atrop.; **spinal affections** (causing the spasm by reflection): Nux v., Zinc., Phys., Bell., etc.; **affections of the par vaga or of their origins**: Lob., Gels., Laur., Naja, Ars.; **suppressed hives**: Ars.

Aconite.—Suffocating cough, comes on suddenly at night, with hoarse voice and shrill outcry; respiration short and anxious.

Arsenicum.—Chronic cases. The attack is preceded for several days

by catarrhal symptoms. The little patient goes to sleep quietly and the spasm develops itself gradually; respiration short and hissing, when the spasm sets in with sudden suffocation; child breathes freely between spells, but appears weak and is restless; caused by suppressed hives; pale, waxen face; body hot, sweaty and pale; prostration of strength with aggravation between midnight and daylight.

Belladonna.—The smallest quantity of fluid drunk excites a spasm; larynx painfully dry, yet the child refuses all drink; larynx feels suddenly constricted; breathing during sleep intermittent and irregular; on falling asleep the child awakes and starts as if frightened; sleep restless, talks and kicks in his sleep; brain excited, face red, eyes injected; convulsions; skin hot and dry or bathed in hot sweat; urine deep yellow or scanty or even suppressed; larynx sensitive to pressure; reflex from dentition or indigestion; oversensitiveness to external impressions.

Bromium.—**Asthma of sailors,** when they go ashore; tightness of chest, great dyspnœa, < at night; sensation as if air-passages were full of smoke; difficult breathing as a sequela of measles; gasping for breath, with whizzing and rattling in larynx; **child awakes gasping, hoarse, cries for water, which relieves**; child turns blue in the face, convulsions set in, reflex from dentition, indigestion or enlargement of thymus gland, followed by emaciation; spasmodic closure of glottis, cannot inspire deep enough; constriction in the larynx; more suitable to light-complexioned, blue-eyed children.

Calcarea phos.—Delayed dentition; child sweats easily, especially during sleep; emaciation; abdomen flabby; **suffocative attack when child is lifted from his crib**; rachitis; diarrhœa; green, hot, watery stools; craves bacon.

Chamomilla.—Sensation of oppression and slight constriction in region of larynx; dyspnœa as from suffocation (larynx feels constricted), with constant irritation to cough; hot sweat on face and head, especially during sleep; child becomes stiff and bends backward, kicks with feet when carried, screams and throws everything off; staring eyes; child reaches and grasps for something, draws the mouth back and forth; peevish, irritable; < from anger, violent emotions and from exposure to cold winds; < during dentition, accompanied by "wind asthma;" "liver-grown," or green, watery, offensive stools.

Chelidonium.—Spasmus glottidis on expiration, with cough in daytime and profuse perspiration at night; copious mucous expectoration during the violent fits of coughing.

China.—During sleep snoring during inspiration, and puffing of the cheeks at each expiration.

Chlorine.—**Inspiration unimpeded and natural, expiration absolutely impossible** from a closure of the rima glottidis; inspiration again made is found easy enough, but attended with a slight crowing sound, expiration again impossible; face livid, lungs fearfully distended; spasm followed by partial coma, after its relaxation respiration free and deep sleep. The attack may come on after excitement, during sleep, and is most common from midnight till 7 A.M.

Coffea.—Child starts from sleep with short inhalation and gaping, wheezing, cold sweat, blue face, < when put into bath; mucous vomiting.

Corallium rubr.—On deep inspiration sensation as if the air passing through air-passages was **icy-cold**; crowing during inspiration; inclination to cough, with difficult hawking up of bronchial mucus.

Cuprum.—Convulsions, with blue face and lips; short, panting whis-

tling breathing on attempting to take a deep breath; body stiff, **spasmodic twitchings, thumbs clenched**; gurgling down œsophagus; attacks come on suddenly and cease suddenly, after fright of mother or child; cold sweat at night; cough > by swallow of water.

Gelsemium.—Long, croupy inspiration, sudden forcible expiration; spasm of glottis, evening, threatening suffocation; breathing frequent; irritative cough, without expectoration.

Ignatia.—Difficult inspiration, easy expiration; stitches in throat between acts of deglutition, and difficulty of swallowing solid or fluid food; the more he swallows the better he feels; **caused in children by a cross word or necessary correction.**

Iodum.—Rachitic children, swelling of bronchial glands; tightness and constriction about larynx, with soreness, hoarse voice, etc.; enlarged glands may cause paralysis of laryngeal, tracheal and bronchial nerves; mesenteric glands enlarged and indurated; tendency to marasmus; excellent appetite and yet grows thin, or indifference to food; stools clayey; urine high-colored, scanty; skin yellow; heart's action feeble and increased by every motion; child unbearably irritable; well-marked painless goitre.

Lachesis.—Spasms occur during sleep; child, as it were, sleeps into an attack and is aroused, gasping for breath or the paroxysms recur after each nap; external neck, about the larynx, very sensitive to touch; sense of constriction about the larynx, attended with dryness of the whole throat and mouth.

Laurocerasus.—Cardiac affections; child blue, gasps for breath, face even livid; filiform pulse; spasmodic constriction of trachea; dyspnœa, with sensation as if lungs could not be sufficiently expanded and as if pressed against spine.

Mephitis.—Inspiration difficult, expiration all but impossible; convulsions; bloated face; when drinking or talking liable to get foreign substances into the throat.

Moschus.—Spasm of throat, larynx and lungs; sudden sensation of constriction in larynx, as if caused by the vapors of sulphur; difficult respiration; severe spasms in chest, with inclination to cough, after which the paroxysm becomes greatly aggravated; **hysterical** cases with impending paralysis of the pneumogastrics.

Oleum anim.—Larynx feels as if it would be closed by outward pressure when lying on the back with the head bent forward.

Opium.—Especially after a fright; suffocative attacks during sleep; cough with dyspnœa, blue face, and profuse perspiration over whole body; recent cases.

Phosphorus.—Child unusually tall and slender; skin clear, transparent, catches cold easily on chest; stridulous inspirations on falling asleep in the evening, nightly suffocative spells, as if lungs were paralyzed; fulness in chest, as after eating too much.

Phytolacca.—Frequent spasmodic closure of larynx; spasm of glottis, eyes distorted, one eye moves independently of the other, thumbs clenched, toes flexed; constant moaning and gasping for air.

Plumbum.—Closure of the rima; sudden difficulty of breathing and asphyxia; convulsions, during which expiration is suddenly arrested as if a valve closed the glottis; emaciation; stool, with much urging, hard balls.

Sambucus.—**Suppressed perspiration**; the attack comes suddenly; patient awakes from a kind of lethargy, with eyes and mouth open; raises himself in bed, with great anxiety and dyspnœa; respiration oppressed,

with wheezing in chest; head and hands puffed and bloated, with dry heat all over the body; no thirst; small, irregular and intermittent pulse; **no cough**; paroxysm principally from midnight till 4 A.M.; burning in red, hot face, with cold hands and feet **during sleep**. On awaking the face breaks out into a profuse perspiration, which extends over the body and continues more or less during the waking hours; on going to sleep again the dry heat returns. Difficult expiration, but not inspiration; on waking cannot catch its breath, as if suffocating, with blue face and lips, from spasm of larynx.

Silicea.—Rachitis; the head disproportionally large; body emaciated; head and feet sweat, the latter offensively; nervous; excitable; external impressions readily awaken convulsions; retarded dentition (indicated not from local symptoms, but constitutionally).

Spongia.—Starts from sleep with contraction of the larynx; whistling inspiration; breathes as through a sponge; breathes with head bent backward; suffocative attacks, < lying down; convulsions.

Stramonium.—Child arouses from sleep frightened, clings to those around; blueness of face; muscles of chest spasmodically affected; violent convulsions.

Sulphur.—Attacks come on when dropping off to sleep; sudden jerks of the limbs in sleep; slow dentition, fever, etc.

Veratrum alb.—Spasmus glottidis, with protruding eyes; great weakness; cold sweat on forehead.

SPASMUS SCRIPTORUM.

Writer's cramp: Bell., Caust., Cycl., *Gels.*, Nux v., Ruta, Sec., Sill., Stann., Staph., Zinc.

It would be better to call this affection "spasmus functionalis," as we find nearly the same remedies indicated when any set of muscles by their constant use is overworked and cramp follows.

SPASMUS OF NERVUS ACCESSOR WILLISÜ.

From a **draught** or **sudden chilling of the neck**: Colch., Tart.; from **spondylitis**: Phos.; during **dentition**: Bell., Merc., Ign.; in obstinate cases: Caust., Lyc.

SPASM OF THE CALVES OF LEGS.

Ars., Bell., Cupr., Fer., Lach.

SPASMS.

Rhus, Tart.

Spasms depending upon wounds or other external injuries: Ang., Arn., Cic., Hyper., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. See Tetanus.

Spasms from emotions: Cham., Cimicif., Coff., Cupr., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Nux v., Op., Plat., Solan., Tarent.

Spasms from abuse of narcotics: Bell., Cham., Citr. suc., Coff., Cupr., Hyosc., Ign., Nux v., Op., etc.

Spasms from retrocession of eruptions: Ars., Bell., Calc., Caust., Cupr., Gels., Ipec., Lach., Nux v., Sil., Stram., Sulph.; from **lowered vitality**: Lach.; from **worms**: Cina, Hyosc.

Convulsions with **anguish**: *Bell.*, Caust., Cham., *Cupr.*, Hyosc., Ign., Lyc., Veratr.; with **eructations**: *Kalm.*, Lach., Lyc., Puls., Sass.; with **colic**: Bell., Caust., *Cham.*; Cupr., Lach., *Merc.*, Natr. m., Plumb., Sep., *Sulph.*, with **loss of consciousness**: Ang., Bell., Camph., Cic., Con., Cupr., *Hyosc.*, Ign., Ipec., Lach., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Stram., with **diarrhœa**; Alum., *Chin.*, Hyosc., Kalm., Led., *Nitr. ac.*, Sep., with **thirst**: Acon., Bell., Cham., Merc., Nux v., Veratr.; with **vomiting**: Camph., Cupr., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, Puls., Sep.; with **yawning**: Ign., Hep., Rhus; with **blue** face: 1, Camph., Veratr.; 2, Cina, Cupr., Hydr. ac., Hyosc., Laur., Ign., Op.; with **pale** face: Cic., Ipec., Sil., Sulph.; with **yellow** face: Cic.; with **red** face: Bell , Camph., Cina, Cocc., Cupr., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Stram.; with **pains in extremities**: Bell., Caust., Cham., Cina, Plumb., Sec.; with **micturition**: Caust., Cupr., Hyosc., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v.; with **palpitation** of heart: Glon., Lach., Merc.; with **hunger**: Cina, Coc. c., Hyosc.; with **cough**: Cham., Cina, Croc., Cupr., Dros., Veratr.; with **headache**: Ars., Bell., Calc., Caul., Caust., Cham., Cina, Con., Gels., Lach., Natr. m., Sep., Veratr.; with **laughing**: Alum., Aur., Bell., Calc., Caust., Con., Croc., Cupr., Ign., Phos., Zinc.; with **crawling in extremities**: Bell., Caust., Ign., Plumb., Rhus, Sec.; followed by **paralysis**: Arg. nit., Bell., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Cupr., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Nux v., Plumb., Rhus, Sec.; with **running in the limbs as of a mouse**: *Bell.*, Nitr. ac., *Sil.*, Sulph.; with **cardialgia**: Ars., Con., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Plat., Plumb., with **foam in the mouth**: Canth., Cina, Cupr., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Op., Plumb., Sil.; with **fainting**: Acon., Camph., Carb. v., Cham., Cupr., Ign., Lach., Mosch., Nux v., Veratr.; with **spinal pains**: Alum., Calc., Con., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Mosch., Natr. m., Nitr. ac.; with **somnolence**: Bell., Camph., Cham., Dros., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Op., Sil.; with **screaming**: Bell., Calc., Caust., Cina, Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Op., Sil.; with **debility**: Calc., Cic., Con., Kalm., Merc., Nux v., Plumb., Sec., Sep., Squill., Veratr.; with **perspiration**: Bell., Sec., Sil.; with **vertigo**: Ars., Bell., Calc., Lach., Nux v., Op., Sep., Sil.; with sensation in the limbs **as if they had gone asleep**: Acon., Bell., Bry., Camph., Nux v., Oleand., Op., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sulph.; with **nausea**: Camph., Cupr., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls.; with **mental alienation**: Bell., Canth., Croc., Hyosc., Mosch., Sec., Stram.; with **crying**: Alum., Aur., Bell., Caust., Cina, Cupr., Ign., Lach., Mosch., Plumb., Stram.; with **rage**: Bell., Canth., Croc., Hyosc., Stram.; with **gnashing of teeth**: Acon., Caust., Coff., Hyosc., Sulph.

Convulsions (or epilepsy), with **falling backward**: 1, Bell., Ign., Op., Rhus; 2, Ang., Camph., Canth., Chin., Cic., Ipec., Kalm., Nux v., Spig., Stram.; with **falling sideways**: 1, Bell., Con., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Sil., Squil.; **sideways left**: Bell., Caust., Lach., Sabad.; **sideways right**: Bell.; **forward**: 1, Cic., Rhus; 2, Arn., Canth., Cupr., Fer., Sil., Sulph.

If the convulsions are mostly in the **evening**: Alum., *Calc.*, Caust., Laur., Op., Stram., Sulph.; after **exercise**: Alum., Kalm., Natr. m., Petr.; at the **equinoctial**: Calc.; at the **touch**: Ang., Bell., Cocc., Stram., Tart.; in the **open air**: Carb. v., Nux v., Plat., Sep., Sulph.; **morning**: *Calc.*, Kalm., Nux v., *Plat.*, Sep.; after every **emotion**: Acon., Bell., Coff., *Hyosc.*, Ign., Nux v., Puls.; at every **noise**: Ang., Arn., Ign.; from **cold water**: *Calc.*, Rhus; from **running**: Sulph.; from **bright substances or light**: Bell., Stram.; at **night**: *Calc.*, Caust., Cic., Cina, Cupr., *Hyosc.*, Kalm., Lyc., Merc., *Op.*, *Sec.*, *Sil.*, Sulph.; at the **new moon**: Caust., Sil.; at the **full moon**: Calc.; during the **menses**: Cocc., Coff., Cupr., Caul., Cimicif., Ign., Puls.; during **sleep**: Kalm., Sil.; at the least **fright**: Ign., Hyosc., Lach., Op., Sec., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; after **drinking**: *Calc.*, Bell., Hyosc., Stram.; after **washing**: Sulph.;

after crying: Arn., Cupr.; **from the wind**: Plat., Sep., Sulph.; **amelioration by cold water**: Caust.

SPEECH, DIFFICULTIES OF; STAMMERING AND STUTTERING.

Aconite.—Trembling and temporary stammering; speech imperfect, lisping; utters only unintelligible words; loss of power of speech.

Anacardium orient.—When speaking he finds it difficult to utter certain words, as if his tongue were too heavy; great mental weakness, he fails to know what and how to say it.

Belladonna.—Stammering, weakness of the organ of speech, with unimpaired consciousness; paralytic weakness of organs of speech; heavy breathing and great lassitude; great difficulty in talking, his voice is sibilant; tremor and stuttering of tongue; loss of speech.

Bovista.—Stammering, particularly when reading, unable to pronounce some words.

Bufo.—Difficult, impeded and unintelligible speech; stammering.

Cannabis Ind.—Forgets the last words or thoughts, speaks in a bass voice with dull sound; begins a sentence, but forgets what he wanted to say; talks rapidly, but stammers and stutters; lips fail to move as if paralyzed.

Cannabis sat.—Speech difficult, he is unable to speak as usual, misses words or cannot speak at all or repeats the same words over and over.

Causticum.—He often pronounces words wrong and transposes letters and syllables; stuttering in words rich in consonants; lisping, paretic state of tongue and lips.

Cicuta.—While speaking he can articulate the first few words without hesitation, but while speaking the rest he is seized with slight jerking of the head backward, and articulates almost as in hiccough; tries to speak, but cannot move tongue.

Crocus sat.—Absence of mind and forgetfulness; makes constant mistakes in words, music is the only thing which clings to his mind.

Euphrasia.—While speaking he recommences many times, not only repeating the first words of a sentence (a kind of stammering), but also after the periods he often recommences in order to select another expression.

Glonoinum.—Difficulty of speech from diminished power of the tongue, the result of pressure upon the brain, $<$ by wine.

Hyoscyamus.—Dumbness, inhibited speech; loss of speech; utters nonsense; talks of things which others try to keep secret; murmurs nonsense to himself; incoherence of speech; in loud reading intermixes indecent words; difficult mobility or paralysis of tongue; utters only inarticulate sounds.

Kali brom.—Remarkably slow speech; difficulty to collect his thoughts and to express them; forgets what he wanted to say, even his own name; aphasia; he cannot speak, but he can repeat the words spoken to him. Disturbances of speech, emanating from brain, medulla oblongata or spinalis.

Lachesis.—Mental overexertion with inability to think, defective memory; makes errors in spelling, fails to pronounce certain words; speech nasal and hard to understand; vocal organs thick, tongue stiff; stuttering without any appreciable cause.

Lycopodium.—Cannot read, because he mistakes letters, he can write correctly, but cannot read what he wrote, leaves out syllables and cannot find the right word for common things, though he may speak fluently about abstract things.

Mercurius.—Speaks with difficulty; dreadful stammering; cannot retain what he reads and makes mistakes in speaking; does not hear questions; tremor mercurialis of organs of speech.

Natrum carb.—Stuttering on account of heaviness of tongue, which renders speech difficult; dry mouth and throat.

Phosphorus.—Deficient development of organs of speech, probably from a central cause; utters only unarticulated sounds.

Platina.—Stuttering, her voice sounds as if she had something in her mouth, as if the posterior organs of speech were covered and clumsy; hysterical disturbances of speech.

Plumbum.—Articulation imperfect and incomplete; sometimes he utters only confused sounds on attempting to speak.

Secale.—Speech difficult and stammering, with a feeling on every motion as if there were some resistance to be overcome.

Selenium.—Stammering, makes mistakes in talking, uttered syllables wrongly, could not articulate many words for many days.

Spigelia.—Repeats the first syllable of the first word several times; after that speaks plainly; helminthiasis.

Stramonium.—Utters only single, inarticulate sounds, unable to utter a sensible word, knows it himself, which makes him downhearted and anxious; stuttering; most time dumb, expresses his wish by pointing to objects; tongue trembles at every attempt to speak; incoördination of motion.

Tabacum. — While reading he cannot articulate, reads indistinctly; speech difficult and unintelligible.

Vipera.—Stammers, with weakness and sleepiness; speech inarticulate and difficult.

Zincum.—Echo-speech: patient repeats in a monotonous singing way the words and sentences of his neighbor without being conscious of it; weakness of the organs of speech when reading (Tab.).

SPINA BIFIDA.

Hydrorachis: Arn., Ars., Asa., Bar., Bell., Calc., Calend., Cann., Carb. v., Dulc., Eup., Graph., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos., Ruta, Sep., Staph., Sulph.

SPONDYLITIS, MALUM POTTII.

Spondylarthrocace. Inflammation of vertebræ: Phos. for two weeks, and then alternating with Natr. mur.; as soon as abscesses form, Sil. and Sulph., or Asa., Bell., Hep., Iod., Mez. Cold abscesses, from the same cause, require: Calc. ars., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Natr. m., Phos., Sil., Sulph., Iod.

STOMATITIS.

Stomacace. Inflammation and ulceration of buccal cavity.

Stomatitis materna: Amm. carb., Bapt., Carb., Corn. c., Hydrast., Natr. m., Phos., or Merc., Nitr. ac., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Syphilin.

Stomatitis infantilis, aphthæ: Bapt., Bor., Caul., Corn., Eup. arom., Helleb., Hydrast., Merc., Mur. ac., Myrrh., Nux v., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

If caused by **mercury**: Bapt., Carb. v., Chin., Dulc., Iod., Hep., Iris, Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Staph., Sulph.

If from abuse of kitchen salt: Carb. v., Nitr. s. d.

Æthusa cyn.—Sensation as if tongue were too long and pressing

against teeth; profuse salivation or dryness of mouth; taste bitter; diarrhœa or constipation; infant vomits the milk or substance resembling milk; aphthæ are applied; child cries as if from colic; undigested food in stools.

Alumen.—Gums swollen and inflamed, spongy, covered with a dirty, gray coating; teeth surrounded by proud flesh; spreading ulcers in mouth; profuse, offensive ptyalism, mercurial or otherwise.

Ammonium carb.—Buccal cavity filled with vesicles and ulcerated depressions; tongue swollen stiff; burning on tongue; tonsils large, bluish; nose stopped up, arousing the child at night; great prostration; hollow cough; sensitive to cold air and drinks.

Apis mell.—Rosy-red mouth and fauces; mucous surface swollen; tongue swollen and studded with small blisters, also in clusters on tongue and along its border; mouth and margin of tongue feel scalded; slight thirst.

Arsenicum.—Malignant ulceration in mouth; edges of tongue ulcerated; aphthæ with violent burning pains; ulcers and blisters turn livid and black; swollen and readily-bleeding gums; looseness of teeth; ptyalism; restlessness and great exhaustion.

Arum triph.—Great swelling of lining membrane and tongue, will not or cannot open mouth; mouth raw, burning, bleeding; putrid odor; lips as if scalded; lips and nose chapped and bleeding, picks nose and lips; burning-biting sensation in mouth and throat; mercurial or idiopathic salivation; **acute stomatitis.**

Baptisia.—Soreness of teeth and gums, which ooze blood and look dark-purplish; thick and swollen tongue, yellow or brown down centre, with red, shining edges; numb, pricking sensation of tongue, foul breath and bad taste in mouth; sore, ulcerated mouth; **chronic mercurial** sore mouth; gums loose, flabby, dark-purplish, and intolerable fetor; **stomatitis materna**; **cancrum oris**, with profuse salivation, breath foul, offensive stools, feeble state and great prostration; patient can only swallow fluids, even a small lump of thickened milk will cause gagging; chronic ulcers in mouth, extending down alimentary canal, with profuse, watery, foul stools, sore mouth of babies and **aphthæ of persons in last stage of consumption.**

Benzoic acid.—Extensive ulceration of tongue and inside of cheeks; heat around mouth; tongue is spongy on surface, with deep cracks and spreading ulcers; heat in œsophagus, as from acid eructations; white, fetid, liquid stools; urine deep-red and of very strong odor.

Borax.—**Gangrenous stomatitis**; rapidly-forming ulcers in mouth, tongue and inside of cheeks; bleeding when touched; aphthæ with salivation, red blisters on tongue, mucous surface of palate shrivelled; child cries when nursing, lets go the nipple on account of pain; dreads downward motion, is fretful, cries night and day; tenacious mucus in throat; hot urine, with pungent smell; obstinate green stools.

Bryonia.—**Mouth so dry that the child cannot nurse till it is moistened**; dry lips, rough and cracking, with thirst; aphthæ, with infantile diarrhœa and open fontanelles, tongue furred, especially in middle; loose stools, painful and undigested.

Calcarea carb.—**Dry mouth alternating with salivation**; difficult dentition; tongue pains as if ulcerated; painful blisters on tongue and palate; heat in mouth, with hot breath; sore mouth of children, canker-sores, especially during teething; leucophlegmasia.

Cantharis.—Burning or smarting vesicles and canker of mouth; great dryness of mouth; constant desire to urinate, passing only a few drops at a time; constipation or diarrhœa; aversion to all kinds of food.

Capsicum.—Suitable to fat, but flabby, sluggish children; or to phlegmatic, plethoric persons, who lead a sedentary life; teeth dirty and painful; gums hot, burning, swollen, inflamed and sensitive, gums spongy, retracted from teeth; tongue and inside of lips full of flat, sensitive, spreading ulcers; with a lardaceous centre; odor fetid, unbearable, like carrion, saliva viscid, offensive, copious.

Carbo veg.—Mouth very hot, tongue almost immovable, with escape of bloody saliva; throat feels as if dried with blotting paper; gums recede and bleed easily, oozing of blood, edges of gums yellow, indented, teeth loose and bad smell of ulcers.

Caulophyllum.—**Stomatitis materna**; aphthæ, sensation of dryness and heat in mouth; distress in fauces, with frequent inclination to swallow; teeth feel sore, elongated; canine hunger, with white-coated tongue; tremulous weakness felt over entire body; great atony.

Chamomilla.—Excessive fretfulness: child wants to be carried about all the time; gums red and tender during dentition, heat in mouth; thirst for cold water and acids; griping, tearing colic; painful, thin, green stools, like chopped eggs, smelling sour.

China.—Burning as from pepper on top of tongue, followed by salivation; mouth very moist from an unusual flow of saliva; tongue dotted here and there with yellowish vesicles, some of them broken and looking sore; fauces very red; child in bad humor, hungry, but could not take the breast; salivation, day and night, with great weakness, especially of stomach; looseness of teeth, bad breath; great debility.

Cistus Can—Dryness and heat of mouth, swollen and bleeding gums, looseness of teeth, especially adapted to scrofulosis.

Conium.—Gangrene, gray-ashy hue of ulcers; lips and teeth covered with black crusts; drawing pains and fine stitches in gums and teeth; gums swollen, bluish-red and bleed easily; frequent diarrhœa and copious urination.

Cornus cir.—**Stomatitis materna**; aphthous stomatitis of children; ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane from a cold or gastric derangement; scrofulous ulceration of the tongue, gums and mouth.

Dulcamara.—Rheumatic, also after abuse of mercury; with ptyalism and swollen cervical glands, impeding talking, chewing and swallowing; fetid breath; > by holding cold water in mouth; **cancrum oris**, ulceration trivial, but swelling extreme, with spongy, loose gums and swollen tongue.

Eupatorium arom.—Great soreness of mouth, especially of tongue, in infants with high color of skin and innumerable red dots or minute papules on face; nervous irritability.

Gelsemium.—Sore mouth, coincident with febrile and catarrhal states, intermittent or remittent type.

Hamamelis.—**Bleeding and spongy gums**; dryness of mouth; burnt sensation on tongue; blisters on the sides of tongue; canker spots near the tip.

Helleborus.—Canker in mouth, yellowish sores, with raised edges; corners of mouth sore, upper lips cracked; salivation.

Hepar sulph.—White aphthous pustules on inside of lips and cheeks, and on tongue.

Hydrastis.—**Stomatitis materna**; mercurial sore mouth; aphthæ of children: sticky mouth; excessive secretion of tenacious mucus from the mouth, so profuse that it may be **removed in long, tenacious shreds**; peppery taste in the mouth, dryness of tongue, with sensation as if it had been burnt; it felt raw and sore and had a dark-red appearance with raised papillæ.

Iris vers.—Painful burning in the mouth and fauces; tongue feels as if it had been scalded; constant discharge of saliva; ulcers on the mucous membrane of the cheeks; hunger with inability to eat; constipation, followed by offensive pancreatic diarrhœa.

Iodium.—Aphthous eruption in the mouth of offensive odor; copious fetid saliva; nasal catarrh thin, excoriating; gums red and swollen, and receding from teeth, bleeding easily, with small, ash-colored and painful ulcers.

Kali bichrom.—**Aphthous ulcers eating deeply**; stringy mucus in mouth and throat; deep ulcer on edge of tongue; tongue coated thick yellow, edges red and full of small, painful ulcers; foul tongue; profuse ptyalism; throat swollen and painful; languor; syphilitic affections of mouth and fauces.

Kali iod.—Ulcerative condition of gums, tongue and cheeks, attended with swelling, bloody saliva; burning vesicles on tongue; irregular ulcers, looking as if coated with milk; nasal catarrh, especially in nursing women.

Kali mur.—Follicular stomatitis, with extreme fetor; gums bleed easily; feeling of coldness on tongue; whole mucous surface red and tumid, and on cheeks and lips numerous gray-based ulcers; profuse secretion of acid saliva; thin, liquid stools; glands enlarged and tender.

Lachesis.—Bluish ulcers, blood oozing from gums, which look dark-red and purplish; salivation, fetor; tongue dry, red and glistening, especially at the tip, sides and tip covered with blisters; fluids return through nose; can bear no clothing to touch face and neck; offensive stools; urine of a strong odor, with perspiration in axillæ.

Lycopodium.—Sores near the frænum of tongue, feeling scalded and raw; ulcers on and under tongue; putrid breath, especially mornings; gums bleed violently when touched; **teeth excessively painful to touch and of bad color**; faintish at certain hours of the day.

Mercurius.—Red, spongy, **receding**, ulcerated gums, with **burning pains at night**, and soreness, especially when touched; **loose teeth, inflamed, sore, ulcerated tongue and mouth**, somewhat covered with aphthæ; fetid, cadaverous smell from the mouth and ulcers; profuse discharge of fetid and even bloody saliva, with ulceration of the orifice of the Stenonian duct; the tongue is swollen, stiff, hard, or moist and covered with white mucus; pale face and chills; burning diarrhœic stools; induration of tongue by teeth; scurvy.

Mercurius cor.—Mouth terribly swollen; lips swollen and everted; ptyalism; nose sore and stuffed up with a gluey secretion.

Muriatic acid.—**Deep-blue ulcers**; painful, burning blisters on tongue; deep ulcers on tongue with black bases and everted edges; mucous lining of lips inflamed, red and painful, stripped of epithelium and dotted with whitish points; copious salivation; fetid breath; excessive prostration.

Natrum mur.—Swollen, readily-bleeding gums, with great sensitiveness to cold and warm substances; ulcers and blisters in the mouth, on the tongue and gums, with burning pains and impeded speech; ptyalism, rigidity of the tongue, especially on one side.

Nitric acid.—**Yellow** ulcers; pricking pains in mouth, as from a splinter; sores on inner sides of cheeks; blisters and vesicles on and around lips; bleeding, white and swollen gums; loose teeth; sore mouth, with stinging pains; fetid smell from the mouth; ptyalism.

Nitro-muriatic acid (Aqua regia).—Excoriations never reach deeper than cuticle, over interior surface of mouth and tongue, without any fetor, but burning sensation in mouth and down œsophagus, ptyalism, feeling of lowness and depression.

Nux vomica.—Suitable to thin persons of lively temper and sedentery habits, especially for foul and painful swelling of the gums, with burning or beating pains, fetid ulcers, pimples and painful blisters in the mouth, on the gums, palate and tongue; ptyalism at night, bloody saliva; tongue white and thickly coated with mucus; fetid odor from the mouth; pale face, with sunken cheeks and dim eyes; emaciation; constipation; angry, irritable mood. Stomacace of gastric origin.

Phytolacca.—Mercurial ptyalism; inflammation and ulceration of the buccal cavity; tenderness and heat in the roof of the mouth and on the tongue; yellowish saliva of a metallic taste; tongue feels rough, with blisters on both sides and a very red tip; teeth feel very sore and elongated; secretion from mouth, throat and salivary glands much increased, and of a thick, tenacious, ropy consistency; teeth clenched; lips everted and firm; great pain at root of tongue when swallowing.

Plumbum.—Aphthæ, dirty-looking ulcers and purple blotches in mouth and on tip of tongue; teeth turn black; gums swollen, painful, with hard tubercles, show a lead-colored line; sweetish saliva; urine often dribbles, is high-colored and fetid.

Podophyllum.—Copious salivation; offensive odor from the mouth; soreness of the mouth and tongue on waking in the morning; stomatitis materna; tongue red, dry, cracked, somewhat swollen and often bleeding.

Ranunculus scel.—Mapped tongue, denuded patches on tongue, the remainder being coated, with burning and rawness; smarting in palate and fauces; ptyalism.

Rhus ven.—**Intense redness** of the mucous membrane of the tongue, cheeks and fauces, with small vesicular points, with the feeling as if the mouth and throat had been scalded.

Sinapis alba.—Sore mouth, accompanied by hot, burning, sour eructations; little white ulcers surrounded by red mucous membrane; ulcers on tongue, with violent burning pain, making even bland food and drink unbearable.

Staphisagria.—Pale, white, ulcerated, or painful and swollen gums; **readily bleeding spongy excrescences** on the gums and in the mouth; mouth and tongue are ulcerated and covered with blisters; discharge of saliva, which is at times bloody; stinging pains on the tongue; sickly complexion, with sunken cheeks, hollow eyes, surrounded with blue rings; swelling of the cervical glands, and blisters under the tongue.

Sulphur.—Readily-bleeding, receding and swollen gums, with beating pains; blisters and aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue, with burning and soreness, especially when eating; fetid and sour smell from the mouth; ptyalism or bloody saliva; tongue thickly coated, whitish or brownish; slimy, greenish stools, with tenesmus; rash; restlessness at night, etc.

Sulphuric acid.—Aphthæ: swollen, ulcerated and readily-bleeding gums; profuse ptyalism; great weakness; **ecchymosis**; yellowish white gums; skin yellow; patient nervous, hasty, constantly complains of trembling, which is not observed by others; great weakness and exhaustion.

Syphilinum.—Nursing sore mouth in women with a syphilitic taint in them: smarting, burning sores in mouth with disgusting fetor oris.

Thuja.—Aphthæ; ulcers in mouth; gums swollen, inflamed, dark-red in streaks; mucous tubercles in fauces.

STOMACH, CHRONIC SOFTENING OF THE, Gastromalacia.

Arg. nit., Ars., Bism., Kali bi., Kreos.

Argentum nit.—Paralysis of whole intestinal tract; food and drink

pass immediately after being taken, with borborygmi, through the stools; > from warm, < from cold fluids; pains excessive, especially at night.

Arsenicum.—Epigastrium sensitive to touch; pressure as of a weight and trembling in pit of stomach; diarrhœa, with stools containing undigested food, with loss of strength and emaciation; vomiting of food, mixed with blood.

Bismuth.—Vomiting with oppressive anxiety, small pulse, vertigo and prostration.

Kreosotum.—Acid vomiting with rápid emaciation, although the number of stools is not greatly increased (Abrot.); craves smoked meat (Calc. phos.); < from taking anything cold; enuresis nocturna.

STOMACH, ROUND ULCER OF, Ulcus Pepticum.

Arg. nit., Ars., Atrop., Bell., Bry., Canth., Carb. v., Con., Crotal., Fer., Kali bi., Lyc., Mez., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Uran. nit.

Argentum nit.—Pain below the xiphoid process, in a small spot, extending to a corresponding point in spine, < by pressure; spasm across lower part of chest and in stomach, due to ulceration in mucous membrane of stomach and duodenum, coming on late evenings and lasting all night.

Arsenicum.—Stomach tender to pressure, even to the slightest touch; gnawing in pit of stomach; vomiting of blood, with fainting before and after it; frequent vomiting, with apprehension of death; pain in stomach while or immediately after eating, or gagging, nausea and vomiting, mostly after two hours; even from the lightest kind of food.

Atropinum.—Pressing pain after eating and vomiting of acrid, sour masses, which set teeth on edge; hard swelling in pyloric region, just above the navel, very sensitive to touch; severe gastralgia, constant vomiting; deathly paleness of face, with cold perspiration; hands and feet icy-cold; pulse very small; peritonitis from perforation (Bell.).

Bismuth.—Pressure as from a load in one spot, with pressure in spine, > by bending backward, nausea and vomiturition after eating; vomiting of all fluids as soon as taken.

Cantharis.—Violent burning pain in stomach, chiefly pyloric region; pressure in scrobiculum after eating; vomiting of water drunk, also of blood, of frothy mucus, tinged bright-red; thirst, with aversion to all food; urinary troubles.

Hamamelis.—Hæmorrhage, blood black; violent throbbing or trembling of stomach; soreness of abdomen; tarry stools.

Kali bichrom.—Oval ulcers, excavating in depth without spreading in circumference; pressure and heaviness in stomach after eating; dizziness, followed by violent vomiting of a white mucus; acid fluid, with pressure and burning in stomach; vomiting of sour, undigested food; of bile, with pinkish, glairy fluid; of blood, with cold sweat on hands; hot face.

Lycopodium.—Earthy color of face; rising of sour, acrid fluid; vomiting of sour water and mucus; fulness of stomach and abdomen; pain in stomach after eating; rumbling and gurgling in abdomen; constipation; scanty urine; < from sitting bent, > from rising and walking about; no pain at night when warm in bed.

Mezereum—Constant violent pain and pressure in stomach after eating, even the simplest food; constrictive, squeezing pain, with much belching, one to two hours after eating, and ending with vomiting and gulping up of food; constipation; circumscribed redness of face; skin cool; pulse very small and frequent; chilliness, alternating with flashes of heat.

Phosphorus.—Severe pressure in stomach after eating, with immediate vomiting of food; hæmorrhage from stomach, > from drinking cold water; sourish, offensive fluid ejected in large quantities, looking like water, ink and coffee-grounds, after food or even a swallow of water; goneness in region of stomach; frequent fainting, cold extremities, with sensation of heat in back between shoulder-blades.

Uranium nitr.—Vomiting of sour, watery fluid or of blood; tasteless or putrid eructations; burning, gnawing pains in paroxysms; great thirst, no appetite, hopelessness; styes on left upper eyelid; frequent urination, < afternoon; desire to urinate immediately after having done so; constipation; extreme debility and languor; ill-humor; vomiting white fluid.

Ulcus pepticum, round ulcer, with sensitiveness to pressure: Ars., Bell., Bry., Kali bi., Phos.; **with diminished sensibility**: Arg. nit., Bism., Carb. v., Phos. ac.; **excessive acidity**: Calc., Nux v., Phos., Sulph.; **excessive flatulency**: Carb. v., Chin., Lyc., Nux v., Phos.; **loss of appetite**: Ars., Nux v.; **bulimy**: Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Iod., Nux v., Phos.; **fainting**: Ars., Iod., Phos., Veratr.; at **pyloric end**: Ars.; at **cardiac end** of stomach: Kali bi., Phos.

STOMACH, CARCINOMA OF.

Ars., Ars. iod., Atrop., Bell., Bism., Carb. v., Con., Crotal., Kali bi., Kreos., Lapis alb., Mez., Nux v., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Uran. nitr. Compare Cancer.

STRABISMUS.

Squinting: 1, Agar., Bell., Cic., Cina, Cycl., Hyosc., Spig., Sulph., Tab.; 2, Alum., Aur., Calc., Chin., Kali iod., Magn. phos., Phos.; as a relic from convulsions: Bell., Cic., Hyosc., Nux v., Stram.; as a worm symptom: Cina, Cycl., Spig.

Agaricus.—Squinting as a relic of former convulsions, with twitching and jerking in eyeballs; from clonic spasms, during which lids open and close rapidly.

Belladonna.—Strabismus due to spasmodic action of muscles or when the result of brain affections.

Cicuta.—Strabismus convergens in children, particularly when of a spasmodic nature or when caused by convulsions to which the child is subject.

Cina.—Squinting dependent upon worms; child has a pale, sickly look, blue rings around eyes; pain about navel, frequent urination, boring of nose, etc.

Cyclamen.—Left eye drawn towards the inner canthus; obstinacy in wormy children, objects appear in a circle or turn up and down; vertigo, > in warm room; after unsuccessful operations, after convulsions or measles.

Gelsemium.—Strabismus dependent upon weakness of external rectus; ptosis.

Hyoscyamus.—Squinting, spasmodic action of internal rectus; eyes distorted and protruding.

Jaborandi.—Strabismus convergens; periodic and resulting from spasm of the internal recti, also for return of squint after an operation.

Sepia.—Dullness of sight, also when writing; nocturnal enuresis during first sleep.

Spigelia.—Strabismus with worms, itching at the anus; chronic twitching of eyelids and great inclination to wink.

Stramonium.—Squinting from spasmodic action of eye-muscles; obscuration of vision, sometimes the effect of a fright.

Sulphur.—Nightly itching of skin; cutaneous eruptions; constipation.

Tabacum.—Exophthalmos in consequence of weakness of the recti muscles; pressive sensation in eyes when moving them.

STRAMONIUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Poisoning by large doses: emetics, the stomach-pump, a good dose of castor oil, strong black coffee, after a while lemon-juice, vinegar. For the remaining symptoms: Bell., Hyosc., Nux v.

STRICTURE OF URETHRA.

Spasmodic: Acon., Bell., Camph., Canth., Cic., Cocc., Coff., Gels., Ign., Nux v., Puls.; 2, **callous**, as after gonorrhœa: *Clem.*, Dig., Dulc., Petr., Puls., Rhus; or Acon., Camph., Carb. v., Canth., Cic., Graph., Merc., Phos., Sil., Spong., Sulph., Thuj.

Aconite.—Painful, anxious urging to urinate; burning and tenesmus of neck of bladder; itching of prepuce; pinching and piercing in glans on urinating, < at night and in warm room, > in open air and when sitting still.

Belladonna.—Retention of urine, which is scanty, fiery-red or dark and turbid; spasmodic stricture, difficult discharge of a few drops of bloody urine; > while standing.

Clematis.—Long-lasting contraction and constriction of urethra, urine passes only in drops; frequent and scanty micturition; great burning at the commencement of urination; when urinating, urethra is painful to touch; < at night and from heat of bed.

Coffea.—Hysterical cases, little sufferings seem unbearable; excited sexual organs, but without seminal emission, > from cold water applications.

Erigeron Can.—Hæmorrhage from bladder or urethra.

Iodum.—Stricture with obstinate retention of urine, which is dark, thick, ammoniacal.

Mercurius.—Purulent, greenish discharge, hæmorrhage from urethra; constant desire to urinate, but none passes, or red and brown urine, extremely turbid and smelling sour.

Nitric acid.—Stricture resulting from gonorrhœa or syphilis; discharge of bloody mucus from urethra, fetid or greenish urine; burning in urethra during micturition, with violent pain after; frequent itching of gland.

Nux vomica.—Pressing pain in meatus, between the acts of micturition, accompanied by shuddering; sharp pressure, as with a cutting instrument, in forepart of urethra, painful, ineffectual desire to urinate.

Pulsatilla.—Stricture of urethra from suppressed gonorrhœa; itching burning on inner side of prepuce; painful and scanty emission of slimy and sanguinolent urine, which deposits a purulent-looking sediment.

Silicea.—Desire to urinate, with scanty emission and smarting of urethra; pressure on bladder when urinating, with subsequent burning; redness of prepuce, near corona, as if excoriated; desire to urinate, sometimes scanty emission or again a copious flow.

Sulphur.—Retention of urine; discharge of urine only by drops; fetid urine, with greasy pellicle on it; hæmorrhage from urethra; stitches in

bladder; cutting pain in urethra when urinating; secondary gonorrhœa; coldness of penis; < after midnight, in bed, from water and washing; > from motion, heat and dry weather.

Thuja.—Stitches in urethra when urging to urinate; sensation as if a drop were running through urethra; impotence after gonorrhœa; < in cold wet weather and from heat of bed; > in warm wet weather.

STRUMA, Goitre.

Bronchocele: 1, Brom., Iod., Spong.; 2, Amb., Amm. carb., Aur., Bad., Bar. carb., Bar. iod., Calc. carb., Calc. fluor., Calc. iod., Caust., Hep., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc. iod. rub., Merc., Natr. m., Natr. phos., Staph., Sulph.; 3, Carb. v., Con., Dig., Fluor., Graph., Kali carb., Lapis alb., Magn. carb., Petr., Phos. ac., Plat., Sil.

Baryta iod.—Painful glandular swellings and indurations of scrofulous subjects; dwarfish children; encysted tumors on scalp.

Bromium.—Goitre, the size of a hen's egg; blonde, lively temperament, blue eyes and fair skin; swelling and induration of glands, chiefly without suppuration.

Calcarea carb.—(Powdered egg-shell, from which the membrane has been removed.) Cystic swellings; painless swelling of glands; granular vegetations, polypi; nutrition faulty with a tendency to glandular enlargements.

Calcarea fluor.—Solidified infiltrations; indurated glands of stony hardness.

Iodum.—Hard goitre with sensation of constriction in tumor, and in higher potencies in fresh soft goitre; swelling and induration of cervical glands; plastic exudations; patients with dark hair and eyes; emaciation; sweating even while talking from weakness.

Phytolacca.—Nodulated goitre; glands of right side of neck swollen; jerking, shooting, lancinating pains, < damp weather, at night.

Spongia.—Large and hard struma with stinging and shooting pressure, thyroid gland swollen even with the chin, at night suffocating spells, with stinging in throat and soreness in abdomen; swelling and induration of glands.

STYE, Hordeolum.

On upper lid: Alum., Amm. carb., Caust., Phos. ac., Fer., Merc., Staph., Sulph., Uran.; **lower lid:** Phos., Puls., Rhus, Seneg.; **corner of eye:** Graph., Natr. m., Stann., Sulph.; **right side:** Calc., Canth., Natr. m.; **left side:** Lyc., Puls., Staph., Uran.; tumors about lids: Magn. carb., Puls., Staph.; near internal canthus: Lyc.; with passive pain: Stann.; in corner of eye: Natr. m., Stann., Sulph.; drawing pain in stye, before discharge of pus: Graph.; drawing, burning pain, < evening and in warm room: Puls.; hard nodules after: Phyt., Staph., Thuj.; pressive, tearing, shooting pains, in paroxysms: Staph.; throbbing: Hep.; to prevent recurrence: Graph., Staph., Sulph.; as a sequel of nervous exhaustion: Staph.; sensitive to touch, > by warmth: Hep.; with redness of lids: Sep.; suppurating: Lyc.; with tension on upper lid: Amm. carb.; lids thickened, indurated, dark-red, tender to touch and crusts around ciliary borders: Phyt.

SUBSTANCES, ALKALINE, POISONING BY.

Hering recommends: 1, *vinegar*, two tablespoonfuls mixed with eight to ten ounces of water, drinking a tumblerful every quarter of an hour; 2,

lemon-juice or other vegetable acids, sufficiently diluted; 3, *sour milk;* 4, *mucilaginous* drinks and injections.

In a case of poisoning with **barytes**, pure vinegar is hurtful; but *Glauber-salt*, dissolved in vinegar and diluted with water, will be frequently found excellent.

The effects of poisoning with **potash** are best antidoted by *Coff.* or *Carb. v.;* and with **sal-ammoniacum**, by *Hep.*

SUDAMINA.

Miliaria crystallina: 1, Ars., *Bry.*, Rhus; 2, Amm. carb., Bell., Lach., Phos. ac., Sulph. ac., Val.

SULPHUR, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Principal remedies: 1, Merc., Puls., Sil.; 2, Chin., Nux v., Sep.

For the consequences of the **vapors of sulphur**, give: *Puls.;* for **sulphurated** wine: 1, Merc., Puls.; 2, Ars., Chin., Sep.

SUMACH, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The eruptions require: Bell., Bry.; or Ars., Grind., Merc., Puls., Sulph.

SUNSTROKE, HEAT FEVER.

Coup de soleil: 1, Ant. crud., Arn., Bell., Cact., Lach.; 2, Acon., Agar., Gel., Glon., Kalm., Natr. carb., Scutel., Therid., Veratr. vir.

Heat fever: Acon., Amyl nitr., Ant., Arn., Bapt., Bell., Cact., Camph., Carb. v., Glon., Lach., Op., Sil., Ther., Thuj., Veratr. vir., Zinc.

Aconite.—Burning heat, especially in head and face, with burning dryness of skin; excessive thirst; redness of eyes and cheeks; restlessness, anxiety, fear of death; nausea, vertigo and headache, < by warmth; at first the heart works harder, then loses in force and gains in rapidity; especially where patient was exposed to the immediate heat.

Agaricus.—Vertigo in bright strong light; sunstroke when occasioned by exercise in the sun; muscular trembling; spine sensitive to touch; great weariness and prostration.

Amyl nitrite.—**Congestive stage of sunstroke;** anxiety; longing for fresh air; dull confusion of head; giddy, intoxicated feeling; head feels full to bursting; variable pulsations in temples; sensation of blood rushing upward; eyes protruded, staring, conjunctiva bloodshot; red face; crampy epigastric pain; burning and pressure in stomach; dyspnœa and constriction in chest and heart; tumultuous beating of heart; tremulousness of hands; tottering gait; tired feeling in legs; weak, relaxed feeling.

Antimonium crud.—One is unable to bear the heat of the sun, or is exhausted by doing the least work in the sun, with night-sweat; constant desire to sleep; gastric symptoms, etc.

Arnica.—**Exhaustion and torpor from the continued effect of sleep;** violent attacks of anguish; dull, stupefying headache and vertigo, especially when walking, everything appears to turn around; burning in the brain, the remainder of the body being cool, or at least not hot; contraction of pupils; nausea and vomiting; pain in cardiac region, as if it got a violent shock, or as if the heart were squeezed together; pressure as if a stone were lying on stomach; involuntary defecation and urination; short panting breath; dyspnœa; general sinking of strength, he can hardly move a limb.

Belladonna.—Headache, with feeling of fullness and sensation as if everything would issue through the forehead; worse when stopping, moving, or by the least emotion; great anguish and restlessness; **rage**; great irritation of the cerebral nerves, or great fearfulness; tendency to start, and dread of the things around or near one; disposition to weep and scream; **first stage of sunstroke.**

Bryonia.—Painful feeling of fullness in head; inappetency or loathing; vomiting and diarrhœa; vehement disposition; fits of anger, perhaps during sequelæ.

Cactus.—Vertigo, from sanguineous congestion to the head; excessive pain in the head, with great prostration and weariness; pressing pain in the head; as if a great weight lay on vertex, increased by talking and noise; dimness of sight; pulsations in ears; difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness, as if the chest were constricted with an iron band; inspiring fresh air is very reviving.

Camphora.—Severe headache, congestion of brain, fainting, delirium, convulsions; skin icy-cold, covered with cold sweat; sinking of vital force; embarrassed respiration and circulation, with coldness of surface and extremities, tremors and cramps in muscles, cold sweat, especially about head and neck.

Gelsemium.—Depressed from heat, not from the immediate effects of the sun; vertigo, dilatation of pupils, dimness of sight; dull, confused headache spreading from occiput over whole head; no thirst, no appetite.

Glonoinum.—Losing the senses and sinking down unconscious, preceded by vertigo, nausea, violent headache, flushed face and body cold; conjunctiva reddened; mist, black spots, or visions of light before eyes; countenance pale and agitated; thirst; pain and throbbing in pit of stomach, with sensation of sinking; oppressed breathing, sighing; jaws firmly clenched; constriction and anxiety; laborious and violent action of the heart; muscular tremor, sopor and great prostration; no sweat; deathly faint feeling in pit of stomach.

Lachesis.—**Chronic sequelæ**; talkative delirium; feeling of horror; weak memory; vertigo; headache over the eyes and in occiput; pain extending into neck; glimmering before eyes; nosebleed; face sunken, or bloated and red; tongue paralytic, trembles when protruded; constriction of throat; difficult deglutition; offensive stools; blowing expiration; cannot bear the neck touched; constriction of throat, constriction of chest; palpitation; heart feels constricted, can bear no pressure; pulse variable; muscular spasms; trembling; epileptiform convulsions; moaning during coma; pulse variable.

Natrum carb.—**Sequelæ.** Inability to think; head feels stupefied and aches when in the sun; dazzling flashes or black spots before the eyes: dimness of sight; palpitation; trembling of hands; debility from the least exertion; restless, unrefreshing sleep; profuse sweat from every exertion.

Natrum mur.—Hot weather fatigues, makes him languid, dizzy and faint; no desire for work; feels dull and sleepy; head dull and befogged; unsteadiness of vision; pale or sallow features.

Opium.—Coma, with perfect unconsciousness; eyes glassy, half closed; face pale; tetanic rigidity; obscuration of sight; contracted or dilated pupils; involuntary urination and defecation; irregular and unequal pulse.

Silicea.—The heat causes nausea and other gastric ailments; feeling as if intoxicated; gloominess and vertigo; unsteady and confused in his actions: groaning: shaking of brain when stepping firmly; disagreeable feeling, as if the head were teeming with living things whirling around in it.

Theridion.—**Sunstroke**, first and second stage; headache most unbearable, with nausea and vomiting, like seasickness, and with shaking chills, aggravated by the least noise; throbbing from forehead to occiput; sick stomach; worse on rising from lying; hard, heavy, dull pressure behind the eyes.

Veratrum vir.—Thermic fever, with great heat of skin; fulness in head, throbbing arteries; increased sensitiveness to sound; buzzing in ears; double or partial vision, dilated pupils; tongue yellow, with red streak in centre; vomiting; persistent diarrhœa; violent dyspnœa from pulmonary engorgement, with rapid respiration and dull burning in cardiac region; faintness and blindness from sudden motion when rising from lying; convulsions and paralysis; cold sweat on face, hands and feet.

SUPPURATION.

The principal remedies for suppurating wounds and ulcers are: 1, Asa., Hep., Lach., Merc., Puls., Pyrogen., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Bell., Calc., Canth., Carb. v., Caust., Cist., Dulc., Kreos., Lyc., Mang., Nitr. ac., Phos., Staph., Sulph. ac.

Bloody pus: 1, Asa., Hep., Merc.; 2, Ars., Carb. v.,Caust., Nitr. ac.,Puls., Sil.; **jellylike**: Cham., Merc., Sil.; **ichorous**: 1, Ars., Asa., Carb. v., Chin., Merc., Nitr. ac., Pyrogen., Rhus, Sil.; 2, Calc., Caust., Kreos.,Phos.,Sulph.; **watery, thin**: 1, Asa., Caust., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Carb. v., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Ran., Rhus, Staph.; **fetid, cadaverous**: 1, Asa., Carb. v., Chin., Hep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Calc., Graph., Kreos., Lyc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Sep.; **viscid**: Asa., Con., Merc., Phos., Sep.

Brown, brownish: Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Rhus, Sil.; **yellow**: 1, Hep., Merc., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Phos.,Rhus, Sep.,Staph.; **greenish**: Asa., Aur., Caust., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil.; **gray**: Ars., Caust., Merc., Sil.; leaving a black **stain**: Chin.

Sour-smelling, or causing an acid taste: Calc., Hep., Merc., Kalm.,Sulph.; **salty**: 1, Amb., Ars., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **acrid, corrosive**: 1, Ars., Caust., Merc., Nitr. ac., Ran., Rhus, Sep., Sil.; 2, Carb. v., Cham., Clem., Lyc., Natr., Petr., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Laudable pus: 1, Hep., Lach., Merc., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Calc., Mang., Phos., Rhus, Staph.; **malignant**: 1, Asa., Chin , Hep., Merc., Phos., Pyrogen., Sil.; 2, Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Kreos., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Too **profuse**: 1, Asa., Hep., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Calc., Chin., Lyc., Rhus, Sil.; **suppressed** or prematurely stopping: Calc., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sil.

Suppuration of **membranous** tissues: Sil.

SUPPRESSION OF SECRETIONS.

The principal remedies for the ailments arising from this cause are: 1, Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Chin., Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Dulc., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stram.; 3, Amb., Amm., Ant., Arn., Aur., Bar., Cina,Cocc.,Cupr.,Fer., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Ran., Seneg., Spong., Veratr., Zinc.

Give more particularly:

After suppression of **eruptions** and **herpes**: 1, Ant. tart., Apis, Bell., Bry., Cupr., Dulc., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Ipec., Phos. ac.,Puls.,Sulph.; 2, Acon., Amb., Ars., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Mosch., Phos., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Staph., Thuj., Zinc.

Suppression of **hæmorrhage** or abandoning habitual depletions: 1, Acon., Bell., Chin., Fer., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Aur., Bry., Calc., Carb. v., Graph., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Ran., Rhus, Seneg., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stram.

Suppression of **ulcers** and purulent discharges: 1, Bell., Hep., Lach., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Carb. v., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep , Staph.

Suppression of **piles**: 1, Acon., Calc., Carb. v., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Amm., Ant., Ars., Bell., Caps., Caust., Chin., Coloc., Graph., Ign., Kalm., Lach., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Petr., Rhus, Sep., Sil.

Suppression of **lochia**: 1, Coloc., Hyosc., Nux v.,Plat ,Rhus, Sec.,Veratr., Zinc ; 2, Bell., Bry., Con., Dulc., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Suppression of **milk**: 1, Bell., Bry., Dulc., Puls.; 2, Acon., Calc., Cham., Coff., Merc., Rhus, Sulph.

Suppression of **menses**: 1, Acon., Bry., Con., Dulc., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Amm , Ars., Bar., Bell., Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Cupr., Fer., Iod., Merc., Natr. m., Nux m., Op., Plat., Phos., Rhod., Sabin., Staph., Stram., Val., Veratr., Zinc.

Suppression of **catarrh** or some other blennorrhœa: 1, Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Chin., Cin., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Amm., Carb. v., Con., Dulc., Graph., Ipec., Kalm., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Phos., Rhod., Samb., Sulph.

Suppression of **sweat**: 1, Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Dulc., Lach., Sil., Sulph.: 2, Acon., Ars., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep.

Suppression of **foot-sweat**: 1, Cupr., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil.; 2, Cham., Merc., Natr., Rhus.

SWEAT, BLOODY.

1, Arn., Calc., Nux v.; 2, Cham., Clem., Cocc., Crotal., Lach., Nux m.

SWEAT, MORBID; Night-Sweats, Liability to Sweat, etc.

Mere symptoms, but of great importance, and pointing to: 1, Bell., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Graph., Hep., Kalm., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v , Op., Puls., Rhus, Samb., Selen., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bor., Cocc., Coff., Guaiac., Ign., Lyc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Pilocarp., Sabad., Sil., Stann., Staph., Thuj.; 3, Amb., Amm., Amm. m., Bar., Caps., Coloc., Con., Dros., Dulc., Fer., Helleb., Hyosc., Lach., Magn. arct., Magn. aust., Nitr., Rheum, Rhod., Spig., Spong., Sulph ac., Tart.

For **profuse night-sweats**: 1, Acet. ac., Amm. m., Ars., Bar., Bry., Calc., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Fer. picr., Jabor., Graph., Ipec., Kalm., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Alum., Amb., Amm., Anac., Arn., Bell., Canth., Carb. v., Dig , Dros., Dulc., Fer., Hep., Iod., Lach., Magn. arct., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr., Nux v., Sabin , Samb., Sep., Veratr.

Sweat setting in as soon as one gets **into bed**: Ars., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cham., Con., Hep., Magn. carb., Merc.,Mur. ac.,Op.,Phos.,Rhus,Veratr.

Sweat during sleep: Carb. an., Cic., Chin., Dros., Euphr., Fer., Jatr., Merc., Nux, Phos., Puls., Selen , Thuj.; on waking from sleep: Dros.

Morning-sweats: 1, Bry., Calc., Caust., Chin., Con., Fer., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Amm. m.,

Ars., Canth., Carb. an., Carb. v., Guaiac., Helleb., Hep., Iod., Kalm., Magn. carb., Natr., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Veratr.

Sweat in daytime from **the least exertion** or exercise: 1, Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Hep., Kalm., Natr., Natr. m., Puls., Selen., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Amm. m., Asar , Bell., Bry., Fer , Graph , Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhod., Rhus, Sanicula, Spig., Staph., Sulph. ac., Zinc.

* Sweat in the daytime, even **during rest**: Anac., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.; 2, Asar., Calc., Con., Fer., Phos. ac., Spong., Staph., Sulph. ac.

Sweat during **mental exertion**, conversation, etc.: Bor., Graph., Hep., Sep., Sulph.

Partial sweats.—On **one side**: Amb., Aur. mur. natr., Baryt., Bry., Cham., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Spig., Sulph.

About the **head** only: 1, Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Merc., Puls., Sil., Veratr.; 2, Graph , Kalm., Nux v., Op., Phos., Rheum, Rhus, Sarsap., Staph., Val.; 3, Camph., Dulc., Guaiac., Hep., Magn. mur., Sabad., Sep., Spig.

In the **face** only: Carb. v., Ign., Puls., Rhus, Samb., Spong., Veratr.; 2, Alum., Bell., Bor., Carb. an., Cocc., Coff., Dros., Dulc., Magn. arct., Merc., Phos., Rheum, Ruta, Sep., Sil., Stram., Sulph. **Under or around** the nose: Bell., Nux v., Rheum.

Sweat on the **neck** and nape of the neck: 1, Bell., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Kalm., Mang., Nux v., Phos. ac., Rhus, Stann.

On the **back**: Chin., Petr., Phos. ac.; 2, Ars., Calc., Dulc., Guaiac., Hep., Lach., Natr., Sep., Sil., Veratr.

On the **chest**: Agar., Arn., Canth., Chin., Cocc., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Sel , Sep., Sil.

On the **abdomen**: Amb., Anac., Arg., Canth., Dros., Phos., Plumb., Staph.

About the **sexual** parts: 1, Aur., Hep., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; 2, Amm., Bov., Bell., Canth., Con., Ign., Magn. m., Merc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Rhod., Sel., Staph.

In the **axillæ**: 1, Hep., Kalm., Lach., Nitr. ac., Petr., Sep , Sulph.; 2, Bar., Bry., Caps., Carb. an., Dulc., Rhod., Sel., Squil., Thuj., Zinc., Tell.

On the **hands**: 1, Calc., Con., Hep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Bar., Carb v., Dulc., Ign., Iod., Led., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Psor., Puls., Rheum, Thuj., Zinc.

On the **feet**: 1, Calc., Carb. v., Kalm., Lyc., Nitr. ac , Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Bar., Cupr., Dros., Graph., Lach., Magn. mur., Natr. m., Petr., Phos. ac., Puls., Sabad., Sabin., Thuj., Zinc.; and if this sweat should smell badly: Bar., Graph., Kalm., Nitr. ac., Plumb., Psor., Sep., Sil., Tell., Zinc.

Exhausting sweats: 1, Acet. ac., Ars., Carb. an., Chin., Fer., Natr. m., Nitr., Phos., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Chin., Sulph., Cocc., Iod., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Psor., Samb., Veratr.

Profuse sweats, not affording any relief, especially with pains in the limbs, catarrhal or rheumatic fevers, etc.: Chin., Dulc , Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr., Sep.

Oily, fatty sweats: Bry., Chin , Magn. carb., Merc., Stram.

Warm or **hot** sweats: Bell., Bry., Camph., Cham., Lach., Op., Phos., Sanicula, Sabad., Stann., Tilia.

Cold sweats: 1, Ars., Camph., Carb. v., Chin., Cina, Dig., Elaps, Helleb., Hyosc., Ipec., Sec., Veratr.; 2, Aur , Cupr., Fer., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lachn., Lyc., Magn. arct., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Sabad., Sanicula, Sep., Staph., Stram., Tart.

Sticky sweat: Acon., Anac., Ars., Bry., Calc., Camph., Carb. an , Cham., Chin., Fer., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sec., Spig., Veratr.

Sweat leaving a **stain on the linen**: Ars., Bell., Carb. an., Graph., Lach., Merc., Rheum, Sel.

Fetid sweats: 1, Amm. m., Bar., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Led., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sanicula, Sel., Sep.,Sil.,Staph.,Sulph.; 2,Bell., Canth., Carb. an., Fer., Kalm., Magn. carb., Merc., Puls., Rhod., Spig. Veratr.

Sour-smelling: 1, Ars., Asar., Bry., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Arn., Bell., Carb. v., Cham., Fer., Hep., Ipec., Kalm., Led., Magn. carb., Merc., Nux v., Rhus.

Bitter-smelling: Veratr.; with smell as of **blood**: Lyc.; **empyreumatic** smell: Bell., Magn. arct., Sulph.; **fetid** smell: Carb. v., Nux v., Plumb., Staph., Stram.; **acrid** smell: Rhus tox.

Sweetish-smelling: Calad., Thuj.

Unilateral sweats.—*Aur. mur. nat.*: sweats only on right side, left (affected) hot side remains dry; *Bar.*, *Jab.*, *Chin.*: left side of body sweating; *Phos.*, *Puls.*: right side; *Bar.*, *Nux.*: sweats only on head and face; *Arg.*, *Calc.*, *Phos.*, *Sel.*: anterior portion of body: *Chin.*, *Nux*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*: posterior; *Thuj.*: one side of scrotum; *Cocc.*: lower half of body; *Benz.*, *Sanicula*: sweat on side not lain on; *Chin.*, *Nitr. ac.*: sweat on side he lies on; *Lyc*: sweat of body, not of legs; *Rhus*: sweat all over body, except head and face; *Thuj.*: sweat on uncovered parts, the covered parts dry and hot.

Foot-sweats.—**Corrosive**: Iod., Lyc.,Nitr.ac., Sil.,Zinc.; **fetid**: Amm., Bar., Carb. v., Cycl., Graph., Kali carb., Nitr. ac., Nux j., Phos., Plumb., Sep., Sil., Thuj., Zinc; **cold**: Canth., Cocc., Dros., Ipec., Lyc.,Merc., Scill.,Staph., Sulph.; **on soles of feet**: Acon., Arn., Kali carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Plumb., Sabad., Sil., Sulph.: **between toes**: Acon., Arn., Clem., Cycl , Fer., Kali, Sep., Sil , Tarax., Thuj.; **suppressed**: Apis, Cham., Cupr., Form., Kali carb., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep. Sil., Thuj., Zinc.; **with much itching of soles**: Sil., Sulph.; **with burning**: Calc. carb., Lyc., Mur. ac., Petr., Sep., Sulph., **with rawness**: Carb. v., Graph., Sil.; **soreness**: Bar. c., Calc., Carb. v., Graph., Iod., Petr., Scil., Sep., Zinc.; **redness and swelling of soles**: Iod., Kali carb., Lyc., Petr., Scil.; in feet: Plumb.; in tips: Mur. ac., Thuj.; in toes: Carb. v.; **pain on walking**: Bar. c., Graph., Lyc., Scil., **at rest**: Carb. v., Petr.; **with crippled nails**: Graph., Sep., Thuj.; **profuse**: Carb. v., Graph., Kali carb., Lac. ac., Lyc., Sep.; **moisture**, rather than sweat, fetid: Petr.; cold: Calc.

Want of (inability to) sweat: Alum., Amm. carb., Apis, Arn., Bell., Bry., Cham., Colch., Dulc., Graph., Kali carb., Lyc., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Samb., Scil., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Teucr., Viol. od.

Aconite.—Peculiar sensation over whole body, as when vapors are descending upon the skin suddenly in a vapor bath, and drops are felt standing upon it; constant sweat, especially in covered parts.

Agaricus.—Sweat after little exertion; when walking, at night when sleeping.

Antimonium.—General sweat without smell, making the tips of fingers soft and wrinkled; sweat during sleep; general warm sweat in bed every morning.

Arsenicum.—Debilitating, cold, clammy sweats, sour and fetid; sweat tinging the skin and eyes yellow; **night-sweats at the commencement of sleep.**

Artemisia vulgaris.—Profuse sweat, having a **peculiar fetid, cadaverous odor**, resembling the odor of garlic; **sweat relieves**; warm sweat all over, most on occiput.

Aurum mur. natr.—Sweats only on right side, left hot side remains dry; profuse perspiration.

Baptisia.—Critical sweat on forehead and face which relieves; frequent sweat from small of back in all directions; fetid sweat.

Baryta carb.—**Fetid foot-sweat, toes and soles get sore**; checked foot-sweat, followed by lameness, tonsillar angina, etc.; sweat increased in presence of strangers; offensive sweat of one (mostly left) side; sweat increased by eating; sweat returning every other evening; soles feel bruised at night, keeping one awake; callosities on soles, which are painful on walking; cramps in soles of feet, < while walking or dancing.

Belladonna.—Sweat on the covered parts; sweat with or immediately after a heat, mostly in face; sweat staining the clothing and of empyreumatic smell; sweat during sleep, day and night; sweat ascending from feet to head; general sweat, suddenly occurring and suddenly disappearing; sweat with enuresis.

Benzoic acid.—Sweat while eating, while walking, morning in bed, especially in face; sweat with itching; cold sweat; sweat with aromatic odor.

Bovista.—Sweat in axilla, smelling like garlic; sweat every morning, most profuse on chest, about 5 to 6.

Bryonia.—Sweat in short spells, and only on single parts; profuse and easily excited sweat, even when slowly walking in the cold open air; profuse night and morning sweat; sour or oily sweat, night and day; sour sweat at night, preceded by thirst; oppressive drawing in head when the sweat is about to terminate, and succeeded by a muddled condition of the head; vaporous exhalation of the skin from evening till morning.

Calcarea carb.—Sweat during the slightest exercise, even in cold open air (Sep., sweat after the exercise, when sitting quietly); during first sleep; morning-sweat; most profuse on head and chest; clammy night-sweats, only on legs; foot-sweat makes the foot sore; feet cold and damp.

Calcarea phos.—Copious night-sweats, on single parts, towards and in the morning.

Caladium.—Sweetish odor of perspiration, > from sweat and after short sleep; perspiration attracts flies, the genitals relaxed and sweating; itching, burning of vulva.

Cantharis.—**Sweat smells like urine**; sweat on genitals; cold sweat, especially on hands and feet; from every movement.

Carbo veg.—Copious and frequent sweat on face and head; profuse putrid or sour sweat; exhausting night and morning-sweats; foot-sweat, excoriating toes, which are red, swollen, stinging, as if frosted.

Chamomilla.—Checks the excessive sweating of women after confinement; sour sweat, with smarting sensation of skin during or after heat; sweat during sleep, mostly on head; profuse sweat without relief, especially in children.

China.—Copious, profuse oily sweat, easily excited during sleep or motion; **exhausting night-sweats**; greasy sweat on the side on which he lies; increased thirst during sweat; partial cold sweat on the face or all over body, with thirst; sweats easily, especially at night in sleep; hectic fever, with profuse debilitating night-sweats.

Cimex.—**His own sweat is disgusting to him**, it smells so musty; during fever sweat relieves all other symptoms; night-sweats of hæmorrhoidal patients.

Cocculus.—Sweat of body from evening till morning, with cold sweat on face; morning-sweat principally on chest; sweat from slightest exertion over whole body, especially of affected parts.

Colocynthis.—Sweat at night, smelling like urine, causing itching of skin, especially on head and extremities.

Conium.—Sweat day and night, **as soon as one sleeps**, or even when closing eyes: night and morning-sweat with offensive odor and smarting in skin, or offensive odor present without the perspiration.

Crocus.—Scanty sweat at night, only on the **lower half of body**, cold and debilitating.

Dulcamara.—Fetid sweat, with skin diseases; offensive sweat night and morning over whole body; during day, more over back, in axillæ and palms; fetid sweat, with copious discharge of limpid urine; < by application of water.

Ferrum.—Sweat profuse, long-lasting, as well by day, at every motion, as at night and morning in bed: clammy, debilitating sweat; strong-smelling night-sweat; every other day sweat from morn till noon; sweat stains yellow, is fetid on going to sleep; **worse while sweating** (Fer. picr.).

Graphites.—**Very dry skin, never perspires**, perfectly indifferent to external touch, or sweat from slightest motion, often of the front of body only; stains yellow, is sour and offensive, frequently cold: profuse night-sweat or inability to sweat; the feet sweat profusely, not offensive as under Sil., but moderate walking causes soreness between the toes, so that the parts become raw; spreading blisters on toes; thick and crippled toe-nails.

Ignatia.—Sweat on face while eating (Laur., after eating).

Hepar.—Cold, clammy, frequently sour or offensive-smelling sweat; perspires day and night, without relief, or first cannot sweat at all, and then sweats profusely; night or morning-sweat with thirst.

Hydrastis.—**Offensive sweat of genitals**; excessive sweat of axilla and about genitals; clothing feels uncomfortable about groins.

Jaborandi.—**Copious sweating and salivation**; profuse secretion from most of the glandular structures of the body; perspiration starts on forehead and face and then spreads all over body, most profuse on trunk: profound prostration after sweating; unilateral left-sided sweat; profuse night-sweats (Pilocarp.).

Iodum.—Acrid, corrosive foot-sweat; œdematous swelling of feet; debilitating, sour-smelling sweat in morning hours, with much thirst; profuse night-sweat.

Ipecacuanha.—Sweat hot, sudden attacks in room; partial, cold; on upper part of body, smells sour, < by motion and during sweat; > after it; profuse after quinine.

Kali bichrom.—Sweat on back, during effort at stool; profuse while sitting quietly; cold on forehead and hands.

Kali carb.—Sweat mostly on upper parts, after eating and easily excited by exercise during the day; profuse fetid foot-sweat; swelling and redness of soles; chilblains; stitches in painful and sensitive corns; night-sweats without relief.

Lachesis.—Profuse sweat with most complaints; sweat cold, stains yellow, or bloody sweat, staining red, with bodily languor.

Lachnanthes.—**Icy-cold sweat**, especially on forehead; sweat after restless sleep; sweat with dizziness: skin cold, damp, clammy; morning sweat.

Lactic acid.—Copious sweating of feet, but is not offensive.

Laurocerasus.—**Sweat after eating** (Ign., during meal); sweat generally during and after heat till towards morning.

Ledum.—Night-sweats putrid or sour, with inclination to uncover and itching; sweat, mostly on forehead, from least exertion, mixed with chilliness.

Lycopodium.—Nocturnal sweat, often fetid and viscid, chiefly on

chest and back; cold sweat on feet, sometimes copious and with excoriation of skin; fetid sweat in axillæ and feet. with burning in soles, fissures in heels; sweat from least exertion, cold, sour, bloody or offensive, smelling like onions (Art., Bov.); clammy at night, often with coldness of face, > uncovering, with or without thirst for water.

Magnesia carb.—Sweat greasy, stains yellow; sour, putrid-smelling; heat, mostly forenoon, with sweat on head.

Manganum acet.—Profuse sweat, with short, anxious breathing; night-sweats, itching, often only on neck and lower limbs; every part of body extremely sore, when touched.

Mercurius.—Profuse sweat at night, towards morning with thirst and palpitations; from exertions, even when eating; evening, in bed, before falling asleep; sour, offensive, or cold, clammy, oily (China), and causing burning of skin; with all pains, **but giving no relief**; < by the weakness.

Mercurius cor.—**Cold sweat,** often only on forehead, or general cold sweat, with anxiety; night-sweat, fetid towards morning.

Muriatic acid.—Night and morning sweats, < when sweating, wants to uncover; cold sweat on feet, evening in bed; swelling, redness and burning of tips of toes; chilblains.

Natrum carb.—Night-sweats alternating with dry skin; morning sweat; perspiration profuse from every exertion, anxiety; cold, anxious sweat; burning sweat on forehead where hat presses.

Natrum mur.—Sweat on waking at night and on rising in the morning; sweats easily from any exertion; **sweat relieves headache and other pains,** though it weakens.

Nitric acid.—Foul-smelling foot-sweat, chilblains on toes; sweat smelling like urine and scenting the whole house; sweat on soles of feet makes them sore; copious night-sweats.

Nitrum.—**Debilitating sweat from least exertion**; night-sweat most profuse on legs, morning-sweat most profuse on chest, < while perspiring, > after.

Nux moschata.—**Want of sweat**, skin cold, dry; sweat **red or bloody,** with drowsiness and shunning to be uncovered; soreness of all parts on which he lies.

Nux vomica.—Sweat after midnight and in morning; sour, offensive, odor of musty straw; one-sided or only on upper part of body; cold, clammy on face, hands cold and sweaty, with cold nose, relieves pain in limbs; chill and again sweat; perspires when moving.

Opium.—**Sweat on upper part of body,** cold sweat on forehead; sweat over whole body, which is burning hot; profuse hot morning-sweat, wants to be uncovered.

Petroleum.—**Sweat on single parts of body**; fetid sweat in axilla; tenderness of feet, as if bathed in a more or less foul-smelling moisture; **tendency of skin to fester and ulcerate.**

Phosphorus.—Sweat mostly on head, hands and feet, or only on forepart of body, with increased urine, **profuse clammy night-sweats,** < **during sleep** (Samb., < when awake, no sweat when sleeping), without relief.

Phosphoric acid.—Sweat mostly on occiput and neck, with sleepiness during daytime; **profuse during night and morning, soon ceasing when waking**; clammy sweat; thirst only during sweat.

Plumbum.—Offensive foot-sweat; **no sweat even after exertion**; sweat cold and clammy, with anxiety; sweat comes and goes as soon as he gets into bed.

Psorinum.—Profuse, cold, sticky sweat all over the body; palms of hands soft from sweat, especially at night; sweating of head and feet; sweats easily, which exhausts him.

Pulsatilla.—**Sweat one-sided** (left), only on face and head; more at night and in morning, soon ceasing when waking; sour, musty, at times cold: at night with stupid slumbers; pains during sweat.

Rhododendron.—Profuse, debilitating sweat, especially when moving about in the open air; offensive-smelling sweat in the axilla; formication and itching of skin with the sweat.

Rhus tox.—Sour, musty or putrid sweat, with violent itching of the eruption; **sweat of body, except the head** (Sil., the reverse).

Sabadilla.—**Hot sweat on face, rest of body cold**; heat interrupted by shivering, and returning at same hour; frequent sweat during heat, in morning hours with sleep.

Sambucus.—**Dry, burning heat during sleep, giving way immediately on waking to profuse sweat**, first on face and then extending over whole body, continuing more or less during waking hours; on going to sleep again the dry heat returns, with cold hands and feet, but still he shuns uncovering; profuse, weakening sweat, day and night, lasts during the apyrexia.

Sanicula.—Sweat and excoriation between the toes; foul sweat of feet in spite of washing; feet burn, especially soles, and are hot to the feeling.

Secale.—Cold, clammy, colliquative sweat over the whole body, especially upper part.

Selenium.—Profuse sweat on chest, armpits and genitals; sweats from least exertion as soon as he sleeps; sweat stains linen yellow or white and stiffens it.

Sepia.—Free and sudden perspiration from a nervous shock or from exertion, the sweat coming out after the exertion is over or the shock passed and when one is sitting quietly (Calc., sweat during exertion). Night-sweat on chest, back and thighs, from above downward to the calves, smelling sour, offensive or like elder blossom; profuse morning-sweat after awaking; **offensive foot-sweat**, causing cold heels and soreness of toes; every third night sour, offensive sweat, like elder-blossoms; crippled nails.

Silicea.—**Nocturnal head-sweat keeps the child awake**; profuse sweat of head, the body being dry or nearly so; copious, offensive foot-sweat, with rawness between toes and itching of soles, driving to despair; periodical sweat; debilitating, sour and offensive night-sweats, mostly after midnight.

Spigelia.—Offensive sweat; heat of face and hands, with desire to uncover; clammy, cold sweat on hands.

Stannum.—Sweat comes on after he falls asleep, and as soon as he moves he is chilly on back and shoulders; often **sequela of weakening diseases**; sweat smells mouldy, musty; most profuse on neck, especially night and morning; hectic fever, anxious heat, as if sweat would break out.

Staphisagria.—Sweat smelling like rotten eggs; cold on forehead and feet, with desire to uncover; yellowish, excoriating leucorrhœa, with a disposition to polypi of womb.

Stramonium.—Cold sweat all over, oily, and of putrid odor, with impaired vision or shunning light.

Sulphur.—Profuse sour-smelling sweat the whole night and in morning hours, on nape and occiput; in evening most on hands; no sweat, skin hot and dry, cannot find a cool place in bed.

Sulphuric acid—Excessive sweat, mostly on upper body; profuse at night from motion, and continuing after sitting down; lessened by drinking wine.

Tellurium.—Profuse perspiration during the night, giving out the offensive odor of Tellurium, continuous sweat of the feet, especially anteriorily at the toes, somewhat foul-smelling; excessively foul flatus.

Thuja.—Sweat, either of those parts alone which are covered (Bell., Chin., Spig.) or of those alone which are uncovered, while covered parts are dry and hot; sweat most copious on upper part of body, except head; sweat on perineum; fetid sweat on toes, with redness and swelling of tips; nets of veins, as if marbled, on soles of feet; nails crippled, brittle or soft; **sweat during sleep, but stops as soon as he awakens**; oily, fetid sweat; sweetish odor exhaling from skin, accompanying abdominal or pelvic disorders; suppressed foot-sweat.

Tilia Europ.—Profuse hot sweat which gives no relief.

Veratrum alb.—General cold sweat, < forehead, clammy, staining linen yellow, with deathly pale face.

Zincum met.—Feet are sweaty and sore about toes, also fetid; chilblains, < from scratching and friction; **paralysis of feet from suppression of foot-sweat**; sweat, profuse all night, wants to uncover; easy during day and during exercise; offensive; rhagades between fingers mostly, bad even in mild weather.

SWELLING OF THE CHEEK.

For swelling in consequence of toothache: 1, Arn., Cham., Merc., Magn. arct., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Staph.; 2, Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Sulph., etc.

For **red** and **hot swelling**: Arn., Bell., Bry., Cham., Merc.; **hard**: Arn., Bell., Cham.; **pale**: Bry., Nux v., Sep., Sulph.; **erysipelatous**: 1, Cham., Sep.; 2, Bell., Graph., Hep., Lach., Rhus, Sulph ; and other remedies indicated for erysipelas.

If remedies had been administered for the toothache before the swelling set in, give after Merc. and Cham., Puls.; or after Puls. or Bell., Merc.; Bell. after Merc.; or Sulph. after Bell., Bry., etc.

Compare Toothache.

SWELLING OF THE LABIA (Vulva).

The lymphatic swelling of the **labia** requires: Merc., Sep., Sulph.

Swelling of the prepuce, if not caused either by gonorrhœa or syphilis, requires: Acon., Arn., Merc., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

See Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Phimosis, Herpes Præputialis, etc.

SWELLING OF THE LIPS.

Scrofulous swelling of the lips requires: Aur., Bell., Bry., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sil., Staph., Sulph., etc.

Swelling and **eversion** of the lip: Bell., Merc.

Crusts and **ulceration** of the lips: 1, Bell., Hep., Merc., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Aur , Cic., Clem., Graph., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., etc.

Scirrhous indurations and **cancerous** ulcers: 1, Bell., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Clem., Con.

Compare Eruptions in the Face and Swelling of the Face.

SYCOMA.

Mentagra (a kind of acne): Ars., Carb. v., Cic., Con., Graph., Hep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

SYCOSIS HAHNEMANNI.

Venereal figwarts.

Mucous tubercles: Cinnab., Kali bi., Merc. cor.,Natr. phos.,Nitr. ac.,Thuj.

Figwarts, complicated with **gonorrhœa:** Thuj., Merc. cor., Cinnab., Con., Nitr. ac., Lyc., Puls., Sulph., Sarsap.; with **chancre:** Arg. nit., Cinnab., Kali bi., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Staph., Thuj.

When **flat:** Magn., Nitr. ac., Sarsap., Sulph.; **cauliflower or mulberry-shaped:** Thuj.,Staph.; **fan-shaped:** Cinnab.; growing on **pedicles:** Lyc.,Nitr. ac.; **conical:** Merc. sol.; **dry:** Thuj., Staph., Merc. sol.,Merc. cor.,Lyc.,Nitr. ac.; **moist, suppurating:** Nitr. ac.,Thuj.,Sulph.,Euphr.; **soft, spongy:** Sulph.; intolerably **burning and itching:** Sabin.

On **glans or corona glandis:** Nitr. ac., Thuj., Cinnab., Lyc., Sulph.; **prepuce:** Thuj., Nitr. ac., Lyc., Merc. cor.; on **scrotum:** Thuj.; at **anus:** Thuj., Euphr., Merc. cor.

SYNCOPE.

Lypothymia, fainting.

Principal remedies for fainting, sudden loss of consciousness, hysteric weakness, etc., require: Acon., Amyl nitr., Camph., Carb. v., Cham., Elaps, Hep., Ign., Lach., Mosch., Nux v., Phos. ac., Tereb., Veratr.

If caused by **fright** or some other emotion: Acon., Amm.,Camph.,Cham., Coff., Ign., Lach., Op., Veratr.; by **violent** pain: Acon. or Cham.; by the **least** pain: Hep., Nux m.

To **hysteric persons:** 1, Cham., Cocc., Ign., Lac defl., Mosch., Nux m., Nux v.; 2, Arn., Natr. m., Tereb.

If caused by **debilitating** losses, or **acute** diseases: Carb. v., Chin., Nux m., Psor., Veratr.; by **abuse of mercury:** Carb. v.; or, Hep., Lach., Op.

Fainting spells **during menses:** Acon., Apis, Bar., Berb., Cham., Cimicif., *Cocc.*, Con., Cycl., Glon., Ign., Lac defl., Lach., Mosch., Nux m., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Sulph., Veratr.

Aconite.—Violent palpitation of heart, congestion of blood to head, buzzing in ears; **fainting as soon as patient raises himself from recumbent position,** with chills and deathly paleness of face, which was red previously.

Camphora.—Icy surface, sudden sinking, filiform pulse; face may be red while lying, but, if raised up, turns pale and patient faints; although icy cold, he throws off clothing as soon as he is strong enough to move, even if still unconscious.

Carbo veg.—Fainting after sleeping, while yet in bed or after rising in the morning.

Chamomilla.—Fainting with dizziness, darkness of sight, hard hearing, sensation of qualmishness and flatness in pit of stomach, etc.

Coffea.—Suitable to sensitive persons, and if the symptoms, caused by fright, fail to yield to Acon.

Digitalis.—**Vertigo and dim vision precede the faint;** pulse very slow; nausea and deathly weakness in epigastrium.

Elaps.—Disposition to faint, especially on stooping or vomiting mucus; sensation as if all the blood collected in head, with cold hands.

Hepar.—Paroxysm sets in during evening, preceded by vertigo.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Long-lasting faints. (See Laurocerasus.)

Lac defloratum.—Faintness and nausea when stepping upon the floor in the morning; extreme and protracted suffering from loss of sleep at night, depression with crying and palpitations.

Lachesis.—Tendency to faint in women; apparent death, neither pulse

nor breathing perceptible, after a pain in heart, from fright or grief; asthma, vertigo, pale face, nausea, vomiting, pains and stitches in cardiac region, cold sweat, spasms, trismus, stiffness and swelling of body, etc.

Laurocerasus (Hydrocyanic acid).—**Long-lasting faints, no reactive power**; face pale-blue; surface cold; fluids, forced down the throat, roll audibly into the stomach; if the syncope is attendant upon some poison in the system, the symptoms are similar, the eruption being livid, and, when pressed, regains its color very slowly; fainting from cardiac weakness.

Moschus.—The paroxysms set in at night, or in the open air, with **pulmonary spasms, or succeeded by headache.**

Nux vomica.—The paroxysms set in principally in the morning, or **after a meal**; also suitable to pregnant females or persons worn out by mental labor or addicted to the use of spirits; and generally when nausea, pale face, scintillations before the eyes or obscuration of sight, pains in the stomach, anguish, trembling, and congestion of blood to the head or chest are present; followed by great debility and restlessness.

Phosphoric acid.—The paroxysms set in after a meal, Nux v. being insufficient.

Sulphur.—Faintness about noon (11 A.M.), she cannot wait for her meal.

Tabacum.—Weak and faint spells, deathly paleness, cold perspiration; sometimes dilated pupils and trembling of limbs; confusion of mind, vertigo or falling down; > in fresh air; pulse small, weak and soft.

Veratrum.—The paroxysms set in after the least motion, or are preceded by great **anguish** or despondency; or attended by spasms, lockjaw, convulsive motion of the eyes and eyelids, etc.

SYNOVITIS.

1, Apis, Bry., Puls., Sil.; 2, Bell., Calc., Caust., Iod., Kali carb., Led., Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Sep. Helmuth (*Surgery*, 3d edition, page 515) has great faith in iodide of potash, 3-10 grains pro dosi ter die, in addition to rest, accomplished by the weight and pulley.

Apis.—Stinging, sudden lancinating pains in parts affected; **effusion**; < from least motion; > from cold applications; particularly synovitis of knee-joint, white swelling of knee in scrofulous persons; œdema around joint; > from cold applications (Bry., > from hot ones).

Belladonna.—Excessive pain, with sensation as if the surrounding ligaments were contracted, or when there is a bubbling, as from drops of water, in the forepart of the knee, with cutting and drawing pains; congestion to head, flushed cheeks, etc.

Bryonia.—Painful tension and pressure in right shoulder; stitching pain in right knee so that he could hardly walk, inner side of knee very painful to touch, > from warmth of bed; affected joint pale-red and tense; effusion into synovial sac.

Calcarea.—Chronic cases, in pale, weakly persons of a scrofulous habit; drawing pressure in the joints; osseous system otherwise affected.

Causticum.—Stiffness of joints; bruised, tearing and sticking pains; stiffness of joints; profuse sweat; numbness of the parts; worse in the evening.

Cimicifuga.—With the synovitis there are wandering rheumatic pains; chilliness alternating with heat; great distress of mind; danger of metastasis to heart.

Colchicum.—Inflammation of the smaller joints, with tearing, jerking, lacerating pains; worse at night and by motion, care or anxiety; stiffness and lameness of joints when attempting to walk; moist skin; urine turbid.

Iodum.—Much swelling of the parts, with erratic, tearing pains, dropsy of the knee; follows well after Apis, especially in scrofulous children (Kali iod.).

Ledum.—Diseases of joints; but especially of knee; **effusion**, with sensitiveness of the parts to pressure; aching, tearing pains; great coldness; want of vitality.

Lycopodium.—Stiffness of joints; pains better by warmth and worse in cold, rainy weather.

Mercurius.—Drawing pains, with aching in the bones and rigidity of the parts, worse at night, with profuse, not alleviating sweat; feeling of coldness and chilliness; threatening suppuration.

Phytolacca.—Dull, heavy pain in joints, increasing when exposed to the air, especially in damp weather; sensation like shortening of the tendons behind the knee when walking, pains extending either upward or downward along the shafts of the femur and tibia, increased by motion or pressure, worse on right side.

Pulsatilla.—Joint swollen, with sharp, erratic pains, accompanied by a feeling of soreness or of subcutaneous ulceration; tearing, stinging, erratic pains force the patient to move the affected joint, > by pressure and slowly moving about, jerking pains down the limbs, < evening and from warmth, > by cold; gonorrhœal or traumatic synovitis or gouty, especially in affections of the knee, ankle and tarsal joints.

Rhus tox.—Stitches in the tendons surrounding the joints, with tingling and burning in them and rigidity of the joints; tendency to typhoid conditions.

Ruta grav.—Inflammation of the larger joints, especially of the upper extremities.

Silicea.—Particularly affects the knee-joints.

Sulphur.—Synovitis after exudation took place, particularly of knee, as it produces absorption, and urges other drugs to do their work; jerking of limbs on falling off to sleep.

SYPHILIS AND SYCOSIS.

Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Aur., Asa., Berb., Carb. v., Con., Hep., Kali bi., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Medorrhinum, Merc. c., Merc. iod., Merc. sol., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Syphilinum, Thuj. Passiflora incarnata needs proving.

Primary: Ars., Merc. cor. and iod., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

Secondary and **tertiary**: Arg. nit., Ars. iod., Aur., Berb. aquif., Carb. v., Chionanth., Fluor. ac., Hep., Kali bi., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Mez., Phos. ac., Phyt., Sep., Stilling., Sulph., Thuj.

Sycosis: Medorrhinum, Thuj., Cinnab., Kali bi., Natr. sulph., Petr., Puls., Sars., Staph.

Phimosis: Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cann., Canth., Caps., Cinnab., Coloc., Hep., Merc., Rhus, Sep., Thuj. **Paraphimosis**: Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Coloc., Lach.

Syphilitic bubo, during first stage: Ars. iod., Bell., Bufo, Kali iod., Merc. iod., Merc. nit., Nitr. ac., Sil., Thuj.; after awhile: Aur., Bad., Carb. an., Staph., Sulph.; maltreated with mercury, accompanied by violent headache: Carb. an. (back of head), Kali iod., Hep., Phyt. (forehead).

Anacardium.—Diminution of mental powers from syphilis.

Arsenicum.—**Phagedenic chancres,** livid hue, with intense burning, even sloughing; chancres (after mercury), with too florid granulations; margins of ulcers hard and bleeding at least touch, with a thin, offensive discharge; bubo when assuming a gangrenous aspect; inguinal glands painful, swollen, indurated; constitutional syphilis, with indescribable feeling of weakness, or with dropsy and malignant ulcerations; coffee-colored eruptions on skin; burning pimples or pustular eruption. (Ars. brings out dormant syphilis.) **Ars. iod.**, secondary syphilis, mucous plaques; tertiary syphilis, cutaneous ulcers discharging a greenish pus, corroding every spot over which it passes.

Asafœtida.—Tertiary syphilis, especially after abuse of mercury; ulcers, especially when affecting the bones, discharging ichorous, fetid, thin pus, and **very sensitive to touch**; deep-seated inflammation of the eyeball, attended by ciliary pains and sore, bruised sensation around eye; syphilitic caries and necrosis, with fetid and bloody discharge; nocturnal pains.

Aurum met.—Secondary syphilis; also infantile, especially after abuse of mercury (and the potassium salts); iritis, marked by much pain around eye, as if in the bones, extending from without inward, and decidedly < by touch; **boring pains in mastoid process**; **caries of the nasal bones**; nodes on legs; bones of skull painful when lying on them; syphilitic cerebral or meningeal tumors, with excruciating headaches; putrid smell from mouth, with caries of palate; discharge offensive and ichorous; sleeplessness and melancholia from excessive pains, so that he does not want to live; all pains > in open air.

Aurum mur.—Syphilitic gonorrhœa; chancres on prepuce and scrotum; bubo in left groin; condylomata on prepuce, anus and tongue: secondary syphilis, with exostoses and bone-pains in both shin-bones; snuffles in children suffering from hereditary syphilis; flat ulcers on scrotum secreting a fetid ichor; diminished vitality; melancholy; vaginitis and gonorrhœal discharge, with swelling of both groins.

Badiaga.—**Syphilis of infants**, whole convolutes of hard, glandular swellings; bubo, left groin, hard, unequal, like scirrhus, violent burning stitches during night; chancres suppressed by cautery or mercurial ointment, leaving elevated, discolored cicatrices; general cachectic appearance and rhagades here and there; **indurated, maltreated buboes.**

Belladonna.—Large and painful buboes, with intense inflammation of integuments, presenting a deep-red hue, and extending over large surfaces; phlegmonous phimosis or paraphimosis; erysipelatous balanitis; painful eruptions.

Benzoic acid.—Syphilitic spots and marks; syphilitic rheumatism; warts around anus, appearing after Cop. suppressed a chancrous gonorrhœa, with offensive urine.

Berberis.—Inveterate cases of tertiary syphilis.

Carbo an.—Constitutional or tertiary syphilis; coppery-red blotches on skin, particularly on face, induration of glands; **bubo is hard as a stone,** especially when maltreated, opened or cauterized too soon, presenting large, terrible ulcers with callous edges, secreting an offensive ichor; indurated buboes, mostly left side, with lancinating and cutting pains, sensitive to touch when beginning to suppurate; pain extending to thighs, with chilliness; nasal syphilis.

Carbo veg.—Syphilitic ulcers with high edges which become irritable from local treatment; margins of sores sharp, ragged, undermined; discharge thin, acrid, offensive; ulcer painful and liable to bleed freely when

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touched; vesicles and blisters on prepuce; burning of labia; burning eruption on skin

Causticum.—Vesicles under prepuce changing into suppurating ulcers; phagedenic chancre; watery, greenish, corroding discharge with jerking pains; chancre with fungous excrescences; buboes secreting an acrid, corrosive ichor, with systemic complications, such as scurvy or gout.

Chionanthus. — Tertiary syphilis, when not previously treated by mercury.

Cinnabaris.—**Combination of syphilis and sycosis**; fan-shaped figwarts; swelling of penis; redness and swelling of prepuce, with painful itching; violent itching of corona glandis, with profuse secretion of pus; small, red and shining points on the glans; blenorrhœa of glans; violent erections in the evening; small ulcer on roof of mouth, on right side of tip of tongue and on tip; nasal catarrh, with accumulation of much stringy mucus in posterior nares; red, swollen chancres with hard, elevated edges, not sensitive, discharging thin pus; indurated testicles.

Conium.—Indurated, hard chancre of long standing; **syphilitic sarcocele**; swelling and induration of testicles, cutting pain through scrotum to root of penis; pressing and tearing pain in testes.

Corallium rubr.—**Combination of syphilis and psora**; red, flat ulcers on glans and inner surface of prepuce, with profuse yellow, ichorous discharge, offensive-smelling, which can be easily removed; ulcers flat and extremely sensitive to touch, sometimes bleeding; frænum painful, as if pricked by needles; syphilitic erosions, exuding a thin, badly-smelling ichor; constant trickling of mucus from posterior nares into fauces; smooth, copper-colored spots on palm of hand and finger; chancres with this coral color.

Corydalis.—Syphilitic nodes on skull; ulceration of fauces; profuse morbid secretion of mucus; tongue coated, with fetid breath.

Cuprum sulph—**Phagedæna**; ulcers in the mucous membrane of the mouth; syphilitic eruptions of the skin

Fluoric acid (Calcarea fluor.).—**Syphilitic ulcerations of mouth and throat**; sexual desire much increased; patient ill-humored, fault-finding, full of imaginary fears (Anac., Aur.); syphilitic caries and necrosis, with paroxysmal burning and boring pains, and discharge of thin, acrid ichor; aching pains in bones of arms and legs; bruised aching in os sacrum; urine pungent and strong. Syphilis infantum.

Guaiacum.—Papular syphilitic skin eruptions; unbearable stench of all secretions; aching in bones, with swelling: after abuse of mercury.

Hecla lava.—Destructive ulceration of nasal bones.

Hepar sulph.—Mercurio-syphilitic diseases of gums; pains in bones; chancres not painful, but disposed to bleed readily; margins of ulcers elevated and spongy-looking, without granulations in their centre; buboes after mercurial treatment; phimosis, with discharge of pus, accompanied by throbbing; itching of penis, glans and frænum; ulcers like chancres on prepuce; humid sores on genitals, scrotum and folds between thigh and scrotum; humid, suppurating herpes præputialis.

Hydrastis.—Ozæna, with ulceration, bloody or mixed purulent discharge; mercurial salivation.

Jacaranda.—Chancroids or red chancroid-like sores about the penis; balanorrhœa.

Kali bichrom.—Syphilitic affections of the mouth and fauces; bone-pains, with stitches as if from sharp needles; periodical wandering pains all over the body; pustular syphiloderma, with tendency to coalesce and to form scabs, with a pus-secreting ulcer beneath it, painful and irritable,

chiefly at night; ozæna nasalis; lumps of hard green mucus are hawked from posterior nares, especially mornings; **perforated ulcers in nose, mouth and throat**; indurated chancres, ulcerating deeply, pricking and itching in glans penis; gleet, with stringy or jellylike profuse discharge.

Kali iod.—**Gummatous tumors involving the nervous tissues**; rupia syphilitica; papular eruption on scalp and down back; gnawing, boring bone-pains; throbbing and burning in nasal and frontal bones; greenish-yellow excoriating ozæna, papules ulcerating and leaving scars; chancres with hard edges and curdy pus; **deep-eating ulcers**; violent headache, causing hard lumps in head; indolent swollen glands.

Kreosotum.—Tertiary syphilis; severe bone-pains, < at night; gummata, deafness; low-spirited and longing for death; **painfulness of scalp leading to alopecia**; scalp painful when brushing the hair; livid complexion, with swelling of the cervical glands; burning in genitals, impotence. **Central incisors in syphilitic children unevenly set**, with irregular cutting edges, notched and pointed.

Lachesis—Ozæna syphilitica; long-lasting redness of nose; **syphilitic aphonia; throat and ulcers very tender to touch**; phagedæna of soft palate and fauces; blue surroundings of ulcers; nightly bone-pains; flat ulcers on legs, with blue surroundings; **caries of tibia, surroundings sensitive and livid**; ostitis and periostitis—all after abuse of Merc.; phagedenic chancres.

Lycopodium.—Dark, grayish-yellow ulcers in throat, < right side; coppery eruption on forehead; sallow face, often furrowed; **indolent chancres**, with thick, rounded, prominent margins; granulations flabby or absent; figwarts stand apart, pedunculated and split on top; ulcers on legs refuse to heal, with tearing, burning, < at night, by poulticing or by any attempt to dress them; pus is often golden-yellow.

Medorrhinum.—**Sycosis**; soreness in bottom of feet, periodical headaches, pains from sunrise to sunset (syphilis has pains at night); asthma from suppressed gonorrhœa. Sycotic children suffering from cholera infantum, marasmus, etc.

Mercurius dulc.—Broad, moist, burning condylomata around female external genitals, perineum and anus, of extreme fetor; copper-colored eruption in spots over whole body, with dry papules in centre, from which skin exfoliates from centre to periphery.

Mercurius cor.—Excessive pain, swelling and inflammation; regular indurated Hunterian chancre with lardaceous bottom; swelling and redness of nose, ozæna; margins of soft chancre dark-red, painful and easily bleeding; neighboring parts œdematous, hot and painful; chancres on inner surface of præputium or corona glandis; chancres with ichor adhering to the bottom of ulcer so firmly that it cannot be removed by washing; ulcers with thin pus, leaving stains upon the linen, as from melted tallow; phagedenic ulcers in mouth, gums and throat, with fetid breath; tonsils swollen and covered with ulcers; bubo and swelling of glands generally.

Mercurius iod. rub.—**Hunterian hard chancre**; threatened gangrene of glans in paraphimosis; soreness of bones of face; sharp shooting stitches in the end of penis through the glans; old buboes, discharging for years.

Mercurius sol. or **vivus.**—Red chancre on prepuce; spreading and deeply penetrating ulcer on glans and prepuce; pale-red vesicles, forming small ulcers after breaking, on glans and prepuce; painful bleeding chancres, with yellowish, fetid discharge; small chancres with a cheesy bottom and inverted red edges; ulcers of glans and prepuce, with cheesy, lardaceous bottom and hard edges.

Mercurius nitre.—Rapidly spreading ulcerations, < at night, with splinter-like pains; mucous patches in mouth and tongue.

Mezereum.—Syphilitic periostitis; constant headache from tophi of skull; pains through whole body, with nightly pains in the bones, least touch unbearable, brought on by syphilis, mercury, or both combined; bones inflamed, swollen, especially shafts of cylindrical bones; fainting sort of vertigo; weary of life.

Natrum sulph.—**Sycosis**; severe headache, frontal or occipital, as if the skull were too full, with vertigo and ejection of sour froth; offensive odor from nose; red and blotched face; moist, creamy or golden-yellow coating on back part of tongue.

Nitric acid.—**Ulcers inclined to spread more in circumference than in depth**; foul smell of sweat, of urine, feces and breath; disposition to dark hæmorrhages; bone-pains at night, < from change of weather, mostly in bones of head and shins; **phagedenic chancres**; ulcers in urethra, with purulent or bloody mucous discharge; ulcers bleed when touched, with exuberant but pale and flabby granulations, irregular edges; moist condylomata, like cauliflower, or on thin pedicles; ulcers in vagina, looking as if covered with yellow pus, with burning pain or itching; copper-colored spots on the anus; syphilitic ulcers in the mouth; syphilitic epilepsy and melancholia.

Phosphoric acid.—Chancres with raised edges; chancres like an indolent ulcer, edges thick, rounded and prominent; granulations pale and flabby, or absent; corroding, itching herpes præputialis; blisters and condylomata on glans; sycotic excrescences, chronic, with heat, burning and soreness, when sitting or walking; figwarts, complicated with chancre; painless swelling of glands; interstitial ostitis of mercurio-syphilitic origin, with nocturnal pains, as if bones were scraped with a knife.

Phytolacca.—Secondary syphilis; ulcers in throat and genitals; syphilitic rheumatism and syphilitic eruptions; pains shift; joints swollen, red; periosteum affected; pains in middle of long bones, or attachment of muscles, worse at night and in damp weather; glands inflamed, swollen; ulcers with appearance as if punched out, lardaceous bottom; weakness and prostration, but no paralytic symptoms.

Sepia.—**Indolent chancres**; burning itching, humid or scurfy herpes præputialis; chappy herpes, with a circular desquamation of skin; eruptions on glands and labia; itching and dry eruptions on genitals, condylomata; chancres on glans and prepuce; wandering rheumatism, > warmth.

Silicea.—Chancres with raised edges; inflamed, painful; irritable chancres, with discolored, thin and bloody discharge, granulations indistinct or absent; painful eruptions on mons veneris; itching, moist or dry eruptions of red pimples or spots on genitals.

Staphisagria.—Soft, humid excrescences on and behind corona glandis; dry, pediculated figwarts; excrescences and nodosities of gums; female sexual organs painfully sensitive, especially when sitting; mercurialism; syphilitic exostoses; swelling of the bones of face and feet with great debility and hypochondriasis; condylomata; mucous tubercles.

Stillingia.—Secondary syphilis; coryza and ozæna; nodes on head and legs; extreme torture from bone-pains, < at night and in damp weather; hereditary infantile syphilis.

Sulphur.—Inflammation and swelling of sexual organs, with deep rhagade; burning and redness of prepuce; deep suppurating ulcer on glans and prepuce, with puffed edges; phimosis with discharge of fetid pus; glandular swellings, indurated or suppurating.

Thuja.—Chancres, with pain as from a splinter sticking; sycotic moist excrescences on prepuce and glans; moist mucous tubercles; itching ulcers with unclean bottoms, or whitish chancres with hard edges.

Viola tric.—Chancroid ulcer on posterior surface of fauces and soft palate; painful pustules on the labia and mammæ, in axillæ; syphilitic hoarseness.

Constitutional syphilis:

Syphilodermata: erythematous, papular, ulcerous, degenerative. Roseola and maculæ syphilit.; pityriasis and psoriasis syphilit.; pemphigus and rupia (rhypia) syphilit.; impetigo and ecthyma; tubercular syphiloderma; onychia syph.; plaques muqueuses: **mercurials, iodine and their preparations:** Nitr. ac., Thuj., Dulc., Hep., Kali bi., Phyt , Staph., Stilling., or Arg. nit., Ars. iod., Calc. iod. (especially in congenita syphilis), Cundurango (tertiary) Lach., Plat., Petr., Rhus, Rum., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sulph., etc ; for squamous syphiloderma: *Ars.;* for pustular: *Kali bi.*, *Tart. em.;* for tubercular: *Aur.*, *Graph.*, *Lyc.*

Affections of bones. periostitis and nodes: Asa., Ars., Aur. mur., Calc. iod., Fluor. ac., Hecla lava, Kali iod., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Phyt., Sil., Staph., Stilling., Sulph., Veronica quinquefolia.

Onychia syphilitica: Ars., Fluor. ac , Graph., Hep., Merc., Lyc., Petr.

Alopecia syphilitica: Hep., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos.

Condyloma syphilitica: Aur., Caust., Cinnab., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Sabin., Sep., Staph., Thuj.

Iritis syphilitica: Acon., Arn., Ars., Atrop., Bell., Bry., Cham., Cinnab., Colch., Dig., Kali iod., Merc. cor., Nitr. ac., Spig.

Laryngitis syphilitica: Kali bi., Kali iod., Ars. iod., Podoph., Phos., Hep., Sulph., Viol. tric.

Infantile syphilis: Fer. iod., Calc. carb. and iod., Hep., Kali iod., Merc., Mez., Lach., Nitr. ac., Phyt., Sang., Thuj., Viol. tric.

TOBACCO, POISONED BY.

Vomiting must be produced as soon as possible with emetics, else the stomach-pump should be used, injecting at the same time a quantity of animal charcoal into the stomach. Afterwards preserve power with stimulants.

Antidotes. *Ipec.:* vomiting; *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux v.:* antidote chewing tobacco; *Nux v.:* gastric symptoms next morning after smoking; *Phos.:* palpitations; *Ign.*, *Puls.:* hiccough; *Clem.:* toothache; *Sep.:* neuralgia right side of face, dyspepsia, chronic nervousness; *Lyc.:* impotence, dyspepsia, cold sweat from excessive smoking. *Plant.* is praised for causing an aversion to tobacco. *Apoc. can.* for the tobacco heart, with its slow, soft, variable pulse and sense of oppression about chest and pit of stomach.

TASTE, ALTERATIONS OF.

Changes of taste are mere symptoms which, however, point to the following remedies: 1, Acon., Ant., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus; 2, Bry., Caps., Carb. v., Hep., Kalm., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Rheum, Sabin., Sep., Squil., Staph., Sulph., Tart., Veratr.; 3, Asa., Asar., Calc., Cupr., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Magn. mur., Sil., Stann., Sulph. ac., Tarax.

Use more particularly:

For bitter taste: *Acon.*, Arn., Ars., *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Cham.*, Chin., Eup. perf.,

Merc., Natr., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, Puls., Sabad., Sep., *Sil.*, *Sulph.*, *Veratr.;* 2, Amm., Carb. an., *Carb. v.*, Coloc., Con., Dros., Fer., Ipec., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Magn. mur., Spong., Staph., Tart.; **as of blood**: 1, *Ipec.*, Sil., Zinc.; 2, Alum., Amm., Fer., Kalm., Natr., Sabin., *Sulph.*

Empyreumatic: Cycl., *Puls.*, Nux v., Ran., Squil., *Sulph.*

As of pus: Merc., Natr., *Puls.*

Clayey: Cann., *Chin.*, *Hep.*, Ign., Phos., *Puls.*, Stann.

Flat, watery, insipid: 1, *Bry.*, *Chin.*, Dulc., Ign., Natr. m., *Puls.*, *Staph.;* 2, Acon., Ant., Arn., Ars., Bell., *Caps.*, *Ipec.*, Kalm., Lyc., Magn. mur., Natr., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., *Rheum*, *Rhus*, Ruta, Stann., *Sulph.*

Foul, as of bad eggs, cheese, etc.: 1, *Acon.*, Ant. tart., *Arn.*, Caust., Cupr., Graph., *Merc.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus*, *Sulph.;* 2, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Carb. v., *Cham.*, Con., *Natr. m.*, Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., *Veratr.*

Greasy, oily: Alum., *Asa.*, *Caust.*, Lyc., Mang., Puls., Rhus, Sabin., *Sil.*, Veratr.

Herby: Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Sass., Veratr.

Metallic, brassy: 1, Agn., Amm., Calc., Cocc., Cupr., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Nux, Rhus; 2, Alum., Coloc., Mgt. aus., Ran., Sass., Seneg., Sulph., Zinc.

Pappy, viscid, slimy: *Arn.*, *Bell.*, Cham., Chin., Dig., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Merc., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rheum, Rhus.

Rancid: Alum., Amb., Asa., Bry., Cham., Ipec., Mur. ac., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Sulph.

Salt: 1, Alum., *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, Cycl., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rheum, Sep., Zinc.; 2, Chin., Cupr., Lach., *Natr. m.*, *Nux v.*, Rhus, *Sulph.*, Veratr.

Sour: 1, Amm., Bell., *Calc.*, *Chin.*, Kalm., Merc., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, Phos., Puls., *Sulph.;* 2, Alum., Carb. an., Cham., Chin., *Cocc.*, Con., *Cupr.*, Graph., *Ign.*, Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Natr., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Petr., *Phos. ac.*, Rhus, Stann., Tarax.; 3, Caps., Rheum.

Bad taste generally, as from a spoiled stomach: Bry., Calc., Kalm., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sep.; 2, Ars., Asa., Caust., Chin., Ign., Natr. m., Petr., Stann., Sulph. ac., Val., Zinc.

Sweetish: 1, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Chin.*, Dig., *Merc.*, Nitr. ac., Phos., Plumb., *Puls.*, Sabad., Squil., Stann., *Sulph.;* 2, Acon., Alum., Amm., *Cupr.*, *Fer.*, Ipec., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Rhus, Sass., Sulph. ac.

Taste of food, bitter: Bry., Coloc., Fer., Hep., Rheum, Rhus, Sulph.; **bitter after eating and drinking**: Ars., Bry., Puls.; **food and drink bitter**: Chin., Puls.

Foul taste after food: Rhus; **food tastes salty**: Carb. v., Sulph.; **food tastes sour**: Calc., Chin.; **sour taste after eating**: Carb. v., Cocc., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sil.; **sour taste after drinking**: Nux v., Sulph.; **after drinking milk**: Carb. v., Sulph.; **bread tastes sweet**: Merc.; **beer tastes sweet**: Puls.; **food tastes after nothing**: Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls., Staph.; **tobacco tastes acid**: Staph.; **bitter**: Cocc.; **nauseous**: Ipec.; **badly**: Arn., Calc., Cocc., Ign., Nux v., Puls.

In the morning bitter taste: Arn., Puls.; **foul**: Rhus, Sulph.; **sour**: Nux v., Sulph., **sweet**: Sulph.

For **loss of taste** give: 1, Bell., Lyc., *Natr. m.*, Phos., Puls., *Sil.;* 2, Alum., Amm. m., Anac., Calc., Hep., Hyosc., Kalm., Kreos., Magn. mur., Nux v., Rhod., Sec., Veratr.

Loss of taste from purely **nervous** causes, as paralysis, etc., requires: Bell., Hyosc., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep., Veratr.

From **catarrhal** state, coryza: 1, Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Hep., Natr. m., Rhod., Sep.

TEA, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Principal remedies: 1, Fer., Sel., Thuj.; 2, Chin., Coff., Lach., Veratr.

TETANUS AND TRISMUS.

Ac. hydr., Acon., Amm. carb., Ang., Arn., Ars., Bell., Camph., Chloral, Cic., Con., Cupr., Hyosc., Hyper., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Laur., Nux v., Op., Rhus, Sec., Stram., Veratr., Pyrogen (?).

Acidum hydrocyan.—Persistent tonic spasms, especially in muscles of face, jaws and back, with trismus, risus sardonicus, embarrassed respiration with lividity and frothing at the mouth, violent constriction of the diaphragm with sense of suffocation, præcordial anxiety, immobility and dilation of pupils, frequent pulse, rigidity of limbs; trunk bent forward or backward; convulsions, finally paralysis, with excessive relaxation. **Traumatic tetanus** or tetanic convulsions during diarrhœa.

Aconite.—Traumatic tetanus with trismus, stiffness of limbs and even opisthotonos, tingling and numbness, fever and anxiety; frequent alternation of redness and paleness of face and distortion of eyes, which are drawn upward; face covered with cold sweat; rigidity of muscles of jaws and neck.

Ammonium carb.—Tetanic or epileptic convulsions from violent cerebral irritation; feeling as if head would burst; pale, bloated face; anxiety, with inclination to weep; pulse hard, tense and frequent; great sensitiveness to cold.

Angustura vera.—Tetanus and trismus, with convulsions of the muscles of the back; painful stiffness in neck and between shoulder-blades; stiffness and stretching of limbs; twitching and jerking along the back, like electric shocks; spasmodic twitching; tetanic spasm, caused by contact, noise, or the drinking of lukewarm water; labored, intermittent, spasmodic breathing during spasms; groaning and closing of eyes; tension and drawing in facial muscles; thirst, without desire to drink; pulse accelerated, spasmodic, intermittent.

Arnica.—**Traumatic tetanus**; short, panting breathing; jerks and shocks as if produced by electricity, tremor of limbs; crawling pricking in the part; heat of face, cold body; longing for alcoholic drinks; internal chilliness, with external heat; pulse variable, mostly hard, full and quick.

Arsenicum.—Tetanic spasms, with frightful concussion of the limbs; patient lies like a dead person, but warm, with hands clenched, the arms slowly drawn up and down, features distorted, breathing imperceptible; stiffness of limbs, particularly of feet and knees; longing for cold water, acids, or alcohol; sudden sinking of strength; pulse frequent in the morning, slower evenings; skin dry like parchment.

Belladonna.—**Trismus**, with painful constriction and narrowness of fauces, oppression of chest, labored, irregular breathing, delirium and sopor, drawing and stiffness in neck and spine, spasmodic contraction in tongue; yawning and vertigo; painful stiffness of muscles of mastication, with convulsions in limbs and chilliness; contortion of eyes, extension of extremities, violent distortion of all extremities; opisthotonos, pleurosthotonos, especially to left side; paroxysms of stiffness and immobility of limbs, or of a single limb, with aggravation from slightest contact. **Trismus infantilis**, with sudden starting and drawing together of body and limbs; twitchings, strabismus; inability to swallow, and finally severe spasms; anxious, spasmodic respiration; dilated pupils; motionless staring eyes; involuntary discharge of feces.

Camphora.—Tetanic spasms, with loss of consciousness; limbs extended and fixed, head bent sideways, lower jaw rigid and wide open, lips drawn inward, increasing distortion of muscles of face; **deathly coldness all over body**; oppressed, anxious, panting breathing; trismus; sudden and great sinking of strength, pulse small, weak, slow; cold perspiration, often clammy and always very debilitating.

Causticum.—Trismus and tetanus; can separate jaws only with great difficulty, it seemed as if throat below jaw were swollen or tense; twitchings and clonic spasms.

Cepa.—After injuries, periodical stiffness in back, pains in chest, trismus; **traumatic chronic neuritis, as in stump after amputations,** pains violent and wearing out the patient.

Chloral.—Traumatic and infantile tetanus; **trismus nascentium**; the whole body engaged in tetanic rigidity, fits coming on at very short intervals; mouth can only be very slightly opened, deglutition very difficult; sudden violent tetanic fit with lockjaw, weeping mood; sudden very violent pains in abdomen.

Cicuta.—Trismus and tetanic rigidity from injuries inflicted upon head and spinal column; sudden rigidity, then jerks and violent contortions, followed by **utter prostration**; deathly paleness of face, with coldness of face and hands; tonic spasm renewed by touch; throat feels closed, inability to swallow, great oppression of breathing, froth at the mouth, trismus with dark-red face, spasms of muscles of chest and neck, followed by unconsciousness; pulse weak, slow, trembling.

Cuprum.—Paleness of face, spasmodic contraction of jaw, foam at mouth, jerking of limbs, with distortion; vomiting; opisthotonos, with the limbs spread out to the sides, and the mouth open; rigidity of limbs and trunk; jaws closed, with **loss of consciousness**, redness of eyes, ptyalism, and frequent micturition.

Hyoscyamus.—Alternate convulsions of upper and lower extremities; contraction of extremities, and tossing of body upward; eyes staring and distorted, with spasmodic closure of lids, bluish face, clenching of teeth, foaming at mouth, constriction of throat, drawing of neck to one side, rigidity of hands, contortions, and spasmodic curvings of body.

Hypericum.—Wounds of tendons, with prevalence of nervous symptoms and great painfulness in the wound. It prevents trismus from wounds in soles of feet or of fingers and palms of hands; trismus sets in on ninth day, to be followed by tetanus. **Chief remedy.**

Ignatia.—Emotional trismus or opisthotonos; head drawn powerfully back, face livid, pupils dilated, respiration and deglutition of fluids difficult.

Lachesis.—Trismus and spasm of larynx, blueness from asphyxia; patient sleeps into paroxysm.

Laurocerasus.—Hippocratic countenance, disposition to clench the jaws, spasmodic constriction of larynx, staring eyes, foam at mouth, stiffness of neck, twitching about the head.

Lycopodium.—Drawing of head towards right side, with stiffness of neck, face and jaw; dizziness, heaviness of head; weak eyes; dry and stuffed-up nose; dry, difficult stool; depression of spirits; restless sleep, with anxious dreams.

Moschus.—Stiffness of body, with **full consciousness**; spasms in abdominal muscles.

Nux vomica.—Tetanic convulsions, alternating with violent concussions of whole body; violent convulsions of body, with extreme rigidity

of limbs; dyspnœa from drawing in of the muscles of chest, with distorted eyes and redness of face; spasmodic attacks from the merest touch; alternate trismus and opisthotonos; frightful convulsions, particularly opisthotonos, returning and abating several times in one minute, with full **consciousness**; violent convulsions, lasting from one to two minutes, all the muscles becoming suddenly stiff, jaws clenched, frequent and irregular pulse; profuse sweat: opisthotonos, with feeble beating of heart, pulse small and scarcely perceptible; spasms preceded by violent chills and shuddering.

Opium.—Twitching of facial muscles, distortion of mouth, trismus, with irregular, difficult respiration, spasmodic trembling of limbs, foaming at mouth, flushing of face, unsteadiness of eyes, quivering of lips and facial muscles, trismus, with irregular, difficult respiration; tetanic spasms, with opisthotonos and rigidity of the whole body, the trunk curved in form of an arch.

Passiflora incarnata.—Rigidity of the muscles of neck and shoulders, trismus, risus sardonicus, opisthotonos, deglutition difficult; muscles of abdomen tense, especially from **punctured wounds**. Tetanus of horses.

Physostigma (Calabar) increases the irritability of the sensory nerves and causes tetanic spasms of involuntary muscles; constriction in throat, cramps in stomach and bowels, tenesmus recti; stiff spine and legs; tight feeling in and about the eyeballs; finally, spinal paralysis with trembling and feebleness, can only with difficulty make the muscles obey the will; unsteady when walking with the eyes closed; contraction of pupils with defective accommodation and twitching of eyelids.

Phytolacca.—Stiff extremities; hands firmly shut; feet extended and toes flexed; pupils contracted; teeth clenched; lips everted and firm; general muscular rigidity; respiration difficult and oppressed; convulsive action of muscles of face and neck, followed by partial relaxation, and then again tetanic conditions.

Rhus tox.—Injuries inflicted in ligamentous parts; rheumatic trismus and tetanus; rigidity as from contraction of tendons; tingling and twitching of limbs; opisthotonos, with great languor; oppression of chest; contraction of fingers; pale, sickly countenance.

Stramonium.—Tetanic convulsions excited by the sight of a sparkling object; the eyes of the patient glisten and sparkle; grinding of teeth, muttering; oppression of chest; violent motion of limbs, with stretching and trembling of the hands, clenching of thumbs.

Strychnia.—Marked exaltation of the functions of the cord; senses are excited; **pains like electric shocks flash through the limbs**; face turns pale and then flushed, or a shudder passes through the whole frame; countenance ghastly, risus sardonicus; spasms of respiratory muscles suspend breathing and general clonic convulsions throw the body into tetanic rigidity, with opisthotonos and trismus; finally paralysis.

Tabacum and **Nicotinum.**—Head drawn back with rigidity of muscles of neck and back; contraction of eyelids and masseters; hissing respiration from spasm of laryngeal and bronchial muscles; alternate tonic and clonic spasm, followed by general relaxation and trembling; retraction of abdominal muscles; **contraction of parts supplied with involuntary muscles**, as intestines, ureters, with intense pain, deathly nausea, cold sweats, speedy collapse and asphyxia.

Veratrum alb.—Pale, hippocratic countenance; trismus, grinding of teeth; spasmodic constriction of œsophagus, with contracted pupils; spasmodic constriction of the palms of the hands and soles of feet; twitching of eyes; paroxysms preceded by anguish and despair.

Veratrum vir.— Excoriating pain in wound; violent spasms like galvanic shocks: convulsions, with opisthotonos, tingling in limbs (Acon.); twitchings and contortions of body; froth about lips; difficult swallowing; head jerking or continual nodding; cerebral congestion; depression of spirits.

TIN, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Poisoning with large doses requires: white of egg, sugar, milk; for chronic ailments: Carb. v., Hep., Ign., Puls.

TINEA CAPITIS.

Tinea furfuracea, amiantacea, dry scald head: Ars., Ars. iod., Calc., Hep., Merc., Mez., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

Tinea favosa, favus, achor, humid scald head: 1, Lappa, Lyc., Nux j., Sulph.; 2, Hep., Rhus, Sep.; 3, Bar., Calc., Cic., Graph., Oleand., Phyt., Staph , Vinc., Zinc.

Agaricus.—Tinea capitis, with crusts sometimes spreading to other parts of the body; biting itching in scalp and other parts of head; scalp sensitive as from subcutaneous ulceration.

Arctium lappa.—Head completely covered with a grayish-white crust and most of the hair gone; eruption extends to face; moist, bad-smelling eruptions on heads of children; crusta lactea, swelling and suppuration of axillary glands.

Arsenicum.—Scalp perfectly dry and rough, covered with dry scales and scabs, extending sometimes even to forehead, face and ears; burning-itching eruption, parts painful after scratching; falling off in patches.

Baryta mur.—Tinea capitis extending to sides and posterior portion of neck, with copious discharge of pus; itchlike eruption on scalp and neck; the whole scalp covered by a thick, offensive crust; children do not desire to play, sit in corners and give confused answers; enlarged, indurated, painful glands.

Bromium.—**Malignant scald head, oozing profusely**; in places, where eruption is dry, skin throws off flakes; extreme tenderness of scalp; unbearable offensive smell of eruption; especially in children with light hair and blue eyes.

Calcarea carb.—Yellow scabs upon vertex, covering nearly entire top of head, spreading to face; scabs on scalp, thick and bleeding when picked, also itch a little; dry, thickly encrusted, foul-smelling eruption, commencing at back of head and extending over whole head to beard, with crawling and sore itching pain, > from scratching: **unhealthy ulcerative skin, even** small wounds suppurate; swelling of cervical glands.

Carbo an.—Indurations and eruptions on scalp, especially of scrofulous children (hereditary syphilis); **hair of beard falls out, with itching of skin**; copper-colored eruption on face; want of energy and weakness.

Causticum.—Itching and stinging of scalp, which is very sore to touch; tinea capitis in **occipital region**; **eruption on ear-lobe and behind ears**; otorrhœa; yellowish-looking skin, especially about temples; excessively itching moist tetter on neck; offensive smell from teeth.

Cornus circ.—Dry and moist tinea; itching of the scalp, legs and feet, increased by scratching and rubbing, worse at night; scrofulosis, with dry spasmodic cough or tedious chronic cough, with mucous expectoration.

Dulcamara.—Ringworm on scalp, glands about throat swollen; thick crust on scalp, causing hair to fall out; scrofulous ophthalmia from every

exposure to cold; tinea oozing a watery fluid, bleeding after scratching; thick brown-yellow crusts on face, forehead, temples and chin.

Graphites.—Exudation of clear glutinous fluid, matting the hair together and forming moist scales; the hair falls out, even on the sides of head; humid pimples on face; itching blotches on various parts of body, from which oozes a watery, sticky fluid.

Hepar.—Humid eruptions on scalp, feeling sore, of fetid odor, itching violently on rising in the morning, burning and feeling sore on scratching; falling off of the hair, with very sore, painful pimples, and large bald spots on scalp; inflammation and suppuration of glands; scabs easily torn off, leaving a raw and bleeding surface.

Hydrastis.—Eczema on margin of hair in front. worse coming from cold into warm room, oozing after washing; all secretions tenacious, ropy, increased.

Hydrocotyle.—Tinea favosa; painful constriction of the posterior and superior integuments of the skull; general lassitude and prostration.

Iris vers.—Whole top of head one complete scab, yellow matter oozing from under crust, which matted hair together: left ear covered with eruption; numerous yellow pustules scattered over scalp, each pustule containing a hair.

Lycopodium.—Eruption, beginning on back of head; crusts thick, easily bleeding, oozing a fetid moisture, worse after scratching and from warmth; pityriasis in spots on the scalp; glandular swellings.

Mercurius.—Pustular, fetid eruption on head, with yellow crusts, worse when scratching and at forehead; hair falls out on temples and sides; itching all over, worse at night, when warm in bed.

Mezereum.—Dry eruption on head, with intolerable itching, as if the head were in an ant's nest; white, scaly, peeling-off eruption over scalp, extending over forehead, temples, ears and neck; by scratching the irritation flies from one part to another; head covered with a thick leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair; elevated, white, chalk-like scabs, with ichor beneath, breeding vermin; violent itching, worse in bed, from touch.

Natrum mur.—Scabs on head and in axillæ; oozing of a corroding fluid, which destroys the hair; scabby eruption about occiput; raw eczema; impetigo $<$ on boundaries of hairy scalp, especially about nape of neck; sore nose, interior of wings of nose swollen, scabs in nose; hair dull-looking, not glossy, of a dry and inferior quality; pale, sickly-looking, weak children.

Nux juglans.—Soreness on and behind ears; scaly, red and itches violently; scabs in axillæ and on arms.

Oleander.—Humid, scaly, offensive-smelling, bitter-itching eruption, especially on back of head and behind ears, oozing fluid and breeding vermin; slight friction causes soreness and chafing

Phosphorus.—Dandruff copious, falls out in clouds; roots of hair get gray, and hair comes out in bunches; burning and itching worse after scratching; the denuded scalp appears clear, white and smooth.

Phytolacca.—Tinea capitis, worse washing it, when he is warm; scaly eruption on scalp; glands enlarged; blotches on face, $<$ P.M. after eating.

Psorinum.—Moist, suppurating, fetid eruption on head; averse to having head uncovered; hair dry, lustreless, tangles easily; skin dirty, greasy-looking, with yellow blotches here and there; the whole body has a filthy smell, even after a bath.

Silicea.—Patches of eruption on scalp, exfoliating thin, dry, furfuraceous

scales; eruption on back of head, moist or dry, offensive, scabby, burning, itching, discharging pus; cervical glands and parotids swollen; sickly children with pale faces and dark rings around eyes.

Staphisagria.—Humid, itching, fetid eruption on occiput, sides of head and behind ears; scratching changes the place of itching, but increases the oozing; hair falls off, mostly from occiput and around the ears, with humid fetid eruption, or dandruff on scalp.

Sulphur.—Humid offensive eruption, with thick pus, yellow crusts, itching, bleeding and burning; dry, offensive, scabby, easily bleeding, burning eruption on back of head and behind ears, with sore pain and cracks, better from scratching; dandruff.

Thuja.—Moist corroding eruption on occiput and temples, worse from touch, better from rubbing; white scaly dandruff, hair dry and falling off, extending to eyebrows; wants head and face warmly wrapped.

Vinca minor.—Spots on head, oozing moisture, matting the hair together; hair falls out in single spots, and white hair grows on it; humid eruptions on head, with much vermin and nightly itching; burning after scratching; plica polonica.

Viola tric.—Urine smells like cat's urine; tinea capitis, with frequent involuntary urination; impetigo on hairy scalp and face; burning stitches in scalp, especially in forehead and temples; crusta lactea; thick incrustations, pouring out a large quantity of thick yellow fluid, which agglutinates the hair; scurfs on head unbearable, burning most at night; skin difficult to heal.

Blotches behind ears: Bry., *Calc.*, Carb. an., Caust., Staph.; **dampness** behind ears: Amm. carb., *Calc.*, Carb. v., Caust., *Graph.*, Kali carb., *Lyc.*, Nitr. ac., *Oleand.*, Petr., Phos., Sil.

Eruptions behind ears: Ant. crud., *Bar.*, *Calc.*, Canth., Chin., *Cic.*, Graph., Hep., Iris, Mez., Oleand., *Puls.*, Sabad., Sel., Sil., *Staph.*

Herpes behind ears: Amm. m., Graph., *Oleand.*, *Sep.*

Itching behind ears: Agar., Alum., Carb. v., *Graph.*, Mosch., Natr. m., Nitric ac., Ther.; or Aur., Calc., Fagopy., Hura, Rhus v., Sulph., Tilia, Veratr. alb.

Itching in bed: Merc. iod., Sulph.; < at night: Aur. mur.; < scratching: Magn. carb. (r.), Magn. mur. (l.), Ruta; acute: Mez.; persistent: Lyc.

Scurfs behind ears: *Graph.*, Hep., Lyc., Puls., *Staph.*

Soreness behind ears: Anac., Cic., *Graph.*, Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Petr., Psor.

Swelling behind ears: Bry., Calc., Caps., Carb. an., Tab.

Scabs on head moist: Ananth., Bar., Graph., Iris, Lyc., Psor., Rhus, Ruta, Sarsap., Staph., Sulph., Vinc., Viol. tric.

Scabs fetid: Brom., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

Hair entangled: Bor., Fluor. ac., Graph., Iris, Mez., Natr. m., Psor., Sarsap., Vinc., Viol. tric.

Pediculi capitis: Lach., Mez., Oleand., Sabad., Staph., Vinc.

Characteristics of eruption: *Viol. tric.:* thick, pours out yellow pus, mats hair, urine of patients smells like cat's urine; *Sulph.:* head and face bleed easily, thick pus; *Calc. carb.:* spreads to face, thick, mild pus, at times in isolated spots and white; *Hep.:* after salves, itches mornings; *Sil.:* more back of head, pustules; *Phos.*, *Lyc.:* thick, offensive, angry, oozes pus, worse on occiput; *Sarsap.*, *Sep.:* worse out of doors, pus spreads the eruption; *Ars.:* angry, excoriating discharge, branlike on forehead; *Hydrast.:* forehead; *Arg. nit.:* nape of neck; *Natr. m.:* nape of neck, impetiginoid; *Lith. carb.:* skin dry, harsh, itching; *Staph.:* humid, fetid, occiput and behind ears;

Psor.: down over ears, temples and cheeks, moist, fetid or scaly; *Petr.*: eczematous, purulent, cracking; *Ant. crud.*: hard, thick crusts; *Merc.*: herpes becoming scaly, pustules, eruptions worse in warmth of bed; *Stilling.*: moist, brown, excoriating, on the scalp; *Mez.*: head covered with a thick, leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair.

TINNITUS AURIUM.

From constitutional vices, the well-known remedies. For thickening and induration of tissues: Con., Glon., Guaiac., Ars., Merc., Iod., Sulph., etc.

For sounds resembling:

Fluttering: Aur., Bell., Calc., Caust., Graph., Petr., Puls., Sil., Spig., Sulph.

Hissing: Graph., Kreos., Mur. ac., Nux v., Sil., Teucr.

Humming: Amm., Bell., Caust., Con., Graph., Hyosc., Iod., Lyc., Natr. m., Puls., Sulph.; at night: Amm., Graph.; continual, with beating of carotids: Aur. mur. natr.

Ringing: 1, Amb., Calc., Con., Led., Natr. m., Sil.; 2, Alum., Arg. nit., Ars., Bar. c., Cann. ind., Carbon. sulph., Clem., Hyosc., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. carb., Mang., Meny., Phos., Plat., Rhod , Sarsap., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Val., Zinc.

Roaring, buzzing: 1, Acon., Alum., Amb., Arum mac., Anac., Ant., Ars., Aur., Bar., Bell., Bor., Bry., Carb. ac., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Coff., Con., Croc., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Petr., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Ther.; 2, Arg. nit., Berb., Calc., Caps., Chel., Cocc., Con., Dros., Dulc., Hyosc., Ign., Kali, Lach., Laur., Magn. carb., Plat., Rhod., Sabad., Sang., Sil., Spig., Mgt. arc.

Thundering, rolling: 1, Calc., Graph., Plat.; 2, Arum mac., Caust., Chel.

Concomitant symptoms:

Morbid cerumen: 1, Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Sulph.; 2, Agar., Arum mac., Anac., Aur., Bov., Hep., Mosch., Sel., Sep., Sil., Thuj., Zinc.

Otorrhœa: 1, Asa., Aur., Bell., Bor., Bov., Calc., Carb. v.. Caust., Graph., Hep., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; 2, Carb. an., Cham., Chin., Cic., Colch., Con., Hyosc., Kalm., Lyc., Petr., Sep., Ther.

Hard hearing: 1, Acon., Amb., Amm., Amm. m., Anac., Ars., Asa., Aur., Bell., Calc., Con., Croc., Graph., Hep., Hyosc., Iod., Kalm., Lach., Led., Lyc., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phys., Puls., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Veratr.; 2, Ant., Arg. nit., Arn., Asar., Bar., Bor., Bry., Caps., Chel., Chin., Cocc., Dulc., Dros., Ign., Magn. carb., Nux v., Op., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sec., Spig.

Sensitive hearing: Acon., Arn., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Coff., Ign., Lyc., Natr., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Sep., Spig.

Itching: 1, Amm., Anac., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Agar., Alum., Arg., Bar., Lyc., Magn. arc., Nux v., Phos., Sarsap., Sep., Spig.

Boring pain: Amm., Aur., Bar., Bell., Euphr., Helleb., Magn. mur., Lact , Plumb., Ran. scel., Rhod., Sil., Spig., Zinc.

Dragging pain: 1, Amb., Arn., Bell., Cham., Dros., Dulc., Nux v., Puls., Rhod., Spig., Sulph.; 2, Arg. nit., Clem., Colch., Guaiac., Mur. ac., Nux m., Phos., Plat., Ran. scel., Sabad., Spong., Stann., Thuj., Verb.

Jerking pain: Amm. m., Ang., Cina, Petr., Puls., Rhod., Spig., Val.

Pressing-out pain: Bell , Con., Kali, Merc., Puls., Sil.

Stitching pain: 1, Bell., Calc., Cham., Con., Dros., Kalm., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Ran., Sil., Spig., Spong., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.;

2, Hep., Ign., Kali bi., Magn. mur., Meny., Natr., Nitr., Phos. ac., Plat., Plumb., Ran. scel., Samb., Sarsap., Stront., Tarax., Verb.

Tearing pain: 1, Acon., Arn., Bell., Cham., Chin., Colch., Con., Merc., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Agar., Alum., Amb., Ant., Bor., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carb. v., Chel., Cupr., Dulc., Graph., Guaiac., Hep., Kalm., Lyc., Magn. carb., Mez., Par., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sarsap , Stram., Sulph. ac., Verb.

Throbbing pain: Acon., Alum., Amm. m., Bar., Bell., Calc., Chin., Dig., Graph., Kalm., Magn. mur., Mur. ac., Natr., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhod., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Sulph., Veratr.

Tinnitus from Eustachian catarrh: Bisulph. of carbon, Salicylic acid, Natr. salicylic, Glon.

Otitis media. See the various special symptoms.

Sequela of exanthemata: Bell., Carb. v., Meny., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sulph.; **suppressed eruptions:** Ant., Caust., Graph., Lach., Sulph.; **fevers:** Arn., Phos., Phos. ac., Veratr.; **cinchonism:** Arn., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Hep., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; **mercurialism:** Asa., Aur., Carb. v., Chin., Hep , Nitr. ac , Petr., Staph., Sulph.; **tonsillitis:** Aur., Bar., Merc., Nitr. ac., Staph.; **rheumatism:** Calc., Fer., Guaiac., Merc., Rhod., Rhus; **syphilis:** Ars., Aur., Guaiac., Kalm., Iod., Merc., Nitr. ac., Rhus.

TONGUE.

White coating: *Acon.*, dry, burning, pricking; *Anac.*, rough, heavy, swollen, **impeding speech**; *Ant. crud.*, thick, with much saliva; *Apis*, dry, inflamed, swollen, inability to swallow; *Arn* , dry, smarting, sore as if bruised; *Bor.*, aphthæ; *Bry.*, thick, dry, or red edges with white middle; *Calc. carb.*, dry, raw, sore, at night, and early on waking; *Carb. v.*, sore, moved with difficulty; *Caust* , white coat on both sides; *Chin.*, dirty, parched, burning, biting, as from pepper on tip; *Cic.*, painful burning ulcers, or swollen edges; *Colch.*, dry, smarting, heavy, stiff, insensible; *Coloc.*, burning at tip, sensation as if it had been scalded; *Croc.*, papillæ very erect; *Dig.*, swollen, sore, ulcerated; *Helleb.*, dry, swollen vesicles, pimples on tip, sensitive to touch, numbness, insensibility; *Hydr. ac.*, cold, lame, stiff, protruding, burning on tip; *Hyper.*, very foul; *Ign.*, moist, biting it when moving it; *Kali mur.*, sometimes only in middle, stinging, burning, or coldness; *Kob.*, cracks across the middle; *Lyc.*, heavy, trembling, stiff and dry; *Magn. mur.*, burning like fire; *Merc. cor.*, dry, red, contracted, swollen, stiff, papillæ elevated like a strawberry: *Nux m.*, dry, paralyzed; *Nux v.*, heavy cracked edges; *Oleand.*, dry, papillæ elevated; *Phos.*, sometimes only in middle, dry, stinging on tip; *Pod.*, dry, furred; *Psor.*, dry, feels as if scalded; *Puls.*, tough mucus, dry, clammy, feels in middle as if burned; *Rhus*, white coat on one side; *Rum.*, dryness on tip and hot on forepart; *Sarsap.*, aphthæ; *Sep.*, strongly marked on root, soreness on tip, feels as if scalded; *Sulph.*, red tip and borders.

Red tongue: *Arg. nit.*, tip red, dry, painful, papillæ prominent; *Ars.*, red all over; *Arum*, sore, papillæ elevated; *Bell.*, all over, or only the edges, with white middle, hot, dry, cracked, heavy, inflamed, painful to touch; *Cham.*, dry, cracked; *Elaps*, swollen, pricking at tip; *Glon.*, glistening red; *Hyosc.*, parched, dry, paralyzed; *Kali bi.*, glistening, or thickly coated at the root, papillæ elevated, or dry, smooth, cracked; *Lach.*, glistening, or dry, cracked especially on tip, swollen, trembling, difficult in moving it; *Morph.*, red tip and borders; *Nux v.*, dark cracked edges, heaviness; *Pallad.*, dry in middle; *Phyt.*, triangular tip rough, blisters on both sides, pain at the root on swal-

lowing; *Rhus t.*, dry, cracked, or red on tip, in the shape of a triangle, or whitish on one side, soft, showing the imprint of the teeth; *Veratr. alb.*, swollen, dry, cracked, or cold and withered; *Veratr. vir.*, deep-red stripe longitudinally through centre, dry or moist, with white or yellow coating or no coating at all on either side; tongue feels as if it had been scalded. (Bapt., tongue red and glistening.)

Yellow tongue: *Aloe*, ulcerated; *Aur. mur.*, yellow furred tongue; *Calc.*, *Caust.*, thickly greenish; *Carb. v.*, brownish; *Cham.*, dry, cracked; *Chelid.*, tongue yellow, with red margin, showing imprint of teeth; *Chin.*, parched with burning biting, as from pepper on tip; *Coloc.*, burning on tip, sensation as if scalded; *Gels.*, dry, raw, painful, inflamed in middle, paralysis; *Hyper. perf.*, very foul; *Ipec.*, smarting; *Merc. prot*, back part thick, dirty, tip and edges red, small red elevations; *Natr. phos.*, yellow, creamy exudations on tongue and fauces; *Plumb.*, dry, swollen, cracked, heavy, paralyzed; *Psor.*, dry, feels as if scalded; *Puls.*, tough mucus, dry, clammy, feels in the middle as if burned; *Rum.*, dryness on tip and hot on forepart; *Sabad.*, soreness on tip; *Verbas.*, tenacious mucus, especially after meals; *Veratr. vir.* tongue yellow, with red streak down the middle, feels scalded (Cedr., Collins., yellow coating).

Brown coating: *Arn.*, deep brown, but not furred, streak down centre; *Arsen.*, dry, swollen, cracked, inflamed, ulcerated; *Bapt.*, down centre and dry; *Bell.*, hot, dry, cracked, heavy, inflamed, painful to touch; *Cact.*, *Cocc.*, dry, burning, stiches; *Hyosc.*, dry, hard, parched, paralyzed; *Kali bi.*, thickly at root, papillæ elevated; *Merc. prot.*, light, tip and edges red, small red elevation; *Plumb.*, dry, swollen, cracked, heavy, paralyzed; *Sec.*, swollen, painful, tingling feeling, as if paralyzed; *Sil.*, mucus, soreness, one-sided swelling, sensation as if a hair were lying on the forepart; *Spong.*, dry, covered with burning-stinging vesicles, sensitive to touch; *Sulph.*, dry, burning, cracked (Ailanth., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., brown tongue).

Black coating: *Ars.*, dry, swollen, cracked, inflamed, ulcerated, gangrenous; *Carb. v.*, black and stiff; *China*, dirty, parched, with burning biting, as from pepper on tip; *Chloral*, black streak down centre; *Elaps*, swollen, pricking at tip; *Lach.*, dry, cracked, especially at tip, swollen, difficulty of moving it: *Leptand.*, black streak down middle of tongue; *Lyc.*, black and cracked; *Merc.*, moist, soft or dry, hard, inflamed, swollen, indurated, suppurating or flabby, showing indentations of teeth; *Op.*, ulceration, paralysis; *Sec.*, swollen, painful, tingling feeling as if paralyzed; *Veratr. alb.*, dry, cracked.

Bluish coating: *Ars.*, dry, swollen, cracked, gangrenous; *Digit.*, ulceration; *Mur. ac.*, heavy, as if it were lead, deep ulcers with black base; *Raph. sat.*, purplish deep furrows, and pale-red points in the middle; *Sabad.*, tip bluish, rest white; *Tart. emet.*, grayish-blue; *Thuj.*, swollen underneath, especially on right side.

Patchy coating: *Lach.*, dry, cracked, especially on tip, swollen, trembling, difficulty in moving it; *Merc. cyan.*, ulcerated tongue, covered by thick, grayish-white coating, pale with yellowish streak at base, swollen and red on borders; *Natr. m.*, heavy, dry, numb, stiffness of one side, smarting blisters and ulcers, sensation as of a hair lying on it, burning on tip; *Nitr. ac.*, white or green, dry, hot, smarting, sensitive to touch; *Tarax.*, clean patches, but very sensitive.

Green coating: Calc., Caust., Guarea trich., Plumb. ac., Rhod., Nitr. ac.

Tongue feels as if bruised: Amm. br., Bapt., Ham., Menisp., Rum., Sang., Sol., Ther.

Tongue cracked: Ailanth., Apis, Atrop., Ars., Arum, Bapt., Bry., Carbol.

ac., Carb. v., Fagop., Kali bi., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Pod., Rhus, Stram., Sulph.

Tongue swollen: Ars., Dulc., Glon., Iod., Lyc., Merc., Stram., Tell.

Tongue trembling: Absinth., Apis, Ars., Bell., Gels., Hyos., Lyc., Sec., Stram.; trembling and catches behind teeth: Apis, Lach.

Tongue stiff: Lyc., Nux m.

Tongue inflamed: feels dry, as if burned, Bapt.; **as if scalded by a hot drink:** Acon., Æsc. hip., Ars., Arum., Castor., Cham., Caust., Lach., Lac fel., Ox. ac., Phos. ac., Spig., Sulph.

Tongue mapped: Ars., Ant. crud., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Ran. scel., Tarax.; **viscid:** Phos. ac.

Tongue indented upon edge: Ars., Glon., Hydrast., Ign., Iod., Kali iod., Merc., Pod., Rhus, Stram., Tell.

Talks as if drunk: Bapt., Bell., Gels., Hyosc., Laur., Lyc., Op., Rhus, Stram.

Tongue takes the imprint of the teeth: Ars. met., Merc., Pod., Rhus, Stram., Yucca, or Chel., Iod., Hydrast., Tell., Syphilin., Vibur.

Tongue cold: Acon., Ars., Bell., Camph., Cist., Hydr. ac., Laur., Natr. m., Sec., Veratr.; **breath cold:** Ars., Camph., Carb. v., Veratr.

Paralysis of tongue: 1, Bar., Caust., Dulc., Gels., Hyosc., Nux m., Op., Plumb., Stram.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bell., Graph., Lach.; **difficulty in moving tongue:** Anac., Bell., Calc., Con., Lyc.; **heavy tongue:** Anac., Bell., Carb. v., Colch., Lyc., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Plumb.; **stiffness of tongue:** Bor., Colch., Euphr., Lach., Natr. m.

Inflammation of tongue, glossitis: Apis, Ars., Benz. ac., Aur. mur., Canth., Calc. carb., Carb. v., Con., Cupr. ac., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Petr., Plumb., Ran., Sep., Sulph. ac.

Cancer of tongue: 1, Apis, Alum., Ars., Aur. mur., Caust., Carb., Con., Hydrast., Kali cy., Lach., Phyt., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Benz. ac., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Semper. tect., Thuj.

Ulcers of tongue: Benz. ac., Cina, Cic., Kali chlor., Merc., *Mur. ac.*, Nitr. ac.; if of syphilitic origin: Fluor. ac., Merc., Nitr. ac., Kali bi., Kali iod., Phyt.; cracks and fissures on surface of tongue: Rhus; hypertrophy of tongue: Ars., Sulph., Iod., Graph., Kali, Nitr. ac., Plumb.

Aphthæ on tongue: Æth., Bor., Illic., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Sulph. ac. (in spots).

Absinthium.—Thick, protruding, can hardly talk; trembling, bites it.

Aconite.—Dry, numb, coated yellow-white; feels as if swollen, tingling, biting, piercing; feeling of dryness and roughness in middle, without thirst; paralysis, especially at tip.

Æsculus hip.—Tip sore, as if ulcerated; uncontrollable, cannot form words properly.

Ailanthus glan.—Dry, parched, cracked; brown in centre, tip, and edges livid.

Alumen.—Scirrhus of tongue, dry, burning in evening; stitches worse at the tip.

Alumina.—Dry on waking, followed by increase of saliva; tingling, itching, must scratch it; sore as if burned.

Antimonium crud.—Milky-white, as if whitewashed, border red and sore.

Antimonium tart.—Pasty, thick, white; very red and dry in centre.

Apis mell.—Red at tip; swollen, dry, glossy; cracked, sore, ulcerated or covered with vesicles; cannot be protruded, hinders talking; stinging blisters on edges (Caps.).

Argentum nit.—Dry, hard as a chip and black like the teeth; red streak down centre.

Arnica.—Bruised feeling; dry, with a brown streak down centre.

Arsenicum—Thickly furred, edges red, dry and morbidly red, with raised papillæ at tip; swollen at root; violent burning, gangrene.

Arum triph.—Cracked, red, papillæ prominent, burning, sore.

Baptisia.—Very dry; yellowish-brown in centre, with red, shining edges; cracked, sore, ulcerated; feels swollen, thick.

Baryta carb.—Paralysis of tongue, cannot talk, but seems conscious; burning sense of excoriation on tip; tongue cracked, feels very sore.

Belladonna.—Strawberry tongue, tip and edges bright-red, white centre; feeling of coldness and dryness in forepart; paralytic weakness.

Benzoic acid.—Ulcerated, with deeply-chapped, fungoid surfaces.

Bryonia.—Dry tongue, white coating along middle, or very much furred.

Calcarea carb.—Dry at night and morning on awaking.

Cantharis.—Trembling (Lach., when protruded); thickly furred, but red at edges; swollen; excoriated and full of blisters at the base; suppurating.

Capsicum.—Flat, sensitive, spreading ulcers, with a lardaceous centre; pimples with stinging pains when touched.

Carbo an.—Knotty indurations, dry, immovable; burning blisters on tip and edges.

Carbo veg.—Lead-colored; blue, sticky, moist; dry, parched, fissured, turns black.

Causticum.—White on edges, red in middle; sensation as if tongue were adhering to palate; paralysis of tongue; painful vesicles on tip of tongue.

Chamomilla.—White tongue, with islands on it; red, cracked; dry, with thirst.

Chelidonium.—Thick, yellow with red margin, showing imprint of teeth.

Cicuta.—White, painful, burning ulcers.

Cimicifuga.—Clean, but pointed and trembling; swollen, coated light-brown in centre; cannot utter a word, though she tries it.

Cina.—Ulcers on edges and dorsum of the tongue.

Cocculus.—Paralysis, pain at base when protruded.

Colchicum.—Bright-red; heavy, stiff and numb; projected with difficulty.

Conium.—Swollen, painful, stiff; paralysis.

Dulcamara.—Inarticulate speech from a swollen tongue, but talks incessantly; breathing impeded.

Gelsemium.—Yellowish-white; thick, brown; margins red; trembling, can hardly put out tongue; partial paralysis; tongue feels thick, can hardly speak or swallow.

Graphites.—Burning vesicles on lower surface and tip; painful tubercles and vesicles on back part; sensitive.

Hamamelis.—Canker spots on tip; blisters on sides; scalding sensation.

Hydrastis.—White or with a yellow stripe; swollen, shows marks of teeth.

Ignatia.—Bites tongue when chewing or talking; anterior half of tongue feels numb when talking, feels burnt and sore when eating.

Kali bichrom.—Broad or with scalloped edges; thick, yellow, edges

red and full of small painful ulcers; sensation as of a hair on back part and velum, not > by eating or drinking (Natr. m.).

Lachesis.—Enlarged papillæ: dry, red, cracked at tip; trembling when protruded or catches behind teeth.

Laurocerasus.—Cold tongue; rough and dry, numb as if burnt; left side stiff and swollen, with loss of speech.

Lycopodium.—Red and dry, becomes black and cracked; heavy, trembling; tubercles; vesicles on tip, feeling scalded and raw; ulcers on and under tongue.

Magnesia mur.—Yellow, flabby, large tip; rhagades, with violent burning pain.

Mancinella. -Burning dry tongue; white as in aphthæ, with sharply defined clean spots; fetid, yellow saliva.

Mercurialis peren.—Burning and smarting; tongue feels heavy and thick, tastes nothing; burning dryness in mouth and throat; no saliva secreted; increased thirst.

Mercurius.—Red, with dark spots and burning; swollen, flabby, takes imprint of teeth; moist, with violent thirst or covered with mucus; hollow ulcers, with swelling; painful as if chapped, or feels burnt; ranula.

Muriatic acid.—Tongue heavy as lead, hinders talking; feels lame, sore; atrophy, thick, dark, almost whole mouth and fauces covered with a grayish-white membrane, painful blisters, with burning; carcinoma.

Natrum mur.—Mapped, heavy; sensation of a hair on tongue; feels dry, but is not; vesicles and ulcers, smarting and burning when touched by food.

Nitric acid.—White, with sore spots; green coating, with ptyalism; sensitive, even mild food causes smarting; deep irregular ulcers on edge, with tough, ropy mucus.

Nux vomica —First half of tongue clean, sometimes red and shining, back covered with deep brownish fur; black and cracked, with bright-red edges.

Phosphorus. — Dry, coated white on the middle, swollen at root; aphthæ.

Phosphoric acid.—Tough, clammy mucus, tongue swollen and painful when talking, smarts only at night; bites the side involuntarily at night; feeling of dryness, without thirst.

Phytolacca.—Burnt feeling on tongue; hot, rough, tender and smarting at the tip; ulcers on tongue.

Plumbum.—Yellow or green coating; dry, brown, cracked, painful; aphthæ; dirty-looking ulcers and purple blotches on tip.

Podophyllum.—Tongue takes the imprint of the teeth; furred, white, foul taste.

Pulsatilla.—White or yellow and coated with tenacious mucus; feels in middle as if burned, even when moist, night and morning; feels too broad and too large; edges feel sore, as if scalded.

Ranunculus scel.—Exfoliated in spots, which are raw; both sides of tongue denuded, like islands, the rest thickly coated; tip smarting.

Rhus tox.—Not coated, but very dry, red, cracked; triangular red tip, rest covered with parched brown mucus, taking imprint of teeth.

Sabadilla.—Tip bluish, white in centre; painful even down the throat.

Sempervivum tect.—Induration and cancer of tongue.

Sepia.—Dry, rough, painful as if sore or scalded, vesicles.

Silicea.—Numb sensation as of a hair on forepart of tongue; ulcer on right border eating into it and discharging pus (cancer).

Sulphur.—White, with red tips and borders in acute cases; or white, yellow, brown and dry, furred forenoon, but slimy taste during day in chronic cases.

Sulphuric acid.—Tongue sticks like glue, dry, inelastic, embarrassing speech.

Thuja.—White, without thirst; tip sore to touch; rough, scraping feeling on surface, bites tongue frequently; ranula, bluish, surrounded by varicose veins; aphthæ.

Veratrum alb.—Cold tongue (Hydr. ac.); withered, swollen, dry, cracked and too red, white with red tip and edges; yellowish-brown, back part black and heavy.

Veratrum vir.—Yellow, with red streak down middle, feels scalded.

Yucca filam.—Tongue takes imprint of teeth; greasy-looking, with elevated papillæ.

Zincum.—Dry, does not talk, coated at root and dry, swollen on left side and covered with vesicles; painful shooting in tip, with increased flow of saliva and metallic taste; seems too broad.

TONSILLITIS, QUINSY SORE THROAT.

Alumen.—Predisposition to tonsillitis, catarrh of fauces and throat; throat sore and dry when talking or swallowing fluid; prickling sensation in both sides of throat and great dryness with constant desire to drink.

Ammonium carb.—Burning in throat; tendency to gangrenous ulceration of the tonsils, discharging offensive mucus, < night and morning.

Ammonium mur.—Both tonsils much swollen, can neither swallow, talk, nor open mouth; after taking cold; **throbbing in tonsils**; mouth and throat filled with a viscid phlegm, expelled with great difficulty.

Amygdala persica.—Dark-red injections of fauces, uvula and tonsils, with sharp pains causing some difficulty in swallowing; marked general prostration.

Apis mell.—Stinging-burning pain when swallowing; dryness in mouth and throat; red and highly inflamed tonsils; deep ulcers on tonsils and palate, with erysipelatous or œdematous appearance around ulcers; œdema glottidis, tenacious mucus in throat; < heat or hot drinks, > from cold or cool drinks.

Baryta carb.—Liability to quinsy after every cold or suppressed sweat of feet; tonsils tend to suppurate, especially the right; throat feels worse from empty swallowing; pricking sensation when swallowing; general malaise; palate swollen; chronic induration of tonsils; sensation as of a plug in throat, worse when swallowing solids; paresis of muscular structure of throat; scrofulosis, enlargement of glands in neck, under jaws and behind ears.

Baryta mur.—Chronic hoarseness from enlarged tonsils, which may also be indurated; difficulty of swallowing; mercurial odor from mouth, unnoticed by himself, whole mouth full of vesicles, especially inside of mouth; great salivation; elongation of uvula with hyperæmia and blennorrhœa; catarrh extends over tonsils, epiglottis, glottis into tubes; disposition to tonsillitis with suppuration each time, after every cold or checking foot-sweat.

Baryta iod.—Hypertrophy of tonsils, chronic enlargement and induration of tonsils; swelling of lymphatic glands, it often prevents suppuration.

Belladonna.—Tonsillitis, worse right side, parts bright-red; worse swallowing liquids; during deglutition sensation as if throat were too narrow

and as if nothing would pass properly; rapidly forming aphthous ulcers on tonsils; intense congestion, throbbing of carotids; swelling of neck, externally painful to touch and motion.

Benzoic acid.—Angina faucium et tonsillaris, with the characteristic high-colored, strong urine.

Bromium.—Tonsils deep-red and swollen, covered with a network of dilated bloodvessels, accompanied by hard swelling of the external glands; feeling of rawness in throat and pain when swallowing (forerunner of tuberculosis).

Calcarea carb.—Inflammatory swelling of palate, uvula and tonsils, with sensation as if throat were contracted when swallowing; pain in throat extending to ears; whitish-yellow ulcers on tonsils.

Calcarea iod.—Chronic tonsillitis, with disposition to laryngeal catarrhs; enlarged tonsils filled with little crypts or pockets.

Calcarea phos.—Chronic tonsillitis, with inflammation of middle ear, throat hurts more when swallowing saliva than from food or warm drinks.

Cantharis.—Aphthous ulcers on right tonsil and at back part of fauces, covered with a whitish, adherent crust; throat inflamed, with intense burning, and covered with plastic lymph; swallowing very difficult, < at night, when drinking, > when lying down.

Capsicum.—Tonsillitis, with smarting, burning pain, < between acts of deglutition; burning soreness, with ulcers in fauces; catarrhal deafness.

Colchicum.—Tonsils inflamed and swollen, here and there spots covered with pus; difficult swallowing; throat dry, with flow of watery saliva; nausea and discomfort in abdomen.

Conium.—Enlarged tonsils without any tendency to suppurate.

Cuprum met.—Tonsils, palate and fauces red and inflamed; dull, piercing pain in left tonsils, < from external touch.

Drosera.—Dry, but not shining (Phos shining), mucous membrane; muscles of pharynx swollen; deglutition painful; incessant cough, sometimes ending in vomiting; color of throat of a dark coppery red.

Elaps coral.—Tonsils swollen so that no passage is visible, deglutition impossible, throat sensitive to touch.

Ferrum phos.—Tonsils swollen and raw, great pain in swallowing; high fever.

Graphites.—Swelling of tonsils, food will not go down, with feeling of a lump which prevents swallowing.

Guaiacum.—Threatened tonsillitis, violent burning in throat; formation of abscesses; **pus has a horrid taste and seems to fasten on pharynx.**

Hepar sulph.—Chronic tonsillitis, especially when accompanied by hardness of hearing, with sensation like splinter or fishbone in throat when swallowing; sharp, lancinating pains, throbbing, rigors and chills, with stitches in throat, extending to ears, worse when swallowing; cannot bear cold air.

Ignatia.—Indurated tonsils, but not much inflamed, sometimes ulcerated; throat worse when not swallowing and when swallowing liquids, better from swallowing food; follicular tonsillitis; stitching pain when not swallowing.

Indium.—Left tonsil swollen, pain and difficulty in swallowing, > from eating and drinking cold water; destructive ulceration of tonsils, uvula and soft palate; stinging soreness in throat.

Kali bichrom.—**Tonsillitis herpetica with membranous exudations,** inflammation of uvula and pharynx, foul, yellow tongue, fauces covered with ropy mucus (often mistaken for true diphtheria); Eustachian tubes blocked up; pain shoots from ear down throat.

Kali nitr.—Tonsillitis in strong, plethoric persons; sore throat day and night, with inflamed velum palati and uvula; fetid odor from mouth; stinging pains during deglutition.

Kali mur.—Acute and chronic swelling of the tonsils, which are covered with a whitish coating; hawking up cheesy lumps having a disgusting odor and taste.

Lac caninum.—Tonsils inflamed, shining and very sore, swollen so as almost to close the throat; suppuration from left to right, or changing from side to side, or both tonsils equally affected; whole posterior portion of throat œdematous; tonsils enlarged; pricking, cutting pains from empty swallowing; great dryness of tonsils at night; throat sensitive to touch externally; ashy-gray exudation.

Lachesis.—Throat purplish, patient very nervous, least touch unbearable: tonsils swollen, left < with tendency to right; inability to swallow, threatening suffocation; liquids escape by the nose when swallowing is attempted and are more difficult to swallow than solids; < from hot drinks; on swallowing burning pains shoot in left ear; **pus from tonsils unhealthy, with tendency to degenerate into ulcers**; excessive dryness, particularly if it appears in spots, < by inhaling cold air. It may break up the disease in its conception or promote resolution in later stages.

Lycopodium.—Tonsils enlarged, indurated and studded with many small ulcers; swelling and suppuration of tonsils, going from right to left; chronic enlargement of tonsils; < from cold drinks, and smarting in throat from hot drinks.

Mancinella.—Great swelling and suppuration of tonsils, with danger of suffocation; whistling breathing; yellowish-white ulcers on tonsils, with violent burning pain; great elongation of uvula; offensive breath.

Mercurius.—Parenchymatous tonsillitis (after Bell.); throbbing pain, tonsils and fauces yellowish-red, often covered with a thin false membrane; tongue pale, flabby and indented by the teeth; pain on deglutition and speaking; pain on empty swallowing; salivation increased; throat sore externally when pressed upon; tonsils dark-red, studded with ulcers; quinsy with stinging pain in fauces; when pus has formed it hastens maturation; mercurial breath (Merc. biniod.); aphthæ; profuse nightsweats, bringing no relief.

Mercurius iod. flav.—Hypertrophy of tonsils with enlargement of cervical and salivary glands and inflammation of the mucous membrane of mouth and pharynx, which is succulent and freely secreting; ptyalism; fetor oris; swallowing difficult.

Mercurius iod. rub.—Scalded feeling in throat, dark-red fauces, left tonsil most affected; extensive implication of submaxillary glands.

Naja.—Sharp pains as from needles in throat; short hard cough: larynx tender to touch, with inclination to cough from any pressure, < at night.

Natrum phos.—Catarrh of tonsils with golden, yellow-tinged exudation, from an acid condition of stomach.

Natrum sulph.—Sycosis; tonsils and uvula inflamed and swollen, with ulceration.

Petroleum.—**Angina granulosa, with stitches in ears during** swallowing and burning in neck; slimy, flat or putrid taste in mouth, with mucous secretions or dry sore throat.

Phosphorus.—Tonsils and uvula much swollen, dry, shining, polished, glistening (Lac can.); stinging and raw feeling < towards evening and when talking; hawking of heavy mucus morning and forenoon, with a horrible taste, as if it had been kept there for some time, often feels quite cold in mouth.

Phytolacca.—Chills alternating with fever; great weakness; tonsils large, bluish, ulcerated; intense dryness of throat; rough, burning, smarting fauces; pain in throat extends to ears when swallowing; aching in back, neck, head and limbs; ulceration on tonsils and fauces; with grayish-white sloughs and little or no fetor; cannot drink hot fluids; great prostration.

Plumbum.—Tonsils inflamed, covered with small, painful abscesses; angina granulosa, going from left to right; fluids can be swallowed, but solid food comes back into the mouth.

Psorinum.—Tonsillitis, submaxillary glands swollen, fetid otorrhœa; throat burns, feels scalded, pain when swallowing saliva; ulcers on right side, with deep-seated pain and burning in fauces.

Ranunculus scel.—Swelling of tonsils, with shooting stitches in them; scraping or burning in throat.

Rhus tox.—Erysipelatous swelling of throat; tonsils (right) covered with yellow membrane; intense pain on swallowing; constant aching and bruised feeling; sticking or stinging pain on tonsils, < when beginning to swallow and at night.

Silicea.—Deep ulcers, even gangrene; tonsils swollen, each effort to swallow distorts face; tonsillitis, when the suppurating gland will not heal; pricking in throat, as from a pin, causing cough; left side.

Sinapis nigra.—Sore, hot pains, with sensation of extreme dryness of throat and tongue, the latter thickly coated, fissured in median line; voice nasal; hardly any thirst.

Stannum.—Cutting pains like knives in throat on swallowing food or saliva; taciturn, does not wish to talk and gives short answers.

Sulphur.—When after the bursting of the abscess the parts still remain irritated, and the patient is only slowly recovering.

Syphillinum.—Chronic hypertrophy of tonsils, a symptom of hereditary syphilis.

TOOTHACHE, Odontalgia.

If the **teeth are hollow**: 1, Ant., Magn. arct., Mez., Rhod., Sep., Staph.; 2, Acon., Bar., Bell., Bor., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Coff., Hecla, Hyosc., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn. carb., Merc., Natr., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Plant., Plumb., Puls , Rhus, Sab., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Most in front teeth: Bell., Caust., Carb., Cham., Chin., Coff., Ign., Merc., *Natr m.*, *Nux m.*, *Nux v.*, Phos., Phos. ac., *Rhus*, Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **eye and stomach teeth**: Acon., Calc., Hyosc., Rhus, Staph.; **molars**: Arn., Bell., *Bry.*, Calc., *Carb.*, Caust., Cham., Chin., Coff., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., *Phos.*, Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sil., *Staph.*, Sulph.; **upper teeth**: Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Chin., Natr. m., Phos.; **lower teeth**: Arn., Bell., Bry., Carb., *Caust.*, *Cham.*, Chin., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., *Rhus*, *Sil.*, *Staph.*

One-sided: Acon., Bell., Cham., Merc., Nux v., Puls.

Left side: Acon., Apis, Arn., Carb., Caust., *Cham.*, Chin., Hyosc., Merc., *Nux m.*, *Phos.*, Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

Right side: *Bell.*, Bry., Calc., Coff., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Staph.

Whole row of teeth: Cham., Merc., Piper meth., Rhus, Staph.

Gums, upper: Bell., Calc., Natr. m.; **lower**: Caust., Phos., Staph., Sulph.; **interior of**: Arn., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Staph.; **swollen**: Acon., Bell., Calc., Carb , Caust., Cham., Chin., Hep., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v.,

Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **painful**: Apis, Ars., Calc. carb., Caust., Lach., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Staph., Sulph.; **bleeding**: Arg. nit., Bell., Calc. carb., Caust., Con., Lach., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Staph., Sulph.; **ulcerated**: Bell., Calc. carb., Caust., Hep., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Staph., Sulph.

Ulceration of roots: Fluor. ac., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Petr., Sil., Thuj.

Pains, pressing: Acon., *Arn.*, Bry., Carb., Caust., Chin., Hyosc., Ign., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Rhus, Sil., *Staph.*, Sulph.; **inward**: Rhus, Staph.; **outward**: Phos.; **asunder**: Phos. ac.; **as if teeth were too close**, from congestion: Acon., Arn., Bell., Cham., Calc., Chin., Coff., Hep., Hyosc., Nux v., Puls.

As if pulled out or wrenched: Arn., Caust., Ipec., Nux m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Rhus.

Too long: Arn., Ars., Bell., *Bry.*, Calc. carb., *Caust.*, Cham., Lach., Hyosc., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

Loose: Arn., Ars., Bry., Carb., Caust., Cham., Chin., Con., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Natr. m., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **too loose**: Ars., Bry., *Hyosc.*, Merc., Rhus.

Blunt: Acon., Chin., Dulc., Ign., Lach., Natr. m., Merc., *Nux m.*, Phos., Phos. ac., *Puls.*, Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Sore, bruised: Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Caust., *Ign.*, Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*, *Rhus.*

Burning: Cham., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sil.,Sulph.

Gnawing, scraping: Cham., Nux v., Rhus, Staph.

Digging: Ant., Bry., Calc., Chin., Ign.

Boring: Bell., Calc., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, Phos., Phos. ac., *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

Jerking, twitching: Ant., Apis, Ars.,Bry.,Bell.,Calc.,Caust.,Cepa, Cham., Coff., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus*, *Sulph.*

Drawing, tearing: Ant., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Cepa,Cham.,Chin.,Glon., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Rhus, Staph.

Cutting, piercing: Acon., Ant., Bell., *Bry.*, Calc., Caust., *Cham.*, *Chin.*, Lach., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus, Sil., Staph.

Beating, pulsating: *Acon.*, Arn., Ars., *Bell.*, Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Coff., Glon., *Hyosc.*, Lach., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.

Intermittent: Bell., Bry., Cham., Coff., Calc., Chin., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.

Constant, day and night: Bell., Calc., Caust., Natr. m., Sil., Sulph.

During day only, better at night: Merc.

During day only, none at night: Bell., Calc., Merc., Nux v.

During day only, worse at night in bed: Ant. crud., Clem., Merc.

Worse at night: Acon., Ant., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb., Cham ,Chin.,Clem., Coff., Hep., Hyosc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux m.,Nux v.,Phos.,Phos. ac.,Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.

By night only, not during day: Phos.

Most before midnight: Bry., *Cham.*, Chin., Natr. m., Rhus, Sulph.; **after midnight**: Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb., Cham.,Chin.,*Merc.*,Natr. m.,Puls.,Phos., Rhus, *Staph.*, Sulph.

When awaking: Bell., Carb., Lach., Nux v.

In the morning: Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb., Caust., Chin., *Hyosc.*, Ign., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., *Rhus*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.*

At noon: Cocc., Rhus; **afternoon**: Calc., Caust., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.; **towards evening**: Puls.

At night: Ant., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Hep., *Hyosc.*, Ign., *Merc.*, Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.

Every other day: Chin., Natr. m.; **every seventh day:** Ars., Phos., Sulph.

In spring: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Dulc., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., *Puls.*, Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

Summer: Ant., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Cham., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls.

Autumn: Bry., Chin., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Rhus.

Winter: Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Caust., Cham., Dulc., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., *Rhus*, Sil., Sulph.

Caused by damp night air: Nux m.; **damp air:** Merc.; **cold damp weather:** Nux m., Cepa, Rhus; **wind:** Acon., Puls., Rhus, Sil.; **draught:** Bell., Calc., Chin., Sulph.

Taking cold: Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin , Coff., Dulc., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **when overheated:** Glon., Rhus; **by getting wet:** Bell., Calc., Caust., Hep., Lach., Nux m., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; by **washing clothing:** Phos.

Suppressed perspiration: Cham., Rhus.

Getting worse from cold air: Bell., Calc., Hyos., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **in mouth:** Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Hyosc., *Merc.*, Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls , Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **opening of mouth:** Bry., Caust., Cham., Hep., Nux v., Phos., Puls.; **breathing:** Puls.; **drawing air into the mouth:** *Ant.*, Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Hep., Merc , Natr. m., Nux m., Phos., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **cold washing:** Ant , Bry., *Calc.*, Cham., *Merc.*, *Nux m.*, Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **eating cold things:** Arg. nit., Bry., Calc., Cham., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **drinking cold things:** Arg. nit., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Hep., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Puls., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **rinsing of mouth with cold water:** Sulph.; **from sweets:** Natr. carb , Sep.

In the open air: *Bell.*, Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Hyosc., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **standing:** Bell., Bry., Cham., Hyosc., Merc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Staph., Sulph.; **walking:** Nux v., Phos., Staph.

In room: Ant., Apis, Cham., Hep., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; **after coming out of the open air:** Phos.; **in a warm room:** Bry., Cepa, Cham , Hep., Nux v., *Puls.*, Phos. ac.; **warm stove:** Ars., Puls.

External warmth: Bry., Cham., Hep., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **eating warm things:** Bry., Calc., Cham., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sil.; **something hot:** Bell., Calc., Phos. ac.; **drinking warm things:** Bry., Cham., Lach., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sil.; **warm bed:** Bell., Bry., Cham., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., *Puls.*, Rhus; **getting warm in bed:** Cham., Merc., Phos. ac., Phos , Puls.

Drinking: Calc., Caust., Cham., Lach., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Sil.; **cold or warm:** Lach.; **water:** Bry., Calc., Carb., Cham., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **wine:** Acon., Ign., Nux v. after wine; **malt liquors:** Nux v., Rhus; **coffee:** Bell., Carb., Cham., Cocc., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus; **tea:** Chin., Coff., Ign., Lach.

Smoking tobacco: Bry., Cham., Chin., Clem., *Ign.*, Merc., Nux v.

Salty things: Carb.

Eating: Ant. Arn., Bell., Bry., Calc., *Carb.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, Cocc., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., *Puls.*, Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **only while eating:** Cocc.; **after eating:** Ant., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Calc., Cham., Chin., Coff., Ign., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **chewing:** Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carb., Caust., *Chin.*, Cocc., Coff.,

Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **only while chewing**: Chin.; **swallowing**: Staph.; **biting**: Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Caust., Chin., Coff., *Hep.*, Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **biting something soft**: Veratr. alb.; **soft food**: Cocc.; **hard food**: Merc.; **touched by the food**: Bell., Ign., Nux v., Phos., Staph.

Picking teeth: Puls.; **cleaning**: Carb., Lach., Phos. ac., *Staph.*; **touching**: Ant., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Caust., Chin., Coff., Hep., Ign., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph.

Pressing on teeth: Caust., Chin., Hyosc., Natr. m., Staph., Sulph.

Sucking the gums: Bell., Carb., Nux m., Nux v., Sil.

Rising: Ign., Merc., Plat.

Moving the body: Arn., Bell., Bry., Chin., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Staph.; **moving mouth**: Caust., Cham., Merc., Nux v.; **talking**: Nux m.; **deep breathing**: Nux v.

Being at rest: Ars., Bry., Cham., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **sitting**: Ant., Merc., Puls., Rhus; **sitting too much**: Acon.

While lying down: Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*, *Rhus*, Staph., Sulph.; **on painful side**: Ars., Nux v.; **on painless side**: Bry., Cham., Ign., Puls.; **in bed**: Bry., Cham., Nux v., Oleand., Puls., Sabin.

In bed: *Ant.*, Bell., Bry., *Cham.*, *Merc.*, Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*

Sleep with yawning: Staph.: **when going to sleep**: Ant., Ars., Merc., Sulph.; **while asleep**: Merc.; **when awaking**: Bell., Bry., Calc. carb., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Sil., Sulph.

Mental emotions: Acon.; **vexation**: Acon., Cham., Rhus, Staph.; **passion**: Nux v.

Mental exertions: Bell., Ign., Nux v.; **reading**: Ign., Nux v., **noise**: Calc.; **being talked to by others**: Ars., Bry.

For women: Acon., Apis, Bell., Calc., Cham., Chin., Coff., Hyosc., Ign., Nux m., Puls.; **before menses**: Ars.; **during**: Calc., Cham., Carb., Natr. m., Lach., Phos.; **after**: Bry., Calc., Cham., Phos.; **during pregnancy**: Apis, Bell., Bry., Calc., Hyosc., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Ratan., Rhus, Staph.; **while nursing**: Acon., Ars., Bell., Calc., Chin., Dulc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Staph., Sulph.

For children: Acon., *Ant.*, Bell., Calc., Cham., Coff., Ign , Merc., Nux m., Puls., Sil.

For irritable nervous persons: Acon., Bell., Cham., Coff., Chin., Hyosc., Nux m.; **persons who took much mercury**: Bell., Carb., Hep., Lach., Staph.; **persons who drink much coffee**: Bell., Carb., Cham., Cocc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sil.

AMELIORATION from cold air: Coccinella, Nux v., Puls.; **wind**: Calc.; **uncovering**: Puls.; **drawing air into mouth**: Nux v., Puls.; **cold washing**: Bell., Bry., Cham., Puls.; **external cold**: Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Staph., Sulph.; **cold hand**: Rhus; **finger wet with cold water**: Cham.; **holding cold water in mouth**: Bism., Bry., Cepa, Coff.; **cold drinking**: Bell., Bry., Cham., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **from walking about**: Puls.

In the open air: Ant., Bry., Cepa, Hep., Nux v., Puls.; **in the room**: Nux v., Phos., Sulph.; **external warmth**: Ars., Bell., Calc., Cham., Chin., Hyosc., Lach., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.; **wrapping up the head**: Nux v., Phos., Sil.

Eating something warm: Ars., Bry., Nux m., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph.; **drinking something warm**: Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.

Getting warm in bed: Bry., Nux v.

Smoking tobacco: Merc.

When eating: Bell., Bry., Cham., Phos. ac., Sil.; **after eating:** Arn., Calc., Cham., Phos. ac., Rhod., Rhus, Sil.; **when chewing:** Bry., Chin., Coff.; **biting:** Ars., Bry., Chin., Coff.; **picking teeth so that they bleed:** Bell.; **rubbing teeth:** Merc., Phos.; **touching teeth:** Bry., Nux v.; **sucking gums:** Caust.; **pressing upon teeth:** Bell., Bry., Chin., Ign., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Rhus.

Moving: Puls., Rhus; **when walking:** Puls., Rhus; **when at rest:** Bry., Nux v., Staph.

Sitting up in bed: Ars., Merc., Rhus; **getting up:** Nux v., Phos.; **when lying down:** Bry., Merc., Nux v.; **on painful side:** Bry., Ign., Puls.; **on painless side:** Nux v.; **lying down in bed:** Merc., Puls.; **when going to sleep:** Merc.; **after sleep:** Nux v., Puls.

Toothache extends to jaw-bones and face: Lach., Merc., Nux v., Hyosc., Rhus, Sulph.; **to cheeks:** Bry., Caust., Cham., Merc., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **into ears:** Ars., Bry., Calc., Cham., Hep., Lach., Merc., Staph., Sulph.; **into eyes:** Caust., Cham., Merc., Puls., Staph., Sulph.; **into head:** Ant., Ars., Cham., Hyosc., Merc., Nux v., Rhus, Staph., Sulph.

With headache: Apis, Glon., Lach.; **rush of blood to head:** Acon., Calc., Chin., Hyosc., Lach., Puls.; **swollen veins of forehead and hands:** Chin.; **heat in head:** Acon., Hyosc., Puls.; **burning in eyes:** Puls.; **flushed cheeks:** Acon., Arn., Bell., Cham., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **pale face:** Acon., Ars., Ign., Puls., Staph., Sulph.; **swelling of cheek:** Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Lach., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Phos., Phos. ac., Staph., Sulph.; **salivation:** Bell., Dulc., Merc.; **dry mouth and thirst:** Chin.; **dry mouth without thirst:** Puls.; **dry throat and thirst:** Bell.; **chilliness:** Puls., Rhus; **heat:** Hyosc., Rhus; **warm perspiration:** Hyosc.; **chilliness, heat, thirst:** Lach.; **diarrhœa:** Cham., Coff., Dulc., Rhus; **constipation:** Bry., Merc., Nux v., Staph.

Aconite.—Patient almost frantic with pain; throbbing pains from taking cold, with determination of blood to head; stitching jerks or shocks; heat in face, red cheeks, great restlessness; Coff. being insufficient; especially suitable for children.

Ammonium carb.—Violent toothache on going to bed at night, < from warm liquids or cool air; teeth painful on biting them together; pressing teeth together sends shocks through head, ear, nose and eyes; cracking of the articulations of the jaws on chewing.

Antimonium crud.—Pains in hollow tooth of a boring, digging, tearing, jerking character, penetrating sometimes into the head, < in bed, after eating, from cold water; > when walking in open air; gums bleed readily and recede from teeth; touching the tooth with the tongue causes pain, as if the nerve were torn; gnawing pain in carious teeth.

Antimonium tart.—**Rheumatic toothache of intermittent type**; tearing in roots of teeth after eating (left side) posteriorly; teeth covered with mucus; gums bleed as if scorbutic.

Apis mell.—Jumping pain in left upper molars; sudden involuntary biting teeth together; swelling and redness of gums and cheeks, with sore pain and stinging in teeth; violent pains in gums which bleed easily.

Apium grav.—Toothache of left molars, > by holding cold water in mouth; dull sore pain in left upper and lower teeth.

Aranea diad.—**Toothache every day at same hour**, > by smoking tobacco; < by humidity, at night and after lying down; pinching pressing pain in upper incisors, regularly from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., leaving a sensitive-

ness and cold feeling on drawing in air; sensation as if gums and cheeks were swollen; constant chilliness, < rainy days.

Argentum nit.—Teeth pain, especially when chewing, eating sour things, or putting anything cold in mouth; grumbling, digging pain as when tooth becomes carious; gums tender and bleed easily; one-sided, drawing, dull pain, spreading from right temple to upper jaw and through the dental arches.

Arnica.—After extraction of a tooth it will stop the bleeding and hasten healing of gums; ulcers, pain and swelling after operations on teeth; throbbing toothache, with sensation as if the tooth were being forced out from its socket by the blood; pain as if sprained in the teeth; drawing and pulling in teeth while eating; hard swelling of cheeks; beating and tingling in gums.

Arsenicum.—Teeth loose or elongated, with constant jerking or burning and tearing in gums, worse when touched, lying on affected side, at rest, from cold; better by heat of stove, by hot applications, by sitting up in bed; great prostration from severity of pains; hæmorrhage of dark blood after extracting tooth.

Arum triph.—Towards evening toothache in decayed teeth of left lower jaw, painful to touch; fugitive pains extending to eye, temple and throat, and pain in larynx; voice uncertain.

Asafœtida.—Caries of teeth after abuse of mercury, with drawing pains in jaws and copious salivation; bluntness of teeth; severe drawing in lower incisors.

Aurum met.—Toothache from drawing air into mouth; when chewing, suddenly painful dulness in one of the upper molar teeth; **toothache at night**; violent tearing in carious teeth; gums swollen, dark-red, sore when touched and eating, bleed easily; bad odor from mouth and heat in head; secondary syphilis and mercurialization loosen all teeth.

Baryta carb.—Toothache in decayed teeth **before menses**, or from a cold; drawing, jerking, throbbing toothache, right teeth feel tense; toothache in single jerks in decayed teeth, pain going to temple and ear; burning stitches in a hollow tooth when touched by warm food, left side; gums bleed, are swollen, pale-red, with a dark-red border; toothache worse when thinking of it, disappears when mind is diverted; fistula dentalis; abscesses at the roots.

Belladonna.—Toothache some minutes after eating, not during, increases gradually to a high degree, and as gradually diminishes; teeth feel on edge; great restlessness from pain, with disposition to cry; teeth and gums painfully sensitive; biting causes a feeling as if there were an ulcer at root of tooth, with stinging, cutting, jerking, tearing pain; drawing pain worse after going to bed and during night; boring in carious teeth, as from congestion of blood, with bleeding or sucking at the teeth; painful swelling of gums, with heat, itching vesicles and burning; swelling of cheeks; ptyalism, or dryness of throat and mouth, with great thirst; renewal of pains by mental labor and after a meal, worse in open air and by contact of hot food or liquids; hot and red face; beating in head and cheeks; burning and redness of eyes; pressing hard upon cheeks sometimes gives relief; worse from 5 to 10 P.M., ceasing before midnight.

Bismuth.—Pressure in region of malar bones, > running about and holding cold water in mouth, but < when water becomes warm; ill-humor, morose and discontented, but still solitude is unbearable.

Bryonia.—Jerking toothache when smoking; tearing-sticking pains while eating, extending to the muscles of neck, worse by warmth; teeth

seem too long; toothache relieved by cold water, worse by **taking anything** warm in mouth; pain, more frequent in sound than in carious teeth, shoots from one tooth to another, also in head and cheeks; teeth and gums are sore; toothache momentarily > by lying on painful side.

Calcarea carb.—Toothache in pregnant females or in carious teeth of scrofulous or rachitic children; pains in hollow teeth, especially around loose stumps; pressing, drawing, jerking looseness; drawing, pricking, rooting, gnawing, throbbing pains, with swollen gums, which are sore, bleed easily, throb and pain; worse from warm or cold drinks, or excited by draught and cold; fistula dentalis on lower jaw; offensive smell from teeth.

Camphora.—Cutting pain, with painful looseness of teeth, which seem too long; slimy and tenacious saliva in mouth; pains relieved by **drinking cold water**, but not by holding cold water in the mouth, which aggravates.

Carbo an.—Rending tearing pains, caused by **salt food, with bleeding gums and soreness of teeth**, which become loose and very sensitive to the least cold; sensitive on chewing; toothache on going to bed, during day and during sleep, < on waking from sleep; gums red, swollen, painful, bleeding; taste of manure in mouth.

Carbo veg.— **Teeth decay rapidly**; the whole row of teeth too long and very tender, he cannot bite; tearing in teeth from hot, cold, or salt food, worse when touched by the tongue; receding and bleeding gums, with ulcers; much aching or tearing in back part of palate or in fauces; gumboils.

Causticum.—Painful looseness and elongation of teeth; feeling as if the teeth were crowded out of their sockets by the swollen gums; sticking and tearing toothache; pain in sound teeth on drawing in cold air, affecting often the whole left side of face, especially at night when the patient lies on it, and equally sensitive to heat and cold; tedious suppuration of gums; fistula dentalis; < evening and by eating.

Cepa.—Toothache with coryza, getting better when the catarrh is worse, and worse when catarrh ceases; commences on left and goes to right side, worse in warm room; throbbing, drawing, pressing pains, with swelling in cheek, worse when chewing, better from cold water; teeth become yellow; for people with offensive breath, fond of the open air, and like to wash themselves frequently.

Chamomilla.—Irritable and whining mood during the pain; stitching, digging, gnawing toothache, as from taking cold, during and after eating, if anything warm or cold is taken into the mouth especially coffee, in the open air and in the room, or after **getting warm** in bed, with hot swellings of cheeks, and red, shining swelling of gums; swelling of submaxillary glands; pain in one whole side of the gum, without the patient being able to point out the affected teeth; digging and gnawing in carious tooth, with looseness; stitching and beating pains in the whole affected side of head and face, with tenesmus in ears.

Chimaphila.—Continuous pain in upper teeth, extending into right eye; drawing in upper and lower tooth as if it were being gently pulled, < after eating and from exertion, > by cold water; cannot close teeth at night, jaws feel stiff; sleeps with open mouth.

China.—Abuse of mercury (Asa , Aur.); **toothache of nursing mothers**, of persons who, otherwise cheerful, become cross and irritable; teeth covered with black spots; periodical throbbing, tearing, jerking and drawing pain, with great pressure, as if blood were being forced into the teeth, or boring and numbness about teeth, < from contact, moving body, tea, open

air or current of air; > from pressing teeth together; gums swollen; mouth dry, thirst; veins in forehead and hands distended; uneasy sleep, though the pain is bearable; toothache during sleep.

Chloral.—**Neuralgia of inferior dental branch of fifth nerve**; excruciating pain from decayed tooth, with neuralgic affection of jaw; traumatic toothache from pressure of filling.

Cistus Can.—Twitching, stitching toothache in the upper left molar, which is decayed; scorbutic, swollen gums, separating from teeth, easily bleeding, putrid, disgusting.

Clematis.—Stitching and drawing toothache, worse at night, better for short time from cold water, when drawing in the air, in the open air; worse from warmth of bed, from smoking tobacco, from syphilitic affections, when mercurialized; decayed teeth feel too long, contact extremely painful; free flow of saliva; gums of left lower molar pain as if sore, worse while eating.

Coccinella.—Pain in molars, as if they were carious and cold air entered; tearing, drawing, pulling or pulsating pain in teeth; hot flashes in face, faceache, gums swollen, **raging pain during day, disappearing almost entirely at night,** sleep sound and undisturbed; **periodical toothaches** (Diadema), coming on every day at noon, extending over whole face and hairy scalp; sensation of coldness in teeth; intermitting pulse.

Coffea.—Excessive pains, with weeping, trembling, anguish and tossing about; indescribable pains, or stinging, jerking, intermittent aching, especially at night and after a meal, worse from hot or warm drink, from chewing, at night, better when holding ice or ice-cold water in mouth.

Colchicum.—Teeth very sensitive when pressed together as in biting, tearing in jaws and gums; teeth feel too long; tearing tensive pains in facial muscles; drawing in bones of face and nose, as if they were rent asunder, < when taking something cold in the mouth after having had something warm.

Conium.—Drawing pains and fine stitches in gums and teeth; pains < by cold food; gums bleed easily and teeth feel as if they were loose; tongue dry and swollen.

Cyclamen.—Stitching, boring, tearing pains, more on right side, or dull jerking, especially at night, in arthritic patients.

Dulcamara.—Toothache from cold, especially with diarrhœa, confusion in head, profuse salivation; teeth feel blunt, or as if asleep; receding, spongy gums.

Euphorbium.—Aching, stitching or boring pains, with erysipelatous swelling of cheek, or with crumbling of teeth, < touch, chewing, when beginning to eat.

Ferrum phos.—Congestive and inflammatory toothache and faceache, always appearing after eating warm food, lessened by cold; toothache with hot cheeks; red spot permanent even during interval of pain.

Ferrum picr.—Toothache radiating to temples, ringing in ears, which feel as if stuffed.

Fluoric acid.—Fistula at the root of tooth or of gum; teeth exceedingly sensitive; violent pains at the root of the right eyetooth, with frequent discharge of pus; great sensitiveness to pressure on gum over right eyetooth; worse from cold, or improved until the water becomes warm in mouth; mouth and teeth coated with mucus in the morning; roughness and heaviness of teeth.

Gelsemium.—Purely nervous toothache, from cold; pains from teeth to temple; irritability and oversensitiveness.

Glonoinum.—Toothache from taking cold, after having been overheated; beating of pulse is felt in all the teeth, which feel elongated; stabbing in gums, worse from hot applications, better from cold; rush of blood to head, with headache; **sudden exacerbations** in right, then in left jaw, in ear and head.

Graphites.—Pressing pain in teeth, worse from touch or biting; drawing pain in molars while walking in the wind; tearing pain, worse by warmth, renewed by going to bed; stinging toothache, after cold drink; swelling of gums and dryness of mouth.

Hamamelis.—Teeth ache, can scarcely sleep, yet not decayed; pains worse in warm room; sharp, lancinating pains along the molars, extending to malar and temporal region; gums sore, painful, swollen, bleed easily, especially after extraction of tooth.

Hecla lava.—Facial neuralgia or headache dependent on derangement of the dental nerves; abscess of gums, injuries to alveolar process, diseases of antrum Highmori, which are the causes of the toothache.

Hepar sulph.—Hollow teeth feel too long and painful; looseness of teeth; toothache, worse in warm room, when biting teeth together; gums and mouth very painful to touch, bleed easily; painful, erysipelatous swelling of cheeks; jerking and drawing pain in teeth.

Hyoscyamus.—Toothache, driving to despair, in sensitive, nervous, excitable persons; tearing throbbing, extending to cheeks and along the lower jaw; tearing-raging pain in gums, with buzzing sensation in tooth, which is loose, and feels, when chewing, as if it were coming out; jerking, throbbing, tearing drawing, extending into forehead; violent tearing pains in different teeth, as if the blood were pressing into them, with flushes of heat and rush of blood to head; intense pain in gums after extraction of a tooth; worse from cold air and in the morning, sometimes accompanied by jerking in fingers and arms, red and shining eyes, convulsiveness.

Ignatia.—Jaws and teeth feel as if crushed; soreness and tenderness in teeth, **felt more in the intervals between meals than when eating**: boring pain in front teeth and soreness in all teeth, worse after coffee, smoking, dinner, in the evening, after lying down, and in the morning when awaking; sour taste in the mouth, with sour eructations.

Ipecacuanha.—**Pain in teeth, as if they would be pulled out**, in paroxysms; extremely violent pain in a hollow tooth when biting anything, as if it would be pulled out, followed by constant tearing in it.

Kali carb.—Tearing, lancinating toothache, with pains in facial bones; stitches in teeth, cheeks swollen, with stinging pains; teeth are loose, ache only while eating, worse when touched by anything warm or cold; bad breath; flat taste.

Kali iod.—Feeling as of a worm crawling at the roots of the teeth; gums swollen; decayed teeth, which feel elongated.

Kali nit.—Pulsating toothache; stitches when teeth are touched; bleeding gums.

Kali phos.—Toothache in pale, weak, irritable people, with easily bleeding gums; brown covering of the teeth; discharges smelling like carrion.

Kali sulph.—Toothache worse in a warm room and towards evening, better in fresh air.

Kalmia lat.—Teeth tender, with neuralgia of face and head; pressing pain in molars, late evenings.

Kreosotum.—Pains from teeth to left side of face, extending to temples and ears; teeth decay rapidly and bad odor from decayed teeth; in children teeth wedge-shaped; facial pains burning, patient excitable, nervous, in

children even convulsions; gums bluish-red, inflamed, on upper left side spongy, scorbutic, discharging dark blood.

Lachesis.—Periodontitis from dead nerve pulp in the fang of decayed or plugged molar, ending in abscess; swelling corresponds to external fangs of upper molar, with swelling of cheek; skin feels tense, hot and crisp, as if it would crack; throbbing in cheek; decayed teeth crumble and pain when biting; after sleep, from abuse of mercury; gums bluish, swollen, bleeding worse from warm drinks; drawing, tearing, throbbing, boring pains in jawbones, extending down throat, relieved by discharge of pus; pains in the limbs of the opposite side; particularly suited for colds in damp, warm, spring weather, during menstruation; the smaller the discharge the greater the pain at the cessation of the menses.

Lachnanthes.—Drinking coffee causes pain in all teeth; upper incisors and eyeteeth feel as if loose, with sensation of soreness, < when touching with tongue and closing teeth, or after eating.

Lycopodium.—Teeth excessively painful to touch; front teeth loose, or as if too long; toothache, with swelling of the cheek, relieved by heat of bed and warm applications; < at night, by touch, rest, by cold, when coughing, eating; gums bleed violently when touched; gumboils; fistula dentalis.

Magnesia carb.—**Ailments from cutting the wisdom tooth**; beating and stinging in teeth after eating; boring pains at night, or tearing, jerking, ulcerative pains, becoming **intolerable during rest**, so that he is obliged to get up and walk the room, with swelling of cheek and twitching in fingers and feet; a cold drink relieves immediately; worse while riding in a carriage in the cold; teeth feel loose and too long; caries of lower teeth; toothache of pregnant women.

Magnesia mur.—Toothache, almost insupportable if the food touches teeth; sensation as if the upper cuspidati were elongated; painful swelling and easy bleeding of gums.

Magnet. pol. arct—Pains in carious teeth as if they would be pulled out, or painful jerks and shocks through the periosteum of the jaw, with drawing, aching, tearing, digging, burning and stitching pains; swelling and painfulness of gums to contact, or gums feel numb when the pains abate; worse after eating and in warmth; better in open air and when walking; red and hot swelling of cheek; chilliness of body; nervousness; tremor of limbs.

Manganum.—Smarting toothache, made unbearable when anything cold touches the tooth; violent toothache, suddenly going from one place to another up the ears.

Mercurius.—Toothache from caries, or when the dentine is inflamed; tearing, lacerating, shooting into face and ears, returning in damp weather or evening air; worse from warmth of bed, from cold things; better from rubbing cheek; toothache during day and ceasing at night, followed by perspiration and pains return in the morning in paroxysms, with longer or shorter intervals, alternating with giddiness or tearing in limbs; teeth loose; gums swollen, white, ulcerated, detached from teeth, burn and ache when touched; gums itch, bleed and suppurate, with tearing through the roots of teeth and painful swelling of cheeks and submaxillary glands; pulsating toothache, worse at night; gumboil; ptyalism; peevish or whining mood.

Mezereum.—Caries of teeth, with burning, boring, or drawing stitches, extending to facial bones and temples; sensation as if even sound teeth were dull and elongated and torn forcibly from the maxilla; teeth decay

suddenly on the sides above gums; tartar on teeth becomes rough; worse by contact, motion, or in the evening, with chilliness, rush of blood to head; better with mouth open or when drawing in air: feeling of rigidity and drawing pains in the affected side of head; constipation; loss of appetite; ill-humor.

Muriatic acid.—Pulsating toothache from cold drinks, with earache; tingling toothache; better from warm applications; gums swollen, bleeding, ulcerating, so that teeth rise from their sockets; peevish and restless, frequently changing position; prostration and drowsiness.

Natrum carb.—Digging-boring toothache, especially during or after eating sweetmeats or fruit; great sensitiveness of lower teeth; nightly pressing toothache, with swelling of lower lip and gums; pain lessened by smoking; increased salivation; < from sweet things (Kali carb., great desire for sweets).

Natrum mur.—Epulis, fistula dentalis; drawing-tearing pain from teeth to the ears and throat after eating and at night; sensitive to air and touch; cheek swollen; decayed teeth feel loose, burn, sting and pulsate; gums sensitive to warm and cold things, swollen, bleed easily, are putrid.

Natrum sulph.—Throbbing toothache, with great restlessness, worse from warm, but intolerable to hot drinks; better by cool air; gums burn like fire; blisters, with burning pain on tip of tongue.

Nitric acid.—Beating, jerking, stitching and drawing pain, especially in the evening in bed, lasting all night; after abuse of mercury, teeth feel elongated, become yellow and loose: gums white, swollen, bleeding; caries of teeth; excessive physical irritability and weakness.

Nitrum.—Toothache at three in the morning, worse from cold things; sensation as if air were rushing in and out from decayed tooth; gums red, swollen, bleed easily; fetor oris.

Nux moschata.—Suits children, women (particularly during pregnancy), people with cool, dry skin, who do not perspire easily; for pains from taking cold in damp, cold weather, or from night air; from washing; from touch or sucking teeth; better from warmth; worse from shaking of body in going up or down stairs; pains in front teeth during pregnancy, as if tooth were wrenched out; teeth easily become blunted; pain begins on right side and goes to left.

Nux vomica.—Toothache, with swollen face; worse from reading or thinking, from cold or cold things, from coffee or wine; better from warm drinks; stinging in decayed teeth; burning stinging in a row of teeth; teeth feel too long, with jerking-shooting pains in lower jaw; drawing pain, extending into the temple; pain from a hollow tooth, affecting the whole face and even the whole side; drawing and burning pains in the nerve of tooth, as if it were wrenched out, accompanied by violent stitches affecting the whole body, particularly on inspiration; worse in bed and in the evening; prevent chewing; grow worse, or return as soon as the mouth is opened in the cold air; glands beneath lower jaw painful; gumboils, which seem about to burst; gums white, putrid, bleeding.

Oleander.—**Constant toothache during night,** ceasing on rising from bed and again appearing when lying down (Coccinella, the reverse), with anxiety, as if he were to die, frequent micturition, qualmishness and heat of left cheek

Petroleum.—Abscess at the root of a tooth, with a swelling externally, painful to touch; fistula dentalis; sensation of coldness in teeth; toothache from contact with the fresh open air, at night, with swelling of the cheek; numbness of teeth, they pain when biting on them; swelling of gums, with stinging-burning pain when touching them and when stooping.

Phosphorus.—Toothache from washing clothes, from having the hands in cold or warm water; pricking and stinging in decayed teeth; gums stand off from teeth and bleed easily; constant gumboils, incipient disease of maxilla.

Phosphoric acid.—Hollow teeth ache only when food gets into them; teeth become yellow and feel dull; bleeding, swollen gums, tearing pains in teeth, worse in warm bed, and from heat or cold; burning in front teeth during night.

Piper meth.—Toothache and earache; pains agonizing, with tossing, twisting and writhing, shooting into the ear, temporarily > by the attention being diverted (Bar. carb.); digging. sometimes tearing pains, generally < at night, in bed, while and after eating, pain compels constant change of position.

Plantago.—Excessive boring and digging pain, profuse flow of saliva, worse by walking in cold air and by contact; teeth feel elongated and sore; soreness even of sound teeth while eating; very rapid decay of teeth; bleeding of gums (Mez.).

Platina.—Pulsating digging through the whole right jaw, worse towards evening and at rest, followed by numbness; crampy sensation and numbness in the affected side of face; pains come and go gradually; rhagades in the gums; sensation of coldness in mouth; cramp pains, numb feeling and boring in malar bones, with feeling of coldness in affected side.

Plumbum.—Teeth hollow, decayed, crumbling off, and smelling offensively; teeth turn black; yellow mucus on teeth; gums swollen, painful, with hard tubercles, with lead-colored line.

Psorinum.—Stitching in teeth from one side to other, radiating to head, with burning in right cheek, which is swollen; teeth feel so loose, fear that they may fall out, worse from touch; ulcers on gums; foul taste.

Pulsatilla.—Stitching-digging pain, worse in evening or early night, a drawing-tearing sensation, as if the nerves were drawn tense, and then suddenly let go; shooting in gums; looseness of painful teeth; throbbing digging in hollow teeth, with otalgia and drawing extending to eye; jerking tearing in tooth, as if it would start from the jaw; worse in spring at night, from picking teeth, in warm room or warm bed, when eating, but not from chewing, from cold water, or from anything warm in mouth, during pregnancy; better from walking about; the toothache mostly ceases entirely in the open air, or returns or gets worse in a warm room; heat of head, with chilliness of body; no thirst.

Ratanhia.—**Toothache during pregnancy,** < at night, must get up and walk about; teeth seem too long; digging pain in lower back teeth, shooting and jerking; fungoid softening of the gums; breath offensive; tasteless water collects in mouth.

Rhododendron.—Neuralgia of inferior and superior dental nerves; teeth loose; snags come away; gums swollen; worse from change of weather, and from cold water, better from warmth; toothache with earache; pains cease entirely during and for an hour or two after eating; violent tearing-jerking faceache, better while eating and from warmth.

Rhus tox.—Painful sensation of elongation and looseness of teeth, with sensation as if asleep; toothache, with stinging at root of nose, extending to malar bones; jumping-shooting pain, as if teeth were being torn out; slow pricking, throbbing and tearing, extending into jaws and temples; face sore; worse at night, from cold, vexation; better from external heat; offensive smell from carious teeth; gouty, rheumatic or tettery patients.

Robinia.—Burning-lancinating pains, especially in carious teeth, spreading to cheeks, eyes and temples, worse at night, or when coming in contact with food, especially cold or spiced food; teeth become loosened from the spongy and easily-bleeding gums.

Sabina.—Beating or aching pains in the evening or at night, in bed, after eating, with sensation as if the tooth would fly to pieces, or would be torn out, < by drinking, smoking, heat of bed; > by rising up; swelling of gums around the broken tooth; drawing toothache, caused by masticating; frequent belching; beating in the whole body; chronic ailments of women.

Sabadilla.—Remittent or intermittent toothache, often extending over whole side of face; worse from hot and cold food or drink, from walking in the cold, even with the mouth shut.

Sepia.—Early decay of teeth, which feel dull; drawing toothache in upper molars, extending to ear, especially at night; beating and stitching pains, especially with patients of a yellowish complexion; gums dark-red, swollen, painful, as if burned, bleeding from slightest touch; swelling of cheeks, cough, and swelling of submaxillary glands; toothache when coughing (Lyc.).

Silicea.—Teeth feel long and loose; throbbing-stinging toothache, preventing sleep; periodonitis; discharge of offensive matter from openings near root of tooth, or from gums; tedious boring-tearing pains day and night, worse during night, spreading over whole cheek, also into the bones of face; carious teeth; pains worse at night and on inhaling cold air; gums sore and inflamed; gumboils; erysipelatous swelling on gums and roof of mouth after extraction of teeth; pains affecting the jaw as much as the teeth.

Spigelia.—Throbbing in decayed teeth, pressing outward, teeth feel cold; better while eating, worse after eating, after smoking, from cold water and at night, driving out of bed; burning, jerking, tearing pains in malar bones; frequent desire to urinate, **palpitations**, chilliness, restlessness.

Staphisagria.—Black, crumbling, carious teeth; gnawing tearing in decayed teeth, shooting into ears, throbbing in temples, worse from cold drinks and touch, but not from biting on them; fistula dentalis; gums pale, white, ulcerated, swollen and painful, readily bleeding, with tubercles and excrescences; swelling of cheek and submaxillary glands; aching, tearing and drawing pains in gums, in the carious, and in the roots of the sound teeth, worse after eating, by exposure to cold air, at night, or early in the morning; toothache during menses.

Sulphur.—Great sensitiveness of teeth; painful feeling of looseness of teeth, which feel too long; tearing, boring, pulsating toothache, worse from heat; toothache in open air, from the least draught, at night in bed, or from washing with cold water, accompanied by congestion to head and stitches in ear, redness of eyes and nose; swelling and bleeding of gums, receding from teeth, with beating pains.

Sulphuric acid.—Teeth lose their polish, become white and brittle; pains gradually increasing and suddenly ceasing, < from biting on any hard substance and from cold, > from warmth; especially lower jaw.

Thuja.—Sycotic decay of teeth commences close to gums; eating, gnawing pain in decayed teeth, < by cold, from drinking tea, in bed; > from excitement and pressure of hands; gums swollen, inflamed, dark-red, in streaks; **decay of the root of the teeth, the crown remaining sound.**

Veratrum alb.—Violent throbbing toothache, driving to madness; face swollen; cold sweat on forehead; teeth feel heavy, as if filled with

lead; tearing in cheeks, temples and eyes, with heat and redness, driving to madness, worse in damp weather; right side, or left to right, in anæmic persons.

Zincum.—Drawing, smarting, stinging in roots of (upper) front teeth, and in hard palate; teeth feel long and loose, with swelling of submaxillary glands; gums painful while eating, ulcerated, white, bleed easily; burning, jerking stitching in infraorbital nerve; worse from least touch, and in the evening; caries of lower teeth.

TORTICOLLIS.

Wry neck: Ars., Bell., Calc., Cina, Colch., Dulc., Lac can., Lachn., Lyc., Nux v., Rhus, Sulph.; when from spondylitis sub-occipitalis: Asaf., Mez., Phos., Natr. m., Sil., Sulph.

Arsenicum.—Nape stiff as if bruised or sprained; neuralgic pains on left side of neck; cervical glands enlarged, feel like a series of hard nodules under skin.

Belladonna.—Painful swelling and stiffness of nape of neck, with cloudiness of head; inflammation and swelling of glands of neck and of back part of throat; in coughing, violent pressing pain in nape of neck, as if it would break, < bending head backward.

Calcarea carb.—Stiffness and rigidity of nape of neck; pain in neck on turning head, as if a tumor would protrude there; rheumatic pains in upper cervical vetebræ, with stiff neck, especially strain from overlifting.

Colchicum.—Pressing pain or tension in cervical musles, felt even when swallowing; rheumatic pains in neck and back, < on motion.

Dulcamara.—Neck stiff, back painful, loins lame, after taking cold.

Lac caninum.—Stiffness and pain in back of neck; wandering pains > from bending head more forward; entire spine sensitive.

Lachnanthes.—Pain and stiffness in neck, going over whole head and down nose, as if pinching nostrils together; when turning head or bending it backward, pain in nape as if from dislocation; stiff neck, head drawn to one side.

Lycopodium.—One side of neck stiff and swollen; cervical glands swollen.

Nux vomica.—Neck stiff, with heaviness, from cold; tension, burning, pressure, as from a stone between scapulæ; sudden stitches in back when turning.

Rhus tox.—Stiff neck, with painful tension when moving, spinal membranes inflamed, from getting wet or sleeping on damp ground.

Sulphur.—Cracking in cervical vertebræ, especially on bending backward; stiffness in neck or back; sensation as if vertebræ were gliding one over the other, when turning in bed.

TRACHEAL PHTHISIS.

Ars. iod., Calc. carb. and iod., Carb. v.; Caust., Cist., Dros., Hep., Kreos., Led., Mang., Nitr. ac., Sel., Phos., Ther., Sulph. iod.

TREMOR, TREMBLING.

See Paralysis Agitans and Multiple Sclerosis. Alum., Anac., Arn., Ars., Calc., Cann. ind., Carb., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Con., Hep., Kali br., Kali carb., Kali iod., Merc., Natr., Nitr. ac., Phys., Nux v., Plumb., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Zinc.

TUBERCLES, ABDOMINAL.

Amm., Ars., Bar., Calc. carb. and iod., Calc. phos., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Fer. phos., Hep., Iod., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Ol. jec., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.

Coxalgia: Ars., Bell., Calc. carb. and phos., Chin., Coloc., Iod., Kali carb., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Stram., Sulph. **Tumor albus genu**: Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Sulph. **Pœdarthrocace**: Ang., and those mentioned.

TUMORS.

Non-malignant. Cysts: Apis, Apoc. Ars., Sil.; **ovarian tumors**: Apis, Apoc., Ars., Calc., Carb. an., Coloc., Kali br., Lach., Pod., Plat.; **hæmatoma**: Arn., Con.; **atheroma**: Bell., Calc., Graph., Sil.; **glandular**: Bar., Bry., Con., Iod., Lap. alb., Phyt., Sil., Sulph.; **polypi**: Calc., Calc. phos., Teucr., Sil.; **lipoma**: Agar., Bar., Calc., Croc., Graph., Lap. alb., Phos., Phyt.; **fibrous**: Bell., Calc., Con., Sil.; **fibro-cellular**: Acet. ac.

Semi-malignant. Fibroid: Bry., Con., Led., Sil.; **enchondroma**: Sil.; **epulis**: Sil.; **lupus**: Ars., Ars. iod., Sil.; **epithelioma**: Acet. ac., Aur., Carb. an., Con., Hydrast., Kreos., Sil.; **lymphoma**: Ars., Phos.

Malignant scirrhus: Acet. ac., Arn., Ars. iod., Brom., Carb. an., Carbol. ac., Con., Gal., Hydrast., Lap. alb., Merc. aur., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Sil. **Encephaloma**: Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Calc., Carbol. ac., Croc., Gal., Hydrast., Kali hydr., Lach., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sil., Thuj.; **melanosis**: Phos., Sang.; **colloid**: Hydrast., Carbol. ac., Phos.; **fungus hæmatodes**: Ars., Phos., Sil., Staph., Sep., Carb. v., Nitr. ac., Thuj.; **medullary fungus**: Carb. an., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sil., Thuj.

Apis mell.—Small ulcers, with a gray slough, deep and running one into another; pain burning, itching, stinging; sharp stinging pain in ulcer or tumor; pus scanty and of light-yellow color; erysipelatous inflammation of surrounding skin; dark-purple color of old scars; thirst absent or increased for small quantities; worse mornings; better from cold water and pressure; left side.

Arnica.—Tumor following a contusion or a similar injury, but not becoming malignant; dull tingling pain in indurated part; red, blue or yellow spots, like ecchymosis; pus thin and bloody.

Arsenicum.—Foul, destructive, easily-bleeding ulcers; black pustules surround the tumor or ulcer; burning pain, especially in interior tumor; great emaciation; excessive prostration; skin colorless, waxy, dry and harsh; pains are felt even when asleep; lancinating pains; pus copious, watery, bloody, corrosive; worse evenings and at night, from cold, better from warmth (Ars. iod.); lymphoma of neck, skin over it full of holes.

Artemisia vulgaris.—Cancer of stomach?

Aurum met.—Malignant ulceration of palate and nasal bones (syphilis, lupus); mental despondency, with suicidal disposition; pus greenish, ichorous, putrid; worse at night and morning; on getting cold, while reposing; better from warmth, moving, while walking.

Baryta carb.—Glandular and atheromatous tumors, especially in old persons, where pus is scanty and growth slow; **lipoma**: especially of drunkards; sarcoma in neck, with burning; worse at night, when lying on affected side; better when walking in open air; steatoma; small fibroid tumors.

Belladonna.—Tumors with much inflammation, painful to even light touch, nævi.

Bryonia.—Indolent tumors, of slow growth, with slow and imperfect suppuration.

Calcarea carb.—Leucophlegmasia and malnutrition; polypi, nasal and uterine; fibroid tumors; lipoma, encephaloma; tendency to boils; deficient animal heat, cold feet, perspiration on head and feet; pus copious, putrid, yellowish or white, like milk; worse in cold air or wet weather; better from having the garments loose; pedunculated fibroids (Calc. iod., Calc. ars.).

Carbo an.—Colloid deposits in viscera, particularly stomach; cancer of uterus; dry, indolent ulcerations on external parts; scirrhous cancer on forehead; worse evenings and at night, in open, cold or dry air.

Chelidonium.—Old, spreading, putrid, carcinomatous ulcers; the pain in stomach is of a gnawing-digging character, with nausea and sensation of heat in stomach; pus scanty, corrosive and acrid; worse in the morning, in the open air, when walking; better from pressure.

Conium mac.—Tumors of all kinds, especially scirrhous, coming on after contusion; **stony hardness** of the tumor, and feeling of weight; cancerous swelling and induration of glands (secondary deposit); cancerous tumors of lips and face; fibroids; worse in open air, from being uncovered, from pressure or rubbing; better when lying down and from warmth; adenoma.

Crocus sat.—Tumors, with ulceration and bleeding; blood black, and hangs in long strings.

Colocynthis.—Ovarian cysts, with pain in abdomen upon straightening up; walks bent, with hands pressed to painful side; attacks of excruciating pains, cutting and griping, obliged to bend double, and screams with agony; bilious vomiting during paroxysm.

Cundurango.—Scirrhus and open carcinoma One of the best remedies to relieve the stinging-burning pains of cancer.

Galium ap.—Cancer of tongue; epithelioma.

Graphites.—Tumors in persons with herpetic dyscrasia; wens, smooth and shining, on scalp; sebaceous cysts, particularly when atheromatous; pus scanty, and smelling like herring brine: sclerosis of connective tissue.

Hydrastis.—Ulcers after removal of tumor, with pricking pain on motion of the part; cancer and epithelioma fibroid tumors.

Iodum.—Induration and parenchymatous enlargement of glands, particularly of head and neck; complete prostration of strength and general emaciation; dirty-yellow color of skin; pulsations in pit of stomach; worse when lying on painful side, from pressure, warmth, or walking quickly; better from cold, after eating.

Kali brom.—Tumors, especially ovarian; the nervous symptoms characteristic, especially confusion of mind, and spinal symptoms tending to paraplegia.

Kali carb.—Painful tumors on scalp, more painful from pressure and motion, less from external heat, accompanied by itching, as if in bones of head, with great dryness of the hair; itching warts.

Kali iod.—Epithelioma of tongue.

Kreosotum.—Epithelioma; carcinoma ventriculi; tightness in pit of stomach, must wear clothing loose; painful hard place in left side of stomach; cancer of uterus, acrid bloody ichor from womb; profuse discharge of dark coagulated blood or of pungent bloody ichor, preceded by pain in back; cancer of mammæ, which is hard, bluish-red, and covered with little scurfy

protuberances; awful burning, as of red-hot coal, in pelvis, with discharge of clots of blood having a foul smell.

Lachesis.—Small ulcers scattered about, with pain in old cicatrices, pain or burning in ulcers upon being touched; skin in neighborhood of tumor of livid or mottled appearance; melanosis; colloid or encephaloid cancer; gangrenous spots; cancer of breast, with lancinating pains; worse in open air, from pressure, and after sleep, better in dry weather.

Lapis albus.—Lipoma, sarcoma, glandular, and fibrous tumors; carcinoma as long as ulceration has not yet set in.

Lycopodium.—Swelling of upper lip, with a large ulcer on the vermilion border of the lower one; vascular tumors; nævus maternus; emaciation and debility from loss of fluids.

Muriatic acid.—Carcinoma linguæ, when the edges of the ulcer and surrounding parts are of a blue color.

Nitric acid.—Pain and swelling of gland, ultimately becoming scirrhus; ulceration following tumor, with a sticking pain as from a splinter upon touching them or on motion; bone tumors following mercury or syphilis; condylomata, with sticking pain and much moisture on anus and perineum; pus bloody and corroding.

Phosphorus.—Open cancers, bleeding profusely; polypi bleeding readily on slight provocation; lipoma; encephaloma; colloid cancer; condylomata of large size, rough and dry, filling the vagina; painfulness of stomach to touch, and when walking; worse after eating anything warm; pus thin, ichorous; hectic, desires to be magnetized; lymphoma on neck with hectic fever.

Phytolacca.—Swelling and induration of the glands; carcinoma mammæ; lipoma; shooting lancinating pains, worse after sleeping; great exhaustion and prostration.

Platina.—Ovarian tumors and cysts; black and clotted metrorrhagia; induration and ulceration of uterus; mental symptoms characteristic.

Silicea.—Semi-malignant and cancerous tumors; scirrhous induration of the upper lip and face; sebaceous and synovial cysts, fibroid tumors; epulis; encephaloma oculi; blood-boils and warts; gliomatosis.

Teucrium.—Polypi of all kinds, but particularly nasal fibroids.

Thuja.—Warts and condylomata, seedy and pedunculated; nævus; spongy, cauliflower excrescence; scirrhus and cancer of uterus.

Tumors on head: 1, Ars., Calc., Merc., Rhus, Sil., Staph.; 2, Chel., Graph., Hep., Petr., Phos., Sep.; **on eyes**: 1, Bell., Calc., Hep., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Ars., Bry., Caust., Cham., Con., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Thuj.; **on nose**: 1, Aur., Caust., Kalm., Merc., Natr. carb., Phos. ac., Puls.; 2, Calc., Natr. m., Thuj.; **on face**: 1, Bell., Nux; 2, Ars., Aur., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Con., Hep., Kreos., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **on mouth**: 1, Bell., Merc., Nux v., Phos.; 2, Calc. carb., Cham., Chin., Lach., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.; **on neck**: Ars., Ars. iod., Calc. carb. and phos., Caust., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sulph.; **on arms**: Arn., Bell., Caust., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **on chest**: Apis, Arn., Bell., Carb. an., Lach., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.; **on back**: 1, Sil.; 2, Arn., Ars., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Con., Hep., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **in stomach and viscera**: 1, Ars. iod., Art., Hep., Kali bi.; 2, Cundurango, Kreos., Lap. alb., Sulph., Tart.; **on legs**: Ars., Bell., Hep., Lach., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **on male genitals**: 1, Arn., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Sulph., Thuj.; 2, Ars., Graph., Hydrast., Kalm., Lyc., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Staph.; **on female genitals**: 1, Kreos., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; 2, Arn., Bell., Calc., Carb. an. and v.,

Cham., Chin., Con., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Staph., **from a blow**: Arn., Con., Staph.

TUSSIS CONVULSIVA.

Pertussis; whooping-cough.

Ambra.—Fetor of mouth; pressure in stomach and hypochondria, itching in chest; sour-smelling urine; **cough worse when many persons are present**; hollow, spasmodic, barking cough, worse from talking or reading aloud, with frequent eructations and hoarseness.

Aconite.—Clear ringing or whistling whooping-cough, excited by burning sticking in larynx and trachea; generally without expectoration; rarely during day expectoration of mucus, with coagulated blood.

Anacardium.—Fits of vexation cause paroxysms of cough; dyspnœa accompanies and succeeds the coughing spell; the coughing shakes the patient thoroughly; paroxysms every three or four hours, excited by tickling in throat; at night, without expectoration; during day, with expectoration of sweetish, flat-tasting mucus, or yellowish, purulent, and acrid; cough < every time they speak and **after eating** (not while eating), vomiting of food with relief; much sneezing; after cough yawning and sleepiness; almost only adapted to ill-natured children.

Ambra.—Severe paroxysms of hollow-sounding cough, worse morning, evening and during night; oppression and rapidity of respiration and expectoration of large quantities of tough, gray or yellowish mucus, especially after waking in the morning, of a salt or sour taste; **abundant eructations with the cough**; emaciation < from talking.

Ammonium brom.—Cough and inclination to cough come suddenly; cough dry, spasmodic and very severe, at times an interval of only a few moments; an **almost continuous cough** for hours, especially when lying down at night; sensation of tickling irritation, with heat and burning.

Angustura.—Violent cough excited by an irritation low in trachea, mornings, and during day expectoration of much yellow mucus; hoarseness from accumulation of tenacious mucus in larynx; intermitting spasmodic respiration, much dyspnœa.

Antimonium crud.—Whooping-cough from deep in abdomen, with coughs, which become gradually weaker and weaker, as if from increasing closure of fauces· in the evening without expectoration, in the morning with expectoration of tenacious bloody mucus; vomiting of drinks only; involuntary micturition; weakness or loss of voice; concussion of whole body; < from becoming overheated in a warm room, in the sun or from radiation of a fire, from washing and bathing; desire for fruit and sour things.

Antimonium tart. — Whooping-cough provoked when the child gets angry, or after eating, which culminates in vomiting of mucus and food

Arnica.—Paroxysms of whooping-cough excited by a creeping and soreness in trachea, bronchi or larynx, generally dry, often with expectoration of frothy blood mixed with coagula, or of a badly-tasting slime, which patient has to swallow; cough < at night, child cries as if it dreaded the attack, coughs till the blood gushes from nose and mouth; crying before and after the paroxysm: child places his hands upon chest to support it during the coughing fit; left cheek swollen and red, with heat in head and coldness of body; child feels sore all over, as if bruised; cough off and on during day, but more frequent and severe in evening, till mid-

night; < when child becomes angry, from motion, in warmth and after drinking; intercostal neuralgia.

Arsenicum.—Clear, ringing, crowing, or whistling cough, excited by burning tickling in trachea and throat-pit, as if from vapors of sulphur; at night without, in daytime with expectoration of scanty frothy mucus, or in lumps, sometimes mixed with florid blood, returning periodically with increasing violence; before paroxysm, face pale and cold, vomiting of food and drink, starting up in sleep as if from suffocation; during paroxysm face puffed and blue, burning in throat, nausea, retching, sensation of bruised soreness in abdomen; restlessness, anxiety and despair; paroxysm ends with sweat.

Asafœtida.—Hoarse, ringing, short cough, with asthmatic feeling in trachea and sensation of spasmodic constriction in chest, with accumulation of stringy mucus in trachea; pressure and burning under sternum, with frequent disposition to cough; compression of chest, as by a heavy weight, preventing expansion of lungs; slow, small, contracted pulse (Crot. tigl., Phos.).

Badiaga.—Occasional severe fits of spasmodic cough, ejecting viscid yellowish mucus from bronchi, often flying forcibly out of mouth, terminating in sneezing and fluent coryza; worse afternoon and evening, with headache, aching pains in posterior parts of eyeballs, slight shocks in ears; pale, ashy face; sharp lancinating pains in chest, especially below the scapulæ; soreness of flesh and integuments of whole body.

Baryta carb.—Whooping-cough in old people and atrophic children, with roughness in throat, and tickling sensation in pit of stomach; evening without, morning with difficult expectoration of yellowish, tenacious, starchy, often salty mucus; worse from getting feet wet, sleeping in cold room, lying on left side, or from thinking on it; swelling and suppuration of tonsils after slightest cold; loss of voice; chest obstructed by mucus; drowsiness and chilliness day and night.

Belladonna.—Spasmodic cough at night, in quarter-hourly paroxysms, each fit consisting of but few coughs, with rough, hollow, barking tone, excited by tickling in throat as from down, or as if larynx were constricted, with none or scanty expectoration of some florid coagulated blood; most violent just after midnight, worse by movement or touch, especially of throat, from talking, deep inspiration, awaking from sleep; weeping and pains in stomach before coughing; during it peevishness, congestion to head, which aches as if it would burst; photophobia, face livid and puffed; retching and vomiting, first of food, then of bile: involuntary micturition and defecation. Suitable at beginning, or later from cerebral congestion.

Bromium.—Crampy, rough, barking, or whistling cough, excited by tickling in throat, as if from vapor of sulphur, without expectoration, worse from motion, deep inspiration, tobacco-smoke; depression and melancholy; **sensation of coldness in throat**; much frothy mucus in mouth; dyspnœa, gasping for breath; chilliness with shuddering.

Bryonia.—The child coughs almost immediately after eating and drinking, and vomits what it has eaten, then returns to the table, finishes his meal, but coughs and vomits again; spasmodic cough excited by tickling in throat and epigastrium evening and night without, morning and daytime with expectoration of flat-tasting mucus mixed with coagulated, brownish, cold blood, at first difficult to dislodge. Stitches in chest, liver, and abdomen; soreness of ribs as if beaten; cough < on coming into a warm room.

Calcarea carb.—Short spasmodic cough in brief but often-repeated

paroxysms, excited by tickling as if from down in throat and trachea; evening and night without, morning and day with copious mucous or purulent, yellow or grayish, or sometimes bloody sputa, of sour taste and offensive odor; worse in damp, cold air, from getting wet, washing, bathing, from talking, after sleep; in teething children cough comes always after eating, and they vomit their food; diarrhœa.

Capsicum.—Frequent and short barking cough, especially towards evening; after lying down tingling and tickling in throat; pain in throat when coughing, as if an ulcer would burst; head feels like bursting when coughing; continued stitches in throat, exciting dry, convulsive cough, with earache when coughing.

Carbo an.—Suffocating hoarse cough, excited by rawness and dryness in larynx and trachea; at night without, during day gray, greenish, sometimes purulent expectoration, of an offensive, sour taste; sensation as if brain were loose, epistaxis; concussion of abdomen; asthmatic breathing; hoarseness morning, aphonia at night, **feeling of coldness in chest.** (Brom., in throat.)

Carbo veg.—Short, hard, but infrequent coughing spells, excited by a creeping irritation in larynx and throat; in the evening without, in the morning with yellow, greenish, purulent, or tenacious mucous sputa, worse by eating or drinking cold things, in damp cold air, by passing from a warm into a cold atmosphere; despondency and irritability; bleeding from eyes and nose; scorbutic condition of gums; hoarseness and aphonia; chill and coldness with thirst, especially in cold damp, or cold frosty weather; cough with mucous sputa, painful pressure in chest, resulting in vomiting of mucus and followed by a stitching headache.

Castanea vesca.—During day, slight pain in centre of right lung; great lassitude.

Causticum.—Unceasing short hollow cough, excited by tickling and much mucus in throat, in daytime without, at night with detaching of an acrid, fatty-tasting mucus, which apparently comes up easy enough, yet cannot be discharged, but must be swallowed; worse from getting warm after taking cold, from cold air or being in a current of air, waking out of sleep (a swallow of cold water allays the cough), nasal catarrh, at night dry, fluent in daytime; restlessness; sleepiness in daytime, sleepless at night; constant chilliness; copious sweat in open air. Improvement stops, and a dry hollow cough remains.

Cepa.—Hoarse, harsh, dry, ringing, spasmodic cough, causing a raw splitting pain in larynx, so severe that he tries to suppress the cough, worse in a warm room and when lying down; better in the open air, but getting worse again on entering a warm room; copious, fluent, acrid coryza and profuse bland lachrymation; constant sneezing when coming into a warm room; catarrhal ophthalmia; chills run up the back, weakness in hips and loins; lassitude. Autumnal epidemics.

Cerium oxalicum.—Vomiting and epistaxis with every coughing spell.

Chamomilla.—Early catarrhal stage; constant irritation in larynx causes a dry, tight, hollow, suffocating cough, accompanied by a crampy sensation and excited by titillation under sternum in upper part of chest; difficult expectoration of tenacious mucus, with hoarseness and followed by soreness on part from which mucus loosened; wheezing, rattling noise after every inspiration, as if trachea were full of phlegm, disappearing after coughing, $<$ daytime, hardly any at night; cough and vomiting most frequently during meals; crossness of child keeps up the cough and the latter aggravates crossness; fever, diarrhœa; cough $<$ in windy weather, from emotion, $>$ when warm in bed.

Chelidonium.—Frequent fits of violent, dry, hollow or short exhausting cough, excited by severe tickling in larynx, which brings tears to eyes; heat and sensation of dust in trachea, throat and behind sternum, not < by cough; generally without expectoration except mornings, when it seems to come from deep in lungs; tightness in neck and throat and difficult breathing; stitches in left clavicle and in left mammary region.

China.—Weakly children, debilitated by the long continuance of the whooping-cough; nervous erethism combined with adynamia; copious mucus in throat and chest; loss of appetite from exhaustion (Chin. ars.).

Cina.—Violent periodically recurring paroxysms, excited by sensation of down in throat, and by a quantity of adherent mucus in throat in morning without, in evening with expectoration of a whitish, slimy, tasteless substance, detached with difficulty. **Obstinate children, with black hair and black eyes** (Bell.: quiet, mild children, with blonde hair and blue eyes); before attack ravenous hunger, bellyache, mucous diarrhœa, itching of anus, fluent nasal catarrh; during fit loss of consciousness, pale face, cold sweat on forehead, bleeding from mouth and nose, tonic spasms of legs, suffocation, rigidity of body; after the attack whimpering when touched; vomiting of food, mucus or bile; difficult deglutition of fluids; clucking in abdomen; thorax seems too narrow; sleeplessness; with crying and weeping, clucking sound down œsophagus, as the child goes out of the paroxysm; grinding of teeth; child is afraid to speak or move for fear it will bring on a fit of coughing.

Coccinella.—At the end of coughing spell a quantity of albuminous, ropy mucus is poured forth; **sensation of icy coldness in the whole buccal cavity.**

Coccus cacti.—Child awakens in the morning and is immediately seized with a paroxysm, ending in vomiting of clear ropy mucus hanging in great long strings from the mouth; it racks the system all over, head pains as if it would split, purple face; second stage, suffocative cough, with expectoration of much tough, ropy, white mucus, which accumulates in chest and throat, difficult to raise, causing nearly strangulation and vomiting of food; protracted bronchial catarrh remaining after whooping-cough; irregularities in urinary secretion.

Conium.—Powerful spasmodic **nocturnal** paroxysms of cough, at night without, in daytime with difficult, bloody, purulent, sometimes hardened sputa, of putrid taste and smell, especially after measles, scarlatina, or during pregnancy.

Corallium rubr.—Fits of violent spasmodic cough, commencing with gasping for breath and continuing with repeated crowing inspirations until he grows purple and black in face, and is quite exhausted; worse in latter part of night and mornings; larynx and trachea more involved than chest; mucous membrane of throat and chest very sensitive, any change of air sets the patient coughing; loss of appetite and thirst; severe fit of coughing followed by a loose cough, with vomiting of quantities of tough, ropy, stringy mucus.

Crocus sat.—Chorea complicating whooping-cough; evening paroxysms accompanied by ludicrous gestures and continued caresses, followed for one hour by beating, biting unruly manner, followed by quiet sleep, from which patient awakes whooping, and a repetition of the whole scene; violent exhausting dry cough, relieved by laying the hand on pit of the stomach.

Crotalus.—Pertussis with great debility, much cardiac weakness, blueness or pallor of countenance after the attack and tardy return to natural

color; fit followed by puffiness of face or hæmorrhagic spots, purple lips, blood-shot eyes, nosebleed or much frothy, stringy, bloody expectoration; threatening pulmonary œdema or paralysis.

Cuprum.—**Convulsions during the course of whooping-cough, spasms of flexors predominate**; long uninterrupted paroxysms, which last until the breath is nearly exhausted, excited by mucus in trachea and spasms in the larynx, cough sounds as if water were pouring from a bottle; dry evenings, in the morning scanty sputa of mucus, with dark blood, of a putrid taste and odor; fits recur every half to two hours, < by eating solid food, inhaling cold air, bending body backward; > by swallowing cold water; before fit alternation of gayety and anxious depression; during fit pale, sunken face, blue lips, frothing at mouth, retching, vomiting of bile and blood; constriction of chest; chronic spasms and convulsions, beginning at fingers and toes; stiffness and rigidity of whole body; after attack headache, audible gurgling of drink down œsophagus; vomiting only of solid food; spasmodic asthma, rattling of mucus in chest; oversensitiveness of all senses; jerking during sleep.

Daphne Ind.—Cough with vomiting and yellowish frothy expectoration, mixed sometimes with streaks of blood; cough fatigues and hinders sleep.

Digitalis.—Hollow, deep, spasmodic cough, excited by roughness and scratching in the roof of mouth and trachea; mornings without, evenings with expectoration of scanty, jellylike mucus; worse midnight and morning; from drinking cold fluids, from eating, walking, talking, bending body forward; pulse very slow, much accelerated by the slightest motion; chilliness, with heat and redness of face; heat, with cold sweat on forehead; one hand hot, the other cold; desire for bitter food; vomiting of food, then of bile; after the attack great prostration.

Dirca pal.—Cough day and night; gagging and vomiting; dyspnœa, suffocative cough; hoarse after eating; hoarseness and rawness of larynx; takes cold easily Follows well after Carb. v.

Drosera.—Whooping-cough in periodically returning spasms, made up of quickly succeeding barking coughs, which do not allow the patient time to recover breath; excited by sensation of dryness, or of feathers in throat, in the evening without, in the morning with yellow, bitter expectoration, which the patient has to swallow; worse after lying down and after midnight, by laughing, singing, weeping; wind colic; bloody mucous diarrhœa; attacks of suffocation; gasping for breath; constriction in chest; bruised feeling in limbs; sleepiness immediately after sunset; shivering during repose, even in bed; cough with vomiting of food first and later, at the end of the fit, of mucus; gagging with the paroxysms; child holds each hypochondrium during cough, and if sputum is not raised, retching and vomiting ensue.

Dulcamara.—Whooping-cough excited by copious secretion of mucus in larynx and trachea, attended by copious, easy expectoration of tasteless mucus, and often of florid blood; worse from taking cold, by getting wet, or from repercussion of eruptions, from damp cold atmosphere.

Eupatorium perf.—Hoarse, rough, hacking cough, excited by sensation of soreness and heat in bronchi, **without expectoration**; patient supports chest with his hands when coughing; aching and bruised pains through body; worse evenings and by motion (Arn.).

Euphrasia.—Suffocative cough, with profuse lachrymation and fluent coryza; the flat-tasting watery mucus is difficult to dislodge, and expectorated only in the morning; **cough only in daytime**, none at night; worse evenings, when awaking from sleep, from wind; acrid, watery nature of all secretions.

Ferrum met.—Spasmodic cough, in the evenings without, in the morning with a blood-streaked, purulent, slimy, sometimes frothy expectoration, of a sweetish, putrid, or sourish taste, worse in the evening till midnight; during this period the sputa are not dislodged, but in daytime, during motion, they are loosened. Suitable for drinkers of brandy, excessive use of tea, or for persons who have taken much China. Spasmodic cough, ceasing after a meal, or commencing after a meal, with vomiting of food.

Hepar.—Hoarse croupy night-cough; deep, dull whistling cough, in the evening without, in the morning with expectoration of masses of mucus, purulent and bloody, sour, or of sweet taste and offensive odor; worse when becoming cold, even of one extremity only, or from eating and drinking anything cold; mucous rattling in chest, with choking; cough worse after exposure to chilly night air; shattering shocks and soreness in chest; profound sleep, with head thrown back; copious sour sweat; hasty speech and hasty drinking.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Violent paroxysms of cough, or frequent cough excited by pricking sensation, which begins in larynx and extends down into trachea, followed by dryness of mouth and larynx; slow, enfeebled and anxious respiration, with much rattling of mucus.

Hyoscyamus.—Shattering spasmodic cough, with frequent, rapidly succeeding coughs, excited by tickling, as from adherent mucus, at night without, in daytime with expectoration of saltish mucus, or of bright-red blood mixed with coagula; worse when lying down, after midnight, by cold air, by eating and drinking: vertigo as if intoxicated, head rocks on this side and on that; eyes protrude; heat and redness of face; ability to swallow liquids only a little at a time, with violent thirst; spasm of chest, compelling to lean forward; wheezing respiration; trembling and coldness of the hands and feet; convulsions.

Ignatia.—Depressing emotions; hollow spasmodic cough, excited in evening by an irritation in the suprasternal fossa, and in the morning by a tickling just above the epigastrium, generally without expectoration; sticking sore throat, relieved by swallowing food; feeling of emptiness and weakness in epigastrium; dyspnœa and attacks of suffocation; slow inspiration and rapid expiration; chest feels as if too small; spasmodic yawning.

Iodum.—Spasmodic cough, excited by intolerable tickling in larynx, and suprasternal fossa; mornings without, in evenings with frequently copious, tenacious, yellow, or bloody mucous expectoration; worse by getting heated, walking, talking, going up-stairs; vomiting of food renewed at every meal; canine hunger; epigastric pains; emaciation, but nevertheless a good appetite; prostration; swelling and induration of glands; dry, dirty skin.

Ipecacuanha.—Violent, shattering, hollow coughs, following each other in quick succession, and do not admit recovery of breath; during the cough the child stiffens and becomes rigid (tonic spasms of extensor muscles), loses breath and turns pale or blue, finally relaxes and vomits phlegm; chest full of phlegm; cough loose, causing gagging and vomiting of phlegm; expectorates mornings some light-red blood, mixed with mucus, of a putrid sweetish taste; gastric disturbances; disposition to hæmorrhages.

Kali bichrom.—Dry, barking cough, < mornings, generally relieved by expectoration of tough, stringy, yellow mucus; < after eating and deep inspiration.

Kali carb.—Spasmodic coughs, with attacks of suffocation and vomiturition: worse at night; better after breakfast, with great difficulty to expectorate the mucus, which is swallowed; vomiting after midnight and towards morning; cough on first waking, without much expectoration; coldness

and feeling of emptiness in abdomen; flatulence; constipation from inactivity of rectum; dry nasal catarrh; whistling respiration; stitches and spasms in chest; feeling of emptiness in chest; puffiness of eyelids.

Kreosotum.—Hollow, whistling, spasmodic cough, excited by roughness, scratching and tickling in chest and throat, without expectoration; bitter taste of food, not perceived until just as it is being swallowed; nausea; retching (during pregnancy); shattering sensation in abdomen; great sleepiness and sound sleep.

Lachesis.—Hacking spasmodic cough, excited by tickling in stomach; dislodges with difficulty during the day some watery mucus, which he has to swallow; disposition to deep inspiration; asthma; sensation as if there were something fluttering about larynx; hoarseness even to aphonia; livid swelling of hands and feet; emaciation.

Lactuca.—Great and distressing constriction of chest, as if a heavy load were upon it; dyspnœa at night so that he has to sit up; ungovernable spasmodic cough, concussing chest and abdomen; dry cough, with dryness in throat and tickling in pharynx.

Laurocerasus.—**Stadium adynamicum**; when paralysis of lungs threatens in last stage.

Ledum.—Before the paroxysms arrest of breathing; during it, epistaxis, shattered feeling in head and chest, rapid respiration; after it, staggering, spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm, sobbing respirations

Lobelia.—Violent racking cough in paroxysms of long continuance, followed by profuse expectoration of ropy mucus, which adheres to pharynx; excessive dyspnœa; sensation of weakness and pressure in epigastrium rising to heart; feeling as of a lump of mucus in larynx; nausea and profuse sweat.

Lycopodium.—Cough, with copious expectoration during daytime of purulent masses or bloody mucus, of a salt taste and offensive odor; yellow complexion, with circumscribed redness of cheeks; oppression of stomach; vomiting of food and bile; distension of abdomen; constipation; flatulency; asthma; rattling of mucus in chest; threatening paralysis of lungs.

Magnesia phos.—Violent spasmodic coughing spells, during which the face becomes blue and turgid.

Mephitis.—**Cough purely spasmodic**, catarrhal element imperfectly developed, inclined to hoarseness, oftentimes croupy, without being dry; mucous râles through upper portion of lungs; in attempting to swallow, food goes the wrong way; spasms of larynx ending in a long-drawn whoop, with little or no expectoration; child is aroused by sudden contraction of throat followed by rapid spasm; coughing produces a smothering sensation, child cannot exhale (Samb., cannot inhale); **vomiting of all food hours after eating**; bloated face; convulsions; cough and vomiting $<$ at night and after lying down.

Mercurius.—Spasmodic cough, always in two paroxysms which occur in rapid succession; at night without, in daytime with expectoration of a thin, acrid, yellow, purulent mucus, often mixed with bright blood, of a repulsive or saltish taste and of offensive odor; bleeding of nose and mouth with every coughing spell; influenza.

Mezereum.—Cough when drinking or eating anything hot (Dig., after cold fluids); must cough until food is vomited.

Moschus.—Last stage, when expectoration has nearly ceased; spasmodic cough, with vertigo and constriction of chest and trachea; one cheek is hot without redness, the other red without heat; speechlessness; unconscious diarrhœic stools at night; sleepiness; coma.

Naphthalin.—Excessive spasmodic cough; paroxysms lasting a long time.

Natrum mur.—Whooping-cough at seasons of intermittent fever, with the spasmodic cough; excessive headache, increasing during the heat until it becomes intolerable; violent jerking and shocks in head; acrid lachrymation, tears streaming down his face whenever he coughs; yellow, earthy complexion; soreness and feeling of dryness in larynx and trachea; hoarseness; pain in cervical glands.

Niccolum.—Hard, dry cough; great dyspnœa, desire to hold up the head and to sit up during the cough; little or no expectoration; great hoarseness, cannot speak a loud word.

Nitric acid.—Shattering, barking, spasmodic cough, excited by tickling in larynx and epigastrium, with expectoration in daytime of dark blood mixed with coagula, or of a yellow, acrid pus of an offensive odor; foul breath; stitches between scapulæ and sacral region; sticking as from a splinter driven into the parts affected; offensive night-sweat, smelling like urine; emaciation; discharge of cold, stinking urine; salivation.

Nux vomica.—Frequent, very dry, hard cough, worse in the morning; child puts his hand up to his head while coughing; at night and in the morning without, by day and in the evening with expectoration of a yellow or gray, often cold, mucus, or finally of clear dark-red blood; suits the ordinary catarrhal stage.

Opium.—Cerebral hyperæmia in consequence of pressure upon brain, stupefaction with stertorous breathing, snoring, lower jaw hanging down; hot perspiration, with anguish and irregular breathing; constipation.

Phosphorus.—If towards the end of whooping-cough the disease threatens to an unfavorable course, hollow, hacking, spasmodic, tickling cough, excited by tickling itching in chest, expectorating during day tough, whitish mucus, or rust-colored, or bright-red, frothy blood, much hoarseness, almost total loss of voice from the effects of the cough, burning-piercing soreness and tension in chest; comatose day-sleepiness; restlessness and clammy sweat at night.

Pulsatilla—First stage of whooping-cough, which is very loose from the beginning, worse towards evening; mucous sputa of a putrid, flat taste, through the whole day, none in the evening or night; vomits mucus after every fit of coughing; diarrhœa, nocturnal and watery; constant tossing about; sleeplessness before midnight; heat of body, with coldness of extremities.

Rumex crispus.—Dry, hacking, incessant, very fatiguing cough, excited by tickling in suprasternal fossa, extending downward to middle of sternum, with sensation as if a feather were swaying to and fro in the bronchi with the respiration, causing a tickling which provokes the cough; worse by inhalation of cold air, or by pressure of trachea in suprasternal fossa; hoarseness; voice uncertain; fluent coryza, stitches in upper part of left lung.

Sambucus.—Deep, hollow, suffocating cough, excited by spasm in chest, at night without, in daytime with scanty, tenacious, mucous expectoration, of a sweetish, putrid or saltish taste; worse about midnight, from repose, lying with the head low, from dry cold air; dry heat during sleep, copious on awaking.

Sanguinaria.—Dry cough awaking from sleep, and not ceasing till patient sits up, with pains in chest, relieved by discharges of flatus both ways; dyspnœa from afternoon till night; nocturnal diarrhœa.

Scilla mar.—Cough excited by drinking cold water, in violent short

paroxysms, with difficult expectoration in the morning of whitish or reddish-colored mucus of a repulsive, sweetish taste; **violent acrid coryza**, eyes are full of water; rattling of mucus in chest; sneezing and involuntary micturition with every fit of coughing; absolute lack of sweat; the morning cough with its expectoration is far more exhausting than the dry evening cough; **great changing of cough**, loose or dry: one day he coughs all day, next day he seems well, one night he coughs constantly, the following night he sleeps well.

Senega.—Chubby children, paroxysms, < evening (Kali bi., < mornings), with tough expectoration clear as white of egg and difficult to raise; sensation of crushing weight in chest.

Sepia.—Cough day and night, but especially during night, with retching and complete loss of breath; cough comes in rapid succession, till breath is exhausted, then gagging and vomiting of mucus; in daytime without, in morning, evening and at night with expectoration of yellow, green, or gray pus, or of a milk-colored tenacious mucus, of repulsive taste and unpleasant odor, which is swallowed; fits of coughing recur periodically, worse from repose, from cold damp air; congestion; stitches and shocks in chest, relieved by pressure of hand on chest; piercing in back, in scapulæ; burning of palms of hands; coldness of legs and feet; chilliness with every motion; < every night with retching and complete loss of breath

Silicea.—Dangerous spasmodic cough, excited by talking, in suprasternal fossa, in evening and at night without, mornings and during day with expectoration of a yellow, purulent, tough, acrid mucus, more rarely of bright frothy blood, of a fatty taste and offensive odor, worse from change of air, before a thunderstorm, at the new moon, from eating cold things, or hastily; wilfulness of children, with weeping; throbbing headache, epistaxis; the blood acrid and corrosive; thirst; vomiting of cold drinks, of food, then of bile; hard burning abdomen of children; discharge of worms; fluent acrid coryza; much sneezing; sighing, deep respiration; tightness in chest; stitches in chest, extending through to back; stinking foot-sweat; swelling and coldness of feet.

Spongia.—Sporadic cases of whooping-cough; irritation to cough high in the larynx, as if from a plug, attended, in the morning alone, by the detachment of a scanty, tenacious, yellow, or indurated mucus, of hardly any taste, which he is compelled to swallow; better by eating and drinking, worse from cold air, excitement, motion; orgasm of blood in chest, wheezing inspiration; spasmodic constriction in chest; anxious dry heat; prostration; sweat all over early mornings.

Sticta pulm.—Spasmodic stage; cough dry and noisy, excited by tickling in larynx, finally extending to lungs, every evening and continuing through night; all secretions dry quickly, and are discharged as scabs; frontal headache.

Sulphur.—Frequent relapses, without any known cause, or from exposure to cold in psoric patients; suppressed cough.

Thuja.—Coughs only in daytime; oily-looking skin; constant eructations when eating; spasm and stitches in chest from drinking anything cold.

Trifolium prat.—Spasmodic shaking cough; bronchial râles; asthmatic respiration; profuse, stringy, cohesive sputa, like white of an egg.

Veratrum alb.—Epidemic whooping-cough (spring and fall); deep, hollow, ringing cough, excited by a tickling in the lowest branches of bronchi, seeming as if it came from abdomen, at night without, in daytime with expectoration of yellow, tenacious mucus, of a bitter saltish, or sour

and putrid taste; worse from coming from a cold into a warm air, from getting warm, damp cold weather, eating and drinking cold things; neck too weak to hold head up; cold sweat on forehead; great craving for acids and acid fruits.

Zincum met.—Children, as soon as they begin to cough, grasp the genital organs with their hands; in adults their varicose veins may burst and bleed from the exhausting spasmodic cough, excited by a tickling as far down as the middle of chest; expectoration during day of yellow, purulent, blood-streaked sputa, of a sweetish metallic taste, or of bright blood.

TYMPANITIS.

Arn., Chin., Carb. v., Colch., Col., Gels., Hedeoma, Lyc., Nux v., Pod., Polyg., Sulph., Tarax., Xanth.; hysterical: Cocc., Cupr., Nux v., Tarax.; **tympanitis from accumulation of flatus**: Carb. v., Colch., Lyc., Op., Raphan., Tereb.

Arnica.—Tympanitic distension of abdomen, frequent urging to stool; hard swelling of right side of abdomen, with severe pain when touched, > by escape of flatus.

Carbo veg.—Accumulation of flatus in right side of upper abdomen, more towards back, with pinching pains; much flatus and distension of abdomen from decomposition of food, which usually digests easily, > from passing wind upward and downward; flatus collects here and there in abdomen, gradually passing down in rectum, with heat.

China.—Abdomen distended, wants to belch, **eructations afford no relief**; tympanitic abdomen, pressure as from a hard body in mid-sternum, as if food were lying there, or spasmodic, constrictive pains from incarcerated flatulence, < at night and after depletion, mornings; flatulence from excessive tea-drinking, from fruit; emission of flatus, often very fetid, without relief.

Cocculus.—Great distension of abdomen from uterine troubles, spasmodic flatulent colic, with sensation as if sharp stones rubbed together at every movement, **belching relieves, but flatus downward give no relief**, < by coughing; considerable nervous oppression of lungs.

Colchicum.—Great distension of abdomen with gas, as if he had eaten too much, contracts spasmodically when touched, > **from bending double**; metastasis of gout.

Colocynthis.—Abdomen distended and painful, borborygmi; colic preceded by discharge of flatus; by lying on stomach.

Lycopodium.—Accumulation of flatulence which becomes **incarcerated**, pressure upward with full feeling, also downward on rectum and bladder; great fermentation in abdomen, with colic and discharge of much flatus.

Opium.—Hard, bloated, tympanitic abdomen, **antiperistaltic action**, belching and vomiting; bowels downward seem absolutely closed, with urging to stool and anxiety.

Raphanus.—Distension of abdomen, followed by griping, as if stool would occur; abdomen hard, as if filled with air, no pain, but cannot bear pressure, **flatus fail to pass upward or downward**; sensation of heat, espepecially about umbilicus.

Terebinthina.—Tympany in typhoid, puerperal fever, abdomen enormously distended, especially in later stage (Chin., early, a symptom of great debility).

TYPHLITIS.

Acon., Bell., Bry., Carduus mar., Colch., Crotal., Diosc., Gins., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Ol. Crot. tigl., Op., Plat., Plumb., Pod., Rhamn. frang., Rhus, Thuj.

Belladonna.—Great pain in ileo-cœcal region, cannot bear the least touch, not even the bedcover; nausea and vomiting; is forced to lie motionless on back; high fever, pungent heat of abdomen.

Bryonia.—Pain on a limited spot on abdomen, with a throbbing sensation; stinging, burning pain in abdomen which is sore to touch, with constipation, < from motion and standing.

Carduus mar.—Obstructio visceralis, constipation; pressing pain on right side between false ribs and hips, worse when stretching out the body in the morning when awaking, with colicky pains; drawing pains in right inguinal region.

Colchicum.—Abdomen extremely sensitive to touch and pressure, with flatulent distension; pressing, tearing, cutting, stitching pains; nausea, with great qualmishness, inclination to vomit on assuming the upright posture; aversion to food when looking at it, and nausea when smelling it.

Crotalus.—Extreme pain in region of appendix, with frequent paroxysmal aggravations, great tenderness on pressure at a spot the size of a small orange, with some feeling of hardness; cannot bear right leg straightened, but lies with it bent and supported by a pillow; skin hot and dry, pulse rapid; extreme thirst, no appetite; foul tongue with red tip; heat and tenderness of abdomen, can scarcely bear any covering; no stool, or very offensive discharge; extreme prostration.

Ginseng.—Stinging pain, swelling and gurgling noise in ileo-cœcal region; dry tongue; heat and delirium when going to sleep.

Hepar sulph.—Deep, circumscribed swelling in ileo-cœcal region; lies on back, with right knee drawn up; attacks of nausea, with coldness and paleness; frequent urging to stool and urination.

Lachesis.—Great sensitiveness to contact in abdomen; painful stiffness from the loins down to the os sacrum and thighs; constipation; scanty urine, with red sediment; can only lie on back with knees drawn up; when turning to left side a ball seems to roll over in abdomen, particularly after the formation of pus.

Mercurius.—Painful, hard, hot and red swelling in ileo-cœcal region, painful to touch; pale-red or pale and sickly; thirst; red, dry tongue; constipation; tendency to suppuration.

Opium.—Squeezing pains, as if something were forced through a narrow space; rolling up as of a hard body in right hypochondrium; retention of stool, or involuntary, offensive, thin diarrhœa.

Platina.—Lancinating pains radiating down the leg, with numbness in it; obstinate constipation; nausea and vomiting; frequent erections.

Plumbum.—Large, hard swelling in ileo-cœcal region, painful to touch and least motion; whole abdomen sensitive; navel drawn in; frequent sour belching; nausea, retching, constipation; anxious countenance; dry tongue, red on edges, brown coating in centre; great thirst; lame feeling in legs.

Rhus tox.—Hard, painful swelling of nearly the entire right side of abdomen; pain worse on sitting, or when stretching right leg; impossibility of lying on left side, better when lying on back, with knees drawn up, or when gently pressing the swelling from below upward; pale, anxious face; burning of palms of hands; profuse sweat at night; small, frequent pulse.

Thuja.—Ineffectual desire for stool, with erections; copious sweat upon genitals, of a honey-like odor; soreness of abdominal walls; parts of body which are uncovered perspire, those covered are hot and dry; fatty vomiting.

Stercoraceous smell of vomit hints to Acon., Merc., Op., Plumb.

Already formed abscess deep in the right iliac fossa indicates Hep., Iod., Kali carb., Lyc., Lach., Merc., Sil.

ULCERS.

We should use more particularly:

For **atonic** ulcers, as we find them among old, feeble, and cachectic persons, especially on the legs, ulcera atonica pedum: 1, Ars., *Lach.*, Sil., *Sulph.;* 2, Calc., Carb. v., Graph., Ipec., Lyc., Mur. ac., Natr., Phos. ac., Puls., Ruta; 3, Amm., Amm. m., Fluor. ac., Nux j.; 4, Aral., Bapt., Lycopus, Polyg.

For **arthritic** ulcers: 1, Bry., Chin., Lyc., Phyt., Sulph.; 2, Calc.,Graph., Kali bi , Rhus, Staph.; **herpetic** ulcers (ulcera impetiginosa): 1, Ars.,Calc., Clem., Graph., Kali bi., *Lyc.*, Merc., Nux j., Rhus, *Sil.*, Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Aral., Cist., Jug., Phyt.; **scorbutic**: Ars., Carb. an., Carb. v., Lach., Merc., Mur. ac., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Amm., Amm. m., Asa., Clem., Con., Hep., Phos., Sep., Sil., Thuj.; 3, Aln., Geran., Gal., Hydrast.,Rum.,Phyt.; **scrofulous**: 1, Ars., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Lyc., Mur. ac., *Sil.*, *Sulph.;* 2, Aur., Chimaph., Cist., Graph., Hep., Kali bi., Lach., Nux j., Phos.; 3, Aln., Ampel., Aral., Coryd., Gal., Hydrast., Iris, Jug., Myric., Phyt , Rhus gl., Rum., Stilling., Tril.

For **varicose** ulcers: Carduus mar., Graph., Ham., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; **syphilitic**: 1, *Merc.;* 2, Aur., Carb. v., Lach., *Nitr. ac.*, *Thuj.;* 3, Iod., Kali bi., Mez., Nux j.; 4, Aral., Ascl., Coryd., Chim., Cundur., Iris, Phyt.,Rum., Sang., Stilling.; **mercurial**: Asa., Aur., Bell., Carb. v.,Hep.,Kali bi.,Lach., Lyc., *Nitr. ac.*, Nux j., *Phos. ac.*, *Phyt.*, Sass., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

As regards the **structure and shape of ulcers**, give:

For **fistulous** ulcers: 1, Ant., *Calc.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, Sil., Sulph.; 2, Asa., Bar., Bell., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Fluor. ac., Nitr. ac., Puls., Ruta; **flat, superficial**: 1, Lach., *Lyc.*, Merc., Nitr ac , *Phos. ac.*, Thuj.; 2, Ars., Asa.,Bell., Puls., Sep., Sil.; **hard, callous,** with callous edges: *Ars.*, Asa., *Calc* , Carb. v., Hep., Kali bi., Lach., *Lyc.*, Merc., Nux j., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **carious**: 1, Asa., *Calc.*, Lyc., Merc., *Sil.;* 2, Aur.,Hecla, Hep.,Phos. ac., Ruta, Sabin., Sulph.; 3, Hydrast., Phyt.,Rum.; **cancerous** ulcers, that is, ulcers which look like cancer, but are of a different nature: 1, Ars., Con., Lach., Merc., *Sil.*, Sulph.; 2, Apis, Aur., Bell., Calc., Clem., Hep., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sil., Squill., Staph.; 3, Cundur., Hydrast., Phyt., Rum.

For **fungous** ulcers: 1, Ars.,Carb. an.,Lach.,Merc.,*Petr.*,*Sil.*,Sep.,Sulph.; 2, Carb. v., Clem., Cham., Phos., Staph., Thuj.: 3, Pod., Sang.; **lardaceous**: 1, Ars., Hep., Merc., Sabin.; 2, Cupr., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Nux j., Sulph., Thuj.; **deep**: 1, *Ars.*, Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., *Sil.*, Sulph.; 2, Bell., Calc., Con., Lyc., Sep.; **varicose**: 1, *Ars.*, *Calc.*, Carb. v., Lach.,*Puls.*,*Sulph.*, Zinc.; 2, Caust., Collins., Graph., *Ham.*, Lyc.; 3, Amm. n., Calend., Tart. emet.; **verminous**: 1, Merc., Sil.; 2, Ars., Calc., Sabad.; **indented**: 1, Merc., *Phos. ac.;* 2, Hep., Lach., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **shaggy**: 1, Ars.; 2, Petr., Sil.

As regards appearance and color, use:

Bluish: 1, Asa., Aur., Con., Hep.,*Lach.*,*Lyc.;* 2, Ars.,*Sil.;* **spotted**: Arn., Con., Lach., Sulph. ac.; **yellow**: Calc., Carb. v., Lyc.,Puls.,Sil.; **gray**: Ars., Caust., Merc., Sil.; **greenish**: Asa., Aur., Caust., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Sil.; **discolored**, unclean, dirty ulcers: Ars., Calc., *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, Merc., Nitr. ac.,

Sabin., Thuj., Sulph.; **ulcers with red areolæ**: Ars., Asa., Calc., Cham., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Rhus, *Sil.*, Staph., *Sulph.;* **which turn black**: Ars., Asa., Carb. v., Euphor., Ipec., *Lach.*, Mur. ac., Plumb., Sec., Sil., Sulph.; **whitish, white-spotted**: Ars., *Canth.*, Lach., Merc., Sil.

As regards the pathological nature of ulcers, select:

For **readily-bleeding** ulcers: 1, *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, Hep., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Sulph.; 2, Con., Puls., Sil.; 3, Arn., Caust., Con., Iod., Sec., Ham., Sulph. ac.; **gangrenous**: 1, *Ars.*, Bapt., Bell., *Chin.*, *Lach.*, Sil.; 2, Con., Kali bi., Mur. ac., Rhus, Sabin., Scil., Sec.; **suppurating**: 1, Ars., Calc., Hep., *Merc.*, Puls., *Sil.*, *Sulph.;* 2, Asa., Chin., Con., Lach., Phos., Phos. ac.; **inflamed**: 1, *Ars.*, Cham., Hep., Lyc., *Merc.*, *Phos.*, *Sil.*, Staph.; 2, Acon., Bell., Bry., Cinnab., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, *Sulph.*; **putrid**: 1, *Ars.*, *Carb. v.*, Hep., Merc., Mur. ac., Puls., *Sil.*, *Sulph.;* 2, Amm., Amm. m., Asa., Bell., Calc., Chin., Cundur., Phos. ac., Rhus; **phagedenic**: 1, *Ars.*, Calend., Hep., *Lyc.*, Merc., Mez., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Clem., Con., Graph., Nitr. ac., Petr., Ran., Rhus, Sep.; **torpid**: 1, Carb. v., Con., Lyc., Phos. ac., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Carb. an., Cupr., Op., Sil.; **cicatrized ulcers which open again**: 1, Ars.; 2, Lach., Sep.; 3, Coloc., Crotal., 4, Carb. v.

As regards **pains**, give:

For **very painful** ulcers: 1, Ars., Carb. v., Graph., Hep., Sil.; 2, Arn., Asa., Bell., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Puls.; 3, Calend., China; **painless**: 1, Carb. v. Lach., Phos. ac., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Dulc., Sec.; **itching or smarting**: 1, Ars., Hep., *Lyc.*, Puls., Rhus, *Sil.*, Sulph.; 2, Ant., Caust., Chin., Graph., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac.; **boring pains**: 1, Aur., Bell., Natr. m., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Chin., Ran.; **burning**: 1, *Ars.*, Carb. v., Merc., Mez., Puls., Rhus, *Sil.*, *Sulph.;* 2, Arg. met., Aur., Caust., Clem., Kreos., Natr. carb., Ran., Staph.; **pressure and tension**: 1, Caust., Con., Graph , Merc., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Spong., Sulph.; 2, Phyt.; **beating and throbbing**: Asa., Calc., Clem., Kalm., Lyc., Merc., Sil., Sulph.; **creeping and gnawing**: Arn., Bar., Cham., Clem., Con., Dros., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Staph., Sulph.; **tearing and drawing**: Ars., Calc., Lyc., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **stitching or cutting**: *Ars.*, Bell., Calc., Canth., Graph., *Lyc.*, Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sep., *Sil.*, Staph., Sulph.; **sore pains**: Graph., Hep., Puls., Sep., Sulph.; **darting jerking**: 1, Asa., Calc., Caust., Puls., Rhus, Sil.; 2, Petr., Ran.

Acidum mur.—Stinging, itching and painful ulcers, with fetid odor, though covered with a crust; putrid ulcers, with burning pain or heat on edges; jerking pains; pus fetid and scanty.

Acidum nitr.—Ulcer is sensitive and of an offensive odor; burning pain and heat in edges, shooting and pricking pains; superficial or mercurial ulcers, worse from touch or bathing in cold water; readily bleeding deep ulcers; fistulous ulcers difficult to heal; pricking in ulcers; pus copious, bloody, corroding, ichorous; rapid destruction of parts.

Ammonium carb.—Putrid flat ulcers with a pungent sensation, pain relieved by keeping limb elevated and from outward pressure; pus white and putrid.

Angustura vera.—Flat ulcers, eating into the bones; abscess of ankle-joint; bones of arms affected; spinal caries, < after rubbing and in bed.

Antimonium crud.—Fistulous, deep and flat ulcers; spongy ulcers, with itching or pricking; granulations exuberant, worse from bathing or getting heated near the fire; pus scanty.

Antimonium tart.—Deeply penetrating, malignant ulcers; broad and deep sloughing ulcers; gangrenous ulcers with hectic fever; ulcers surrounded with black pustules, which break down into deep ulcers; no pus, merely oozing of fetid humor.

Argentum nit.—Ulcers with bloody corrosive discharge; digging pain in ulcer, < by motion.

Arnica.—Ulcers of a bluish color, bleeding easily, attended by a bruised sensation in contiguous parts; results of contusions.

Arsenicum iod.—Ulcers resulting from cutaneous irritation; discharges thin, offensive, with rapid loss of tissue, corroding every part over which it passes.

Arsenicum.—Burning in interior of ulcer, felt also while sleeping; mortifying putrid ulcers, with high edges and shining redness of surrounding skin; base of ulcer of blackish color, or lardaceous; fetid ichor and proud flesh in the ulcer; thin scurf on the surface, bleeding slightly when bandaging; flat, gangrenous, or inflamed ulcers, surrounding skin of a dusky-red, with borders exquisitely sensitive; pus copious, bloody, ichorous, or corrosive, putrid, thin and watery; ulceration extending in breadth (Sil., in depth); > from warmth (Sec., < from warmth).

Asafœtida.—Ulcers with intermittent pricking pain, high hard edges, **sensitive to touch**, easily bleeding; shooting pains around ulcer; pus profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, even ichorous; ulcers turn black. Ulcers, particularly when affecting the bones, discharging ichorous, thin and fetid pus; ulcerations from burns and scalds, with great sensitiveness to suffering; intolerable soreness around ulcer.

Asterias rubens.—Sycosis, flabby, lymphatic constitution; scrofulous ulcers with sensitive edges and fetid discharge; skin destitute of pliability and elasticity; tetters.

Aurum.—Deep ulcers affecting the bones; cancerous ulcers; mercurial ulcers; bluish-red, deep, fistulous, swollen and painful; itching, shooting and burning; pus yellow and fetid.

Baryta carb.—Fistulous ulcers in glands, especially in those of neck, with feeling of tension; gnawing pain, or as if burnt; scabby, crusty ulcers, painless indurated ulcers, difficult to heal; pus scanty and gelatinous, or totally absent; glands of neck hard and suppurating; parotis enormously swollen.

Belladonna.—Ulcers with irritable granulations, exquisitely sensitive; surface of bright-red color; throbbing, pulsating pain; parts swollen, < by touching and handling.

Borax.—Ulcers form about joints, particularly about joints of fingers (Mez., Sep.).

Bromium.—Ulcers with a carrion-like odor and threatening gangrene; skin surrounding it has a greenish-yellow look.

Calcarea carb.—Unhealthy, ulcerative skin, even small wounds suppurate; scrofulous ulcers; fistulous ulcers with redness, hardness and swelling of the surrounding skin; carious ulcers· inflamed or putrid ulcers; high and feeble granulations; tearing and throbbing in ulcers, which are white or yellow; pus scanty and albuminous (Nitr. ac. follows well).

Calcarea phos.—Carious ulcers in sensitive, easily excited persons who complain greatly of the warmth of the room; ulcers burning and itching.

Calendula off.—Inflamed ulcers, painful as if beaten; excessive secretion of pus, surrounding parts red, with stinging pains in ulcer; phagedenic ulcers spreading in depth and width; weak, indolent, sloughing, varicose or hæmorrhagic ulcers, < at night.

Cantharis.—Chronic, inveterate ulcers, defying all former treatment, limb swollen, of a brown color and discharging thin ichor, ulcer with itching, lacerating, burning and stinging pains in it; pus copious, inodorous,

slightly yellow, sometimes tinged with blood, pains < from rubbing or scratching.

Carbo veg.—Varicose, scorbutic, livid, easily bleeding and fetid; cadaverous-smelling and corroding, scanty secretion; folds of skin become raw and ulcerated; burning pains, mottled appearance of skin around ulcer; flat, spreading ulcer of an adynamic type, discharging thin, corrosive, offensive ichor, which is burning; indolent, sluggish ulcers.

Carduus mar.—Varicose ulcer with severe burning and itching; œdema of feet, portal hyperæmia, hæmorrhoids, constipation.

Causticum.—Bleeding ulcers with blisters on the surrounding skin; boring and burning in ulcers; burning on edges; pain as if burnt: sensitive ulcers with pustules around them; swollen, with a feeling of tenseness in them; pus bloody, corroding, greenish or gray, ichorous, and thin as water; phagedenic ulcers; varicose and fistulous ulcers on hands, fingers and toes, corroding, thin, acrid, watery discharge, with burning pain, > in damp weather and from walking; ulcer on ankle.

Cepa.—Ulcer on heel from friction; gangræna senilis.

Chamomilla.—Unhealthy skin, every injury suppurates; burning and smarting pain in ulcer at night, with crawling and painful oversensitiveness to touch.

Chelidonium.—Old, putrid, spreading ulcers; deep, fistulous, spreading, itching ulcers, better from firm pressure; red and painful pimples and pustules on various parts.

China.—Ichorous, sensitive ulcers, having a putrid smell; flat, shallow ulcers, with copious discharge; carious ulcers, with profuse sweat; wounds become black, gangrenous; painful sensitiveness in ulcer, especially when moving the part; pus bloody, ichorous and fetid; malaria.

Cistus Can.—Mercurio-syphilitic ulcers, surrounded by hard swelling, on the lower limbs; old ulcers; glands swollen, inflamed, indurated or ulcerated.

Clematis.—Scabby, deep ulcers; indurated ulcers, with high, elevated edges, difficult to heal; itching in and around ulcer; shooting pain in ulcer when touched; serous, yellow, acrid and ichorous; scanty secretion or total suppression of pus. Ulcus herpeticum.

Conium.—Blackish ulcers, with bloody, fetid, ichorous discharges, especially after contusion; burning, crusty and deep ulcers; painless, hard and fistulous ulcers; nocturnal pains in them prevent sleep; pus fetid, watery and ichorous; concealed cancer of bone.

Cundurango.—Indolent ulcers, with hard, callous edges and foul, ichorous discharge; old ulcers, appearing cancerous.

Cuprum.—Old ulcers, skin inelastic, doughlike; hard, inflamed ulcers, with jerking pain; sensitive ulcers, with redness around the edges: pus scanty and corroding.

Dulcamara.—Painful ulcers with scanty discharge, worse from cold or wet, or from atmospheric changes.

Euphorbium.—Old, torpid ulcers; ulcers turning black; insensible ulcers; lancinating and lacerating pains; < morning, on getting heated near fire, > from motion and walking

Ferrum.—Pale, œdematous ulcers; skin pale, yellow, sallow, dirty, withered, flabby.

Fluoric acid.—Painful ulcers, worse from warmth, better from cold, with copious discharge; varicose veins and ulcers on legs; burning pains on small spots on skin.

Graphites.—Old ulcers with fetid pus, proud flesh and itching, sting-

ing pains; skin not inclined to heal, cracks and fissures, easily ulcerating; sensitive, sore, spongy ulcers, with a salty discharge; crusty and scabby ulcers; pus bloody, watery, acrid and corroding, smelling like herring-brine.

Hepar sulph.—Ulcers discharge bloody pus, smelling like old cheese, edges very sensitive, with a pulsating sensation; stinging-burning pain in the edges: mercurial ulcers; ulcers with jagged edges and surrounded by pustules or blisters: pus laudable or fetid, ichorous and corroding.

Hyoscyamus.—Inflamed ulcers, the surrounding skin being of a bright vermilion redness; ulcers painful, bleeding, with bruised feeling on moving the parts.

Ignatia.—Painless ulcers, with scanty discharge, generally worse from slight touch, better from hard pressure; skin chafed and sore.

Iodum.—Bleeding ulcers, destitute of feeling, with spongy edges; hard, spongy and sensitive ulcers, with a feeling of tenseness and soreness; pus copious, bloody and corroding, or thin, watery and yellow.

Jacea.—Burrowing ulcers; ichorous ulcers, with violent itching; skin difficult to heal.

Kali bichrom.—Ulcers dry, oval, edges overhanging, bright-red areola; base hard, corroding, becoming deeper; cicatrix remains depressed; ulcers on previously inflamed feet; ulcers on fingers, with carious affection of the bones; pains burning, stinging; unhealthy-looking ulcer, with a tough exudation adhering to the base of the ulcer; lupus; syphilitic ulcer.

Kali carb.—Bleeding, boring, corroding ulcers; disposition to phlebitis; pus copious, bloody, ichorous, thin and watery.

Kreosotum.—Old, painful, putrid ulcers; spongy, burning ulcers; pus acrid, ichorous, fetid, yellow

Lachesis.—Irritable ulcer; **ulceration about ankles in varicose legs**; itching ulcers, with dark blisters around; flat ulcers, **hard at circumference and very sensitive**, with black bottom, discharging very little pus, but easily bleeding: gangrenous ulcers on legs and toes; ulcers sensitive to touch, with ichorous, offensive discharge, many small pimples around them, areola purple, better from warmth: bedsores, with black edges: the ulcer is large, with tendency to extend rapidly; burning pain only when touching the sore: smooth ulcers, with jagged edges, surrounded by papillæ or small ulcers, and of a livid appearance.

Lycopodium.—Old ulcers on legs, with nightly tearing, burning and itching; fissures on heels, with oozing of water from sore places; fistulous ulcers, with hard, red, shining and inverted edges; tumid ulcers, with elevated and indurated edges: ulcers bleed and burn when dressed; tearing and itching at night, burning when touched; inflammatory swelling of affected parts; pus copious and albuminous, or sanious, gray, yellow and acrid. Ulcer on malleolus.

Mercurius.—**Superficial, flat, readily-bleeding** ulcers, with a lardaceous base, worse from heat of bed and hot and cold applications; spreading ulcers, exceedingly painful, and sensitive to slightest touch; unequal elevations and depressions; gnawing and throbbing pains; ulcers of a bluish or livid appearance, with hard, elevated and jagged edges; superficial ulcers of a whitish appearance; pus scanty or copious, but never laudable.

Mezereum.—Ulcers, with sensitive areolæ and easily bleeding, painful at night, pus under scabs, burning vesicles around ulcers; shooting, biting, pricking pains in ulcer; pus scanty or totally suppressed; worse from rubbing or scratching; lint sticks to ulcer, and when torn away it bleeds

Natrum carb.—Ulcers, with swelling and inflammatory redness of affected parts: skin dry, rough and chapped; swelling and induration of

glands; pricking, pulsating, burning in ulcers; worse when lying down; ulcer on heel (Cepa).

Natrum mur.—Varices; superficial ulcers; red, angry-looking, smarting ulcers, surrounded by vesicles, no suppuration.

Nitric acid.—Ulcers offensive, irregular in outline, and tend to dip deeply, with profuse exuberant granulations, bleeding readily from slightest touch, which pains as if splinters were sticking in affected parts, or burning, < from cold water; syphilo-mercurial or scrofulous ulcers.

Nux vomica.—Raised ulcers, with pale-red edges, burning or jerking pain; prurient itching; sore, sensitive ulcers, with a feeling of tenseness; pus greenish or corroding; worse after menstruation, from touch, in dry, windy weather, better when lying on sound side, in damp weather.

Petroleum.—Spreading, sloughing ulceration of legs; ulcers on toes, originating in blisters; feet tender and bathed in a foul moisture; ulcers with stinging pain and proud flesh, often deep ulcers, with raised edges; painful, sensitive, spongy ulcers; they heal with difficulty; pus scanty, acrid, corroding; sanious and watery; worse from cold in winter.

Phosphorus.—Fistulous ulcers, with callous edges, erysipelatous; gnawing pain; hectic; pus thin, ichorous, fetid, easily secreted; worse from weather changes; **little ulcers around a large one**, often accompanied by eczema or psoriasis.

Phosphoric acid.—Ulcers like carbuncles on skin, with a coppery circumference, flat, itching and smarting; external parts turn black, with profuse, watery, foul discharge, especially over tibia.

Phytolacca.—Ulcers, with an appearance as if punched out, lardaceous bottom; pus watery, fetid, ichorous; shooting, lancinating, jerking pains; carcinoma, syphilis.

Plumbum.—Decubitus and gangrene; burning in the ulcers; small wounds inflame and suppurate easily.

Polygonum hydropiper.—Superficial ulcers and sores on lower extremities; old and indolent ulcers.

Psorinum.—Ulcers on lower legs, with intolerable itching over whole body; oozing blisters on legs, from small pustules, increasing in size, with tearing pains; eruptions on instep, soon becoming thick, dirty, scaly, suppurating, painful and itching, keeping him awake; deeply penetrating, ichorous ulcers; crusty eruptions all over; whole body has a filthy smell.

Pulsatilla.—Easily-bleeding ulcers, with burning, stinging or itching around them, with hard or red areola, surrounded by papillæ; pus thick, bland, too profuse; better from cold, and on wetting affected part.

Ranunculus bulb.—Flat, burning, stinging ulcers, with ichorous discharge; pus sanious or acrid; worse from touch or cold.

Rhus tox.—Small vesicles, turning to putrid, gangrenous and spreading ulcers; tingling and smarting as if from salt in ulcer; ulcers surrounded by papillæ; pus acrid and sanious.

Ruta.—Fistulous ulcers on lower legs; ulcers and scabs on scalp, with copious discharge; bruised feeling all over, as from a fall or blow; skin becomes easily chafed; pus sanious; worse in damp weather; gnawing-jerking pains.

Sanguinaria.—Old, indolent ulcers, with callous borders and ichorous discharge; dirty granulations; dry, sharp-cut edges; languid circulation; limbs cold; skin pallid; sensitive to weather changes.

Sarsaparilla.—Herpetic ulcers, extending in a circular form, forming no crusts; red, granulated bases, white borders; skin appears as after application of a warm compress; serous, reddish secretions; ulcers after abuse of mercury; rhagades deep, burning scrofulosis.

Secale.—Varicose ulcers and enlarged veins of old people; bleeding ulcers, turning black, feeling as if burnt; gangrene; better from cold, worse from heat; pus putrid.

Selenium.—Flat ulcers; frequent tingling on small spots of the skin, with great irritation to scratch; spots remain humid; pains worse after sleep.

Sepia.—Ulcer on heel or ankle; painless ulcers on joints or tips of fingers and toes; ulcers with blisters around them; deep, crusty, scabby ulcers; flat ulcers, with digging pains; fistulous, hard ulcers, high, elevated edges, hard to heal; jerking, itching, pricking pains, proud flesh in them; sensitive, sore, spongy ulcers; pustules around ulcer, with red areola; pus copious, corroding, gelatinous, greenish, ichorous or scanty, putrid, viscid, sour-smelling, thin, whitish ichor.

Silicea.—Ulcers from suppuration of membranous parts, phagedenic, extending in depth; aching pain in ulcer, becoming black at base or edges, and bleeding; boring or burning in edges and sensation of coldness in ulcer; deep or flat, crusty ulcers; hard, fistulous or gangrenous ulcers; proud flesh in ulcer, which is difficult to heal; jerking and itching in and around ulcer; pulsating, putrid ulcers, with red areola; spongy ulcers, edges hard, high and spongy; stinging, burning, itching pains; pus copious, brownish, corroding, gelatinous or grayish, bloody and ichorous; scanty, putrid, thin, watery, yellow; worse in open air, from weather change, lying on painful side, or pressure; **chronicity and persistency of suppuration**; induration of cellular tissue.

Staphisagria.— Rapidly spreading ulcer with a red areola, yellow putrid discharge and hard edges; mercurial ulcers after failure of Nitr. ac. or Hep.; scorbutic ulcers; itching and burning in ulcers; gnawing, jerking, tearing, or shooting pains; pus excessive, acrid, ichorous and fetid, or scanty, worse from touch and pressure.

Sulphur.—Ulcers, with raised, swollen edges, bleeding easily, surrounded with pimples, with tearing-stinging pains, and discharging fetid pus; fistulous ulcers, irregular jagged edges; œdematous swelling and reddish-brown discoloration of skin: pus thick, yellow and fetid, or thin and fetid.

Thuja.—Flat ulcers, with a bluish-white bottom; ulcers with indurated edges, surrounded by blisters containing pus; deep, burning and fistulous ulcers; itching, pricking and proud flesh in ulcers; spongy on edges; ulcers with serrated edges better from rubbing or scratching.

Veratrum alb.—Bluish ulcers; hard, indurated ulcers, itching, painless, but with redness of the areola; pus scanty.

Zincum met.—Herpetic ulcers; bleeding and burning ulcers, destitute of feeling; redness of surrounding skin, with sensation of tenseness; pus bloody and corroding.

ULCUS RODENS.

Lupus exedens, epithelioma.

For **ulcers rodens**: Ars., Bell, Cic., Cinnab., Hep., Hydrocot., Hydrast., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Uranium.

For **epithelioma**: Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Clem., Con., Lapis alb., Sil., Sulph.

For **epithelioma scroti**, chimney-sweeper's cancer: Ars., Carb., Clem., Lach., Rhus, Sec., Thuj.

URÆMIA.

Ars., Aur., Cann. ind., Carbol. ac., Cupr., Hydr. ac., Iod., Nicotin, Phos., Tereb., where uræmic blood-poisoning complicates morbus Brightii; but we must not neglect to use the catheter twice or three times a day.

In **acute uræmia**, during accouchement or complicating zymotic affections, especially scarlatina, with prevailing **cerebral hyperæmia**: Amm. carb., Apis, Bell., Con., Cupr., Glon., Gels., Merc. cor., Stram., Tereb., Veratr. vir.; **with sopor**: Agar., Anac., Bell., Hydr. ac., Kali brom., Lact., Op.; **with anæmia and paralytic symptoms**: Ars., Camph., Chin., Chin. ars., Phos., Phos. ac.; **senile uræmia**: Iod., Lyc.

Ammonium carb.—Somnolence or drowsiness with rattling of large bubbles in lungs, grasping at flocks, bluish or purplish hue of lips from lack of oxygen in blood; brownish-color of tongue; surface of body cyanotic or cold, pulse weak.

Arsenicum.—Narcotic form, with œdema of brain, restlessness alternating with stupor; fear of death.

Arum triph.—Uræmia in malignant cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, etc.; child tosses about the bed unconsciously, picking at one spot, boring finger in nose; profuse urination is the sign that the remedy acted well.

Cannabis Ind.—Uræmia in renal disease, attended by severe headache with sensation as if vertex were opening and shutting; delirium with delusions respecting time and space.

Cuprum.—Uræmic convulsions following cholera, with blueness of face and lips, rotation of eyeballs, frothing at mouth, convulsive motions, especially of flexor muscles, frightful deliria, followed by deep sleep and exhaustion.

Digitalis.—Uræmic poisoning, with drowsiness, insensibility and frightful convulsions from contracted kidney; dropsy, with suppression of urine.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Action of heart diminished; pulse accelerated, soft; stagnation of circulation in heart and lung; palpitation, with indescribable anguish and dyspnœa; depression of sensibility; first convulsions, then paralysis; extreme apathy, slow moaning breathing; rattling in trachea; paralysis of larynx or sudden paralysis of heart.

Iodum.—Uræmia from senile hypertrophy and induration of prostata; urine dark, thick, ammoniacal; chronic congestive headache in old people.

Phosphorus.—Acute atrophy of brain and medulla oblongata; great indifference and apathy; impending paralysis of brain and collapse; amblyopia; morbus Brightii and uræmia; small, weak and frequent pulse.

Tabacum (Nicotine).—Paralysis of diaphragm; indifference, want of reaction; cold forehead; thirstlessness; serous transfusions in intestines, without diarrhœa: want of secretion in liver and kidneys.

Terebinthina.—Uræmia from renal affections; urine black, with coffee-grounds sediments in nephritis desquamativa; scanty, turbid, dark, epithelial sediment, convulsions from blood-poisoning; dropsy.

URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Ischuria, dysuria, enuresis.

Ischuria, anuria: 1, Apis, *Apoc. can.*, Arn., Bell., *Canth.*, *Eup. purp.*, *Helleb.*, Lyc., *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux v.*, Op., Puls., Senec., Stram.; 2, Acon., Aur., Camph., Con., Dig., Gels., Hep., Hyosc., Lach., Laur., Myric., Plumb., Pod., Rhus, Ruta, Sulph., Veratr. alb.

Dysuria: 1, Acon., Apoc. can., Asclep., *Cann.*, *Canth.*, Dulc., Lyc., Mgt.

aust., Merc., Nux v., Pareira brava, Puls., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Ars., Aur., Bell., Cact., Calc., Caul., Chimaph., Colch., Con., Dig., Equiset., Erig., Eup. purp., Ham., Hedeoma, Helleb., Hyosc., Kali, Nux m., Phos., Sarsap., Senec., Staph.

Impossibility to retain urine from weakness of bladder: Alum. (can only pass water while at stool), Amm. m., Equiset., Hep., Laur., Magn. mur. (must use abdominal muscles), Mur. ac., Natr. phos., Rheum, Sel., Sep., Stram., Vibur.

Urine passes guttatim from relaxation of sphincter or from failure of paying attention to urination: Arn., Caust., Cic., Cop., Dulc., Hyosc., Laur., Nat. m., Petr., Stann. (no attention to desire to urinate), Stram., Veratr. alb., Zinc.

Dribbling after micturition: Agar., Apoc. can., Arg. nit., Brom., Cann., Calc carb., Con., Graph., Helon., Kali carb., Natr. m., Petr., Picr. ac., Sel, Sil., Staph., Thuj., Verbas.

Pain after urinating: Apis, Aspar., Asar., Asa., Berb, Canth., Con., Cubeb., Dig., Equis., Eup. purp, Helon., Kali bi., Kreos., Lac can., Laur., Lith., Natr. m., Sarsap., Staph., Thuj.

Must wait a long time for the urine to pass: Alum., Apis, Arn., Cann. ind., Hep., Lyc., Mur. ac., Natr. m, Raph., Rhus, Sec., Sep., Sil., Stram., Taxus.

Must press a long time to urinate: Apis, Cact., Hep., Prun. spin., Raph., Sec., Stram., Taxus.

Can only urinate while at stool: Alum., Amm. m., Laur., Natr. phos., Sel.

Pressing pain in bladder after urinating: Asar., Berb., Canth., Chin., Eup. purp., Lac can., Lith., Natr. m., Ruta.

Spasm in bladder after micturition: Asa., Puls.

Painful emission of urine: 1, Apis, *Cann.*, *Canth.*, Coloc., Hep., *Merc.*, *Lyc.*, Natr. m., Phos. ac., Puls., Thuj.; 2, Bell., Clem., Colch., Con., Dulc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; 3, Æsc. hip., Erig., Hed., Gal., Gels., Iris, Senec.

Burning pains: 1, Ars., Calc. Cann., Lach., Merc., Natr., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Seneg., Sulph.; 2, Canth., Caps., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Thuj., Veratr.; 3, Asclep., Bapt., Cact., Erig., Eup. purp., Gels., Iris.

Cutting pains: 1, Ant., Cann., Canth., Con., Dig., Phos. ac.; 2, Apis, Arn., Calc., Guaiac., Hep., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Petr., Staph., Thuj.

Stitching pains: Arn., Cann., Clem., Lyc., Nitr., Nux v., Phos., Senec.

Soreness and smarting: 1, Carb. v., Ign., Phos., Sep.; 2, Calc., Hep., Lyc., Magn. carb., Mez., Natr., Nitr. ac., Nux v.; 3, Eup. purp., Gal., Senec.

For frequent urging to urinate: 1, Apis, Bell., Bry., Canth., Carb. v., Caust., Chimaph., Colch., Graph., Kali, Lyc., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sabin., Sarsap., Squil., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Arn., Bar., Caps., Cocc., Coloc., Dig., Dulc., Equiset., Guaiac., Helleb., Ign., Merc., Mur. ac., Phos., Sabad., Sep., Spong., Pareira brav.

Ineffectual urging: 1, Gels., Phos.; 2, Amm., Hedeom., Uva.

Urging at night: 1, Arn., Ars., *Bell.*, Calc., Caust., Graph., Mgt. aust., Natr. m., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Squil., *Sulph.*; 2, Alum., Amm., Bar., Bry., Cina, Cupr., Dros., Hep., Merc., Nux v., Op., Ruta, Stram.

Fruitless urging: 1, *Canth.*, Caust., Dig., *Nux v.*, Petr., *Puls.*, Sarsap., Sep., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Arn., Camph., Cham., Chin., Coloc., Hyosc., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sil.

Urinating in a forked stream: 1, Cann., Canth., Merc., Rhus.

Inability to emit all the urine, drops of water which continue to fall out: 1, Calc., Kali, Sel.; 2, Bry., Lach., Natr., Petr., Rhod., Sil., Staph., Thuj.

Emitting the urine in drops only: 1, Bell., *Canth.*, Dulc., Magn. mur.,

Mgt. aust., *Nux v.*, Sulph.; 2, Arn., Camph., Canth., Cann., Caps., Caust., Clem., Colch., Con., Cop., Merc., Nux m., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Staph., Stram.; 3, Eryng.

Interrupted or thin stream: 1, Caust., Clem., Con., Dulc., Mgt. aust., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Carb. an., Kali, Phos. ac., Thuj.

For an **inflammatory** state: 1, *Acon.*, *Cann.*, *Canth.*, Merc., Nux v , Puls.; 2, Bell., Cop., Dig , Dulc., Sabin., Sarsap., Sulph.; 3, Alnus, Caul., Erig., Gels., Hydrast., Veratr. vir.

For a **spasmodic** state: 1, Gels., *Nux v.*, Op., Puls.; 2, Arg. met., Bell., Canth., Caps., Caust., Cina, Coloc., Hyosc., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Rhus, Veratr.

For **paralysis**: 1, Ars., *Cic.*, Cina, Dulc, Hyosc., *Lyc.*, *Rhus*, *Staph.*; 2, Acon., Bell., Caust., Laur., Mgt. aust.: 3, Cact., Caul., Gels.

Strictures or indurations in the urinary passages: 1, Clem., Dulc., Merc., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Hydrast.

Hæmorrhoidal ailments: 1, Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Ars., Calc., Carb. v., Lach., Merc.; 3, Æsc., Collins., Ham., Hydrast., Pod.

During **pregnancy** or when the **menses are suppressed**: 1, Cocc., Phos. ac., Puls.; 2, Con., Nux v., Sulph.; 3, Asclep., Cact., Caul., Eup. purp., Gels., Ham., Helleb., Iris, Sang.

Lithiasis or gravel: 1, *Lyc.*, *Sarsap.*; 2, *Calc.*, Cann., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Sep.; 3, Alnus, Chimaph., Collins., Coryd., Erig., Eup. perf., Eryng., Gal., Pod.; 4, Aspar., Benz. ac., Ipomœa, Nitr. ac., Tab., Uva.

When caused by a **cold**: 1, Acon., Bell., Dulc., Merc., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Apoc., Eup. perf., Gels., Senec.

By a **concussion** in consequence of a fall, bruise, shock: Arn., Cic., Con., Rhus, Puls.

When by **abuse of spirits**: 1, Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Ars., Bell., Calc., Hep., Lach., Merc.

By abuse of **cantharides**: 1, Camph.; 2, Acon., Puls.

When by **exposure to wet and cold**: 1, Puls., Sarsap.; 2, Alum., Calc., Sulph.

By **fright or fear**: Acon., Bell., Hyosc., Op., Veratr.

For **enuresis**: 1, Arn., Bell., Carb. v., Caust., *Cic.*, Cina, Hepar, Hyosc., *Lyc.*, Mgt. aust., Natr. m., Puls., *Rhus*, Ruta, Sep., *Staph.*, Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Acon., Dulc., Kreos., Lach., Laur., Magn. carb., Merc., Petr., Sil., Spig.; 3, Cact., *Eup. purp.*, Gels., Geran., Pod., Polyg., Sang., Stilling.

Enuresis nocturna: 1, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Caust.*, Cina, *Puls.*, Rhus, *Sep.*, Sil., *Staph.*; 2, Acon., Amm., Arn., Ars., *Benz. ac.*, Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Con., Graph., Hep., *Kreos.*, Mgt. aust., Merc., *Natr. m.*, Op., Petr., Plant., Ruta, Seneg., Stram., Thuj.; during first sleep: Caust., Cina, Phos. ac., Sep.; during deep sleep: Bell., Kreos.

Argentum met.—Too profuse flow of pale urine, causing patient to rise often during the night; turbid, sweetish, profuse, spasmodic form.

Argentum nit.—Incontinence of urine at night and also by day; urine passes unconsciously and uninterruptedly; great nervousness and restlessness.

Belladonna.—Restless sleep, with sudden starts; moaning and screaming during sleep; scrofulous glandular enlargements; involuntary micturition when deeply asleep, generally after midnight or towards morning; children wet the bed when allowed too much sugar, the use of which has to be stopped.

Benzoic acid.—Nocturnal enuresis; urine high-colored, irritating and smells like that of horses; especially in children and growing girls.

Calcarea carb.—Fat, flabby children with red faces, who sweat easily and catch cold easily; frequent urination at night.

Causticum.—Children with black hair and eyes, who pass urine unconsciously during their first sleep, or in cold weather day and night, or when coughing; burning in urethra when urinating, and stitching in orifice of urethra; deposit of urates in urine.

Cina.—Frequent urging, with copious urination during the day and restless sleep at night.

Chloral.—Involuntary urination, especially the last part of the night, even after having passed urine during the night and drunk no water during it.

Cubeba.—Nocturnal enuresis, urine foamy, with smell of violets.

Equisetum hyem.—Enuresis by day and night; it acts well when it remains a mere force of habit, after the removal of the primary cause; dreams of seeing crowds of people.

Ferrum met. (Fer. iod., Fer. phos.).—Incontinence of urine more frequent in daytime than at night, or floods the bed five or six times at night; urine light-colored or stains the sheets very dark and smells strong; yellowish, clay-colored sediment, adhering to the sides and bottom of the vessel; enuresis nocturna from weakness of the sphincter vesicæ.

Hamamelis.—Involuntary urination at the sound of running water.

Hyoscyamus.—Frequent micturition, with scanty discharge, has to get up several times during the night, so that his rest is broken and feels miserable.

Iodum.—Incontinence of urine in aged persons.

Kali brom.—Enuresis nocturna from too profound sleep of children or young persons, who sometimes scream out in their sleep, as if they had nightmare.

Kali phos.—Enuresis in larger children; incontinence of urine from nervous debility; frequent urination or passing of much water, frequent scalding.

Kreosotum.—Incontinentia urinæ, **when the patient dreams he is urinating in a decent manner**; frequent urging to urinate, with copious pale discharge; wets the bed at night, wakes with urging from deep sleep, but cannot retain the urine; worse when lying down; better when walking or standing.

Lac caninum.—Nocturnal enuresis; frequent urination, quantity variable, light-colored, at night she dreams of urinating and wakes to find an immediate necessity (Kreos.); a less strong and healthy person would probably wet the bed.

Mercurius.—In children who perspire profusely, and whose urine is hot, acrid, sour-smelling, with sudden irresistible desire to urinate.

Petroleum.—Weakness of neck of bladder, urine drops still out after urination; involuntary micturition at night in bed; chronic blennorrhœa.

Phosphorus.—Incontinentia urinæ in aged persons from paralysis of sphincter.

Phosphoric acid.—Child passes a great deal of water at night in bed; adults have to get up several times at night and pass each time a great quantity.

Plantago.—Unusually free and profuse discharge of urine; nocturnal copious enuresis, particularly when depending upon laxity of the sphincter vesicæ.

Quassia.—Excessive desire to urinate, impossibility to retain the urine; copious micturition by day and night; as soon as the child wakes up, the bed is drenched.

Rhus tox.—Weakness of bladder, with constant dribbling of urine, frequent and inconvenient desire to urinate.

Scilla.—Especially for strumous and cachectic children who are troubled with worms; inability to retain the urine on account of an abnormal irritation of the lining membrane of bladder, often of rheumatic origin; frequent urging to urinate, with profuse discharge of pale, limpid urine; continuous painful pressure on bladder.

Selenium.—Involuntary urination when walking; dripping after stool or micturition; redness or dark color of urine (Fer., light color), of foul odor and staining sheets.

Sepia.—Children or adults wet the bed as soon as they go to sleep, always during first sleep; urging to urinate from pressure on bladder; frequent micturition at night.

Silicea.—Involuntary micturition at night, especially in children suffering from worms or chorea; weakness in urinary organs, constant desire to urinate.

Sulphur.—For pale, lean children, with large abdomen, who love sugar and highly-seasoned food, and abhor to be washed; micturition copious after midnight.

Thuja.—Involuntary urination at night, and when coughing; urination frequent and copious, especially in scrofulous and sycotic (warts) persons.

Viburnum.—Cannot hold her water when coughing or walking about, of a foul odor like cat's urine; enuresis nocturna.

Particular indications of urinary symptoms.

Aconite.—Skin dry and hot, great thirst, unrest, nervous excitement, fear and anxiety: pain in region of bladder; retention of urine, with stitches in kidneys; frequent and violent urging to urinate, with scanty emission of red, turbid urine.

Aloe.—Incontinence of urine, especially in old people with enlarged prostata and tendency to diarrhœa; every time on passing urine, feeling as if some thin stool would escape with it; urgent desire to urinate, he can hardly retain the urine.

Alumina.—Frequent urination at night; frequent emission of very small quantities of light-colored urine with great straining, severe smarting and burning with the feeling as if a few drops remained in urethra which could not be expelled; feeling of weakness in bladder and genitals in the evening with fear that he will wet the bed; burning during micturition, and with the discharge of urine a desire to defecate; the stream assumes a spiral shape.

Ambra.—Inability to retain urine after physical exertion; urging to urinate early after rising, so that often he cannot retain the urine; pain in bladder and rectum at same time; copious at night; urine of penetrating odor when standing.

Ammonium benz.—**Black urine**; albuminuria; head heavy, stupid; soreness in region of right kidney.

Anantherum.—Frequent emission of urine, which is turbid or soon becomes so; sensation of numbness and obstruction in kidneys, or as if kidneys and bladder were always full and swollen, bladder cannot hold the smallest quantity of urine; difficult, painful intermittent urination, it stops and commences again the same moment; fulness and distension of the bladder, with inability to urinate, urine turbid, thick and full of mucus; retention of urine, with retraction of the urethral canal; urine brownish or yellowish and bloody; incontinence of urine, with involuntary urination when walking, and even at night in bed during sleep, as if caused by paralysis of the neck of the bladder; tenesmus vesicæ, with ischuria.

Angustura.—Tenesmus of the bladder followed by profuse emission

of white urine; tenesmus after micturition; one is obliged frequently to urinate, although but a few dark-yellow drops are emitted each time, causing a burning pain; orange-colored urine soon becomes turbid.

Apis.—Burning in the urethra before, during and after micturition; disagreeable sensation in the bladder, with a bearing down in the region of the sphincter, and frequent desire to urinate; incontinence of urine, with great irritation of the parts; worse at nights and when coughing; almost incessant desire to pass urine; urine high-colored or straw-colored, with brickdust sediment

Argentum nitr.—Paralytic debility of lumbar region and kidneys; urine passed unconsciously and uninterruptedly; when going to defecate, urine passes first, then feces involuntarily; incontinentia urinæ most of the time

Arnica.—Affections from mechanical injuries, with retention of urine; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, and ineffectual efforts to urinate; urging, the urine dropping out involuntarily; one has to stand a great while before the urine is emitted; brown urine with brick-red sediment; urine strongly acid, specific gravity increased.

Arsenicum.—Retention of urine, as if the bladder were paralyzed; scanty urine passing with difficulty; burning in the urethra during micturition; tenesmus and strangury, great desire to urinate but does not pass any; urine copious and burning hot; involuntary emission of urine in the night when sleeping; urine profuse and dark-brown, turbid when emitting it, much sediment in the urine; hæmaturia.

Asparagus.—Urging to urinate, burning in the urethra; frequent urging, with fine stitches in the orifice of the urethra; urine scanty and cloudy, a little straw-colored urine is passed, which becomes turbid immediately after being passed; after urinating burning in the urethra, with a sensation as if there were some urine yet to pass.

Asafœtida.—Urine warm and of a pungent, ammoniacal smell; spasm in bladder during and after micturition; soreness in kidneys.

Aurum.—Constant desire to urinate; urine is like buttermilk, more fluid is passed than is drunk; urine ammoniacal, decomposes rapidly, smells like the otorrhœa.

Baryta carb.—Constant urging and frequent emissions of urine every other day; in old age frequent micturition; urine clear on passing soon becomes cloudy; before: urgent desire; during: burning in urethra; after: renewed straining, with dribbling; almost complete incontinence of urine and feces.

Belladonna.—Difficult micturition; the urine being passed guttatim, with frequent urging; constant dribbling of urine; sharp stitches low down in the abdomen, in the direction of the perineum; pains come on suddenly and cease in the same way; feeling in the back as if it would break; paralysis of the sphincter vesicæ; enuresis with profuse perspiration; urine yellow and turbid, sometimes depositing a reddish sediment.

Benzoic acid.—Vesicular catarrh; irritability of the bladder; nocturnal enuresis in children; too frequent desire to evacuate the bladder, urine being normal; decrease of the quantity of urine, which is thick and bloody; urine has strong odor like that of horses and contains excess of hippuric acid (Nitr. ac.); urine brownish, cloudy, alkaline or dark-reddish, high specific gravity and acid reaction, sometimes of a putrid, cadaverous smell; morbid condition of urine, as in persons with calculous or gouty diathesis; dysuria senilis, when gravel is trifling and the irritable state of bladder and pains are induced by other causes, with too frequent desire to urinate, though urine appears normal.

Berberis vulg.—Violent stitching pain in the bladder extending from the kidneys into the urethra, with urging to urinate; frequent recurring crampy pain in the bladder; cutting constrictive pain in the bladder when full or empty; burning pain in urethra; stitching pain in the female urethra, beginning in the bladder; violent stitches in the bladder, which compel one to urinate; urine dark-yellow, red, becoming turbid; copious mucous sediment mixed with a whitish-gray, and later a reddish mealy sediment; greenish urine depositing mucus; blood-red urine, which soon becomes turbid and deposits a thick mucous and bright-red mealy sediment, slowly becoming clear, but retaining its blood-red color; symptoms of urinary organs accompanied with **pains in the loins and hips** (Pareira brava, pain in thighs); renal gravel and calculi (urates, rheumarthritis); worse from slight fatigue, the aggravation increasing as the fatigue increases.

Borax.—Worse before urination, desire to urinate without being able to pass a drop; violent, urgent desire to urinate, can scarcely hold the urine, frequent micturition preceded by cries; smarting in urethra after urinating; infant screams before urinating, urine hot, with peculiar pungent, fetid odor (Petroselinum).

Brachyglottis repens.—Constant inclination to urinate, with pains in bladder and renewed desire immediately after the act, as if the bladder were not emptied; sense of swashing in bladder.

Cactus grand.—Desire to urinate; after he had desired to do so for a long time he at last succeeds to pass water abundantly; constriction at neck of bladder, which at first prevents the passage of urine, but after great straining he urinates as usual; frequent and profuse urination.

Calcarea carb.—Pain in the bladder and cutting on urinating; burning in the urethra before and after urinating; fine tickling stitches through the urethra; much sour-smelling urine passed at night; trickling of urine after micturition; involuntary passage of urine on every motion during menstruation; nocturnal enuresis; urine very dark-colored, without sediment; urine has a pungent odor, is clear and pale; offensive dark-brown urine, with a whitish sediment; the urine soon becomes turbid, and deposits a whitish, flaky sediment; a fatty pellicle forms on the surface; strangury always brought on by standing on a cold, damp pavement.

Camphora.—Diminished power of the bladder; retention of urine, with urging to urinate; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; painful urination; burning urine, strangury; the urine passes in a thin stream, as if the urethra were contracted; yellowish-green turbid urine of a musty odor; brown urine; red urine; the urine on standing becomes very turbid and thick, of a whitish-green color, without deposits of sediment; urine contains mucus without sediment; urine with white or red sediment; urine profuse, colorless, frequent or scanty.

Cannabis Ind.—Inflammation of the bladder; burning, scalding, stinging pain, before, during and after micturition; urging to urinate, with much straining; copious discharge of clear, bright-colored urine; the urine passes freely at times, then again in small quantities, with burning and biting; urine dribbles out after the stream ceases; aching in the kidneys; thick, red urine.

Cannabis sat.—Enuresis; paralysis of the bladder; drawing pain in the region of kidneys, extending into the inguinal glands, with nauseous sensation at pit of stomach; burning while urinating, but especially afterwards; stitches along the urethra when not urinating; white or red, turbid urine; urine full of fibres, with mucus or pus.

Cantharis.—**Painful retention of urine**; urging to urinate from the

smallest quantity of urine in the bladder; intolerable tenesmus; violent burning-cutting pain in neck and bladder, extending to the fossa navicularis, **worse before and after urinating**; urging worse when standing and still more when walking, better when sitting, hardly any at night; paroxysmal cutting and burning pains in both kidneys, the region very sensitive to the slightest touch, alternating with pain in tip of penis; painful scalding evacuation, by drops, of bloody urine and at times of pure blood; pain keeps on after micturition; urine turbid and scanty; cloudy during the night, like mealy water, with white sediment; urine albuminous, with cylindrical casts; deposits granular, grayish white, looking like fragments of old mortar; patient uneasy, restless, dissatisfied; crawling and itching of urethra after micturition.

Capsella bursa pastoris.—Patient has to get up every half hour during the night to pass water.

Capsicum.—Spasmodic contractions with cutting pains in the neck of bladder; burning in orifice of urethra, immediately before, during and for a minute after urinating; stitches as with needles, in forepart of urethra, when not urinating; burning, biting pain in urethra, after urinating; urine red or bloody; scanty, light-colored urine, which comes first in drops, then in spurts, alternately.

Carbo veg.—Pressing pain in the bladder; contraction of the urethra every morning; frequent urging to urinate; urine has a strong odor; dark-red urine, as if it were mixed with blood; urine deposits a red sediment.

Carbolic acid.—Involuntary discharge of mucus from the anus during urination; copious flow of limpid urine; dark, smoky color of urine, depositing urate of ammonia; greenish urine.

Causticum.—Frequent, painful and difficult micturition; involuntary emission of urine when coughing; nocturnal enuresis; smarting pain in the urethra while urinating; light-colored urine with flocculent sediment.

Chimaphila.—Chronic catarrh of the bladder; scanty urine containing a large quantity of muco-purulent sediment; urine thick, ropy, of brick color and copious bloody sediment; inability to pass the urine without standing with the feet wide apart, and the body inclined forward; frequent urination at night, with increasing debility, from stone in bladder; vesical tenesmus from prolapsus or retroversion; constipation or diarrhœa.

Cicuta.—Involuntary micturition; frequent desire to evacuate and the urine is expelled with great force; copious micturition, with great urging, or no urine at all.

Cina.—Enuresis, frequent urging, with passage of much urine all day; involuntary emission of urine at night, with worm symptoms and ravenous appetite, patient irritable and prostrated; urine white and turbid, or white and jellylike; involuntary micturition under the influence of any strong excitement or emotion; clear, often becoming milky when standing.

Clematis.—Mucus in urine, but no pus; urine flows by fits and starts; he has to wait a long time before he can pass water, with intense pain along urethra at glans penis; long-lasting constriction or contraction of urethra, urine emitted by drops, as in spasmodic stricture; involuntary flow, by drops, after micturition; inability to empty the bladder at once; the last drops of urine cause violent burning.

Coccus cacti.—Pain in bladder with ineffectual urging to urinate, > by passing water; pain in urethra when urinating, as from an obstruction there; stinging and tickling at the orifice of the urethra; waiting a long time for the stream to pass, urine yellow and turbid; urine contains mucus in form of filaments, clouds and flocks, and the sediment is entangled with

much mucus; odor often ammoniacal, or cadaverous when it is cloudy and dark-colored.

Cochlearia.—Burning and cutting in glans penis during and after urination, with a great deal of strangury, urine on standing becomes thick like jelly; increased desire to urinate and copious excretion of pale, limpid urine.

Colchicum.—Constant burning in urinary organs, with diminished secretion; passing of urine attended and followed by tenesmus of bladder and burning pain in urethra as if urine were very warm; frequent micturition with diminished discharge; urethra hurts while urine passes, as if raw; constriction in neck of bladder; feeling of soreness in kidneys, < by straightening out legs, > by doubling them upon himself, has to keep quiet to prevent vomiting; feeling of icy coldness in stomach with nausea; brown-black urine; whitish deposit in urine; gouty diathesis.

Colocynthis.—Alternate stitches in bladder and rectum; frequent tenesmus vesicæ with scanty emission; difficult urination, pain extending all over abdomen; increased secretion of urine, looking like brown beer, which becomes turbid and deposits a copious sediment when cold; retention of urine with retraction of testicles and priapism.

Conium.—Pressure upon bladder as if urine would come out immediately; burning, cutting and drawing through urethra while and after urinating; strangury, urine cannot be retained; passing water does not relieve the desire to do so; intermittent flow of urine with cutting after micturition; pain in kidneys, when the desire to urinate is not quickly satisfied; pressure in neck of bladder, with stitches, < when walking, > when sitting; pus in urine.

Copaiva.—Catarrh of bladder; large amount of viscid mucus; some blood and patches of mucous tissue in urine; excessive irritation of bladder; spasmodic pains in bladder every morning at nearly same hour, pressure on bladder, with fruitless urinary tenesmus and passage of urine in drops; itching, biting and burning in urethra before and after micturition; urine foamy, greenish (Carbol. ac.), turbid, with odor of violets; hæmaturia.

Cubeba.—Chronic cystitis; cutting and constriction after micturition; urine increased in quantity, deepened in color, and smells of the drug; hæmaturia; frequent urging to urinate; urine contains mucous threads.

Digitalis.—Inflammation of the neck of the bladder; pressure on the bladder, with sensation as if it were too full, continuing after micturition; continual desire to urinate, only a few drops being passed at each effort; urine dark-brown, hot and burning; alternate emissions of large and small quantities of colorless urine; contractive pain in bladder during micturition; the urine is more easily retained in the recumbent posture, relieving pressure from neck of bladder.

Dulcamara.—Paralysis of bladder, with involuntary discharge of urine; catarrh of bladder; thickening of coat of bladder; retention of urine, strangury from cold and cold drinks; painful micturition; urine turbid and white; reddish, burning urine; mucous sediment in the urine.

Equisetum.—Painful urination, with albuminous urine; extreme and frequent urging to urinate, with severe pain, especially immediately after the urine is voided; dysuria during pregnancy and after confinement; nocturnal enuresis, with frequent micturition; excess of mucus in urine.

Erigeron.—Vesicular catarrh, with pain and irritation; dysuria in children, they have frequent desire and cry when urinating; urine profuse and of a very strong odor; external parts inflamed and swollen.

Eryngium aquat.—Continuous teasing and dribbling of urine, drop by drop, smarting and burning night and day and depriving her of sleep; urine high-colored and of strong odor; > by warmth.

Eupatorium purp. — Dysuria, with profuse and watery urine; deep, dull pains in kidneys; smarting, burning sensation in bladder and urethra; suppression of urine in infants; or incontinence of urine; constant desire to urinate, even after frequent micturition, bladder seems to be full; frequent efforts, with passage of only a few drops of urine containing mucus; vesical irritability in women; chronic cystitis, tendency to rheumatism.

Ferrum ac.— Difficult micturition, with spasmodic stricture or a tendency to retention of urine, especially in old people of weak and relaxed habits.

Ferrum met.—Urging to urinate entirely absent during the night, but occurring regularly during the day, relieved by sitting and lying, but intolerable when walking (neuralgic affection); **involuntary urination, especially by day**; urine light-colored, and depositing a whitish sediment; profuse mucous sediment in the urine; urine blood-red, and plentifully charged with blood-corpuscles.

Ferrum phos.—Frequent desire; pain at neck of bladder and end of penis, must urinate at once, with relief, < the more he stands, chiefly in daytime, none at night.

Ferrum picric.—Pain in the **entire** urethra with frequent desire to urinate.

Fluoric acid.—**Pungent and strong odor of urine**, acrid and smelling offensive, which is freely discharged; before and after urinating pain in lower part of bladder; pressure on bladder, with sensation of warmth in abdomen; burning in urethra during and after micturition.

Gelsemium.—Sensation as if something remained behind when urinating, the stream stops and then commences again; spasmodic stricture of urethra; profuse urination relieves headache; urging with scanty emission and tenesmus of bladder; spasm of bladder, with alternating dysuria and enuresis; children wet bed at night from paralysis of sphincter.

Graphites. — Cutting pressure from the kidneys before micturition; anxious pressure in the bladder, with sudden desire to urinate, but scanty emission; nocturnal enuresis; frequent micturition, especially at night, the urine turbid, and deposits a reddish sediment.

Hedeoma.—Suppression of urine; tenesmus; painful micturition; scanty emission of urine, with frequent and urgent desire; urine very dark, like black tea.

Helleborus.—Black spots in urine; retention of urine in children without any particular cause, child cross and fretful, will not allow anyone to touch it.

Helonias. — Profuse and frequent urination; weariness and feeling of weight in renal region; after micturition some urine will flow out; burning sensation in urethra when urinating; suitable to women who are enervated from indolence and luxury (Alet., weakness from long sickness and defective nutrition).

Hepar. — Nocturnal enuresis; weakness of the bladder; **urine passes slowly, without force**, dropping perpendicularly from the urethra; flocculent and turbid urine; dark-yellow urine, burning when passing, and corroding the internal surface of the prepuce; orifice of urethra red and inflamed; brown-red urine, the last drops mixed with blood.

Hydrastis.—Chronic cystitis; catarrh of the bladder, with thick, ropy, mucous sediment in the urine; decomposed smell of the urine.

Hyoscyamus.—Enuresis; paralysis of the bladder; retention of urine,

with pressure in the bladder; frequent micturition, with scanty discharges; retention of urine in children suffering from worm fever or during the progress of various acute affections; retention of urine after labor or in lying-in women.

Ignatia.—Irresistible desire to urinate; painful pressure, with a scraping sensation in the neck of the bladder, especially when walking; turbid urine; frequent emission of watery urine.

Indigo.—Urine of a dark-violet color and assuming a bluish tinge after standing.

Iodum.—Nocturnal urination; retention of urine; increased secretion of thick urine, with dark sediment; urine dark, turbid, milky; ammoniacal smell of the urine.

Kali bichrom.—Frequent discharges of watery urine of strong odor; painful drawing from the perineum towards the urethra; urine with white film and deposit of white sediment; after micturition, burning in back part of urethra, as if one drop had remained behind, with unsuccessful effort to void it; shooting in renal region, small pulse, prostration; **suppression of urine following cholera.**

Kali brom.—Irresistible desire to urinate, but no flow except with urging and difficulty; **diabetes**, urine loaded with sugar; dribbling of urine at beginning of stool.

Kali iod.—Granulated kidney; urine copious, frequent, pale and watery; red as blood, with unquenchable thirst.

Kali nit.—Frequent and profuse urination, urine as clear as water; burning in urethra while passing water, with greatly diminished urine, passes at first only a few drops, then the usual stream.

Kalmia lat.—Albuminuria, with pains in lower limbs; frequent micturition of large quantities of yellow urine.

Kreosotum.—Sudden and imperative desire to urinate; in women, micturition is attended and followed by smarting and burning in pudenda; urine turbid and offensive, depositing a reddish sediment; bland, yellow leucorrhœa preceding each urination, with frequent desire to micturate.

Lachesis.—Urging to urinate; copious emission of foaming urine; yellow-colored urine; copious red-brown urine; turbid and dark urine, with sediment of dark sand and severe cutting during micturition; sensation as if a ball were rolling in the bladder.

Lac caninum.—Frequent desire to urinate, which, if not immediately attended to, causes pain in bladder, a numb, dull sensation; if not relieved by micturition, it spreads over whole abdomen; would often wake at night, dreaming of the pain and would have to urinate to relieve it; constant desire to urinate, with scanty discharge; enuresis nocturna.

Lac defloratum.—Albuminuria, urine very dark and thick, scanty or pale and profuse; renal pains, passing down thighs, not better in any position, but $<$ lying down.

Laurocerasus.—Retention of urine; pale, yellowish urine; scanty, acrid, depositing a thick, reddish sediment; burning in urethra and pressing after urinating.

Lilium tigr.—Continuous pressure in region of bladder, constant desire to urinate, with scanty discharge, smarting in urethra and tenesmus; frequent urination through the day, with dull headache moving from forehead to occiput, finally settling in left temple; if desire is not attended to, feeling of congestion to chest; urine milky, scanty; increased and dark; hot, like boiling oil.

Linaria.—Enuresis, with frequent painful urging to urinate, causing the patient to rise at night.

Lithium carb.—Almost constant desire to urinate, gradually increasing till bladder is emptied; some difficulty in passing water and violent tenesmus after; with sensitive pain in middle of urethra; on rising to urinate a pressing in cardiac region, not ceasing until after urinating, mornings; frequent and copious, < at night; albuminuria; turbid urine, with much mucous sediment; dark, reddish-brown sediment; profuse, with uric acid deposit.

Lobelia infl.—Urine has a deep-red color and deposits a copious red sediment.

Lycopodium.—Pain before urinating, shown in young children by crying and screaming at that time and by adults referred to the renal region; very severe pain in back before urinating, which ceases when the urine flows; children awake from sleep screaming, and feel better after urinating; urging to urinate, must wait a long time before it passes; jerking, cutting in urethra after urinating; urine scanty, dark-red, albuminous, with strangury; deposits of red, sandy sediments; frequent and copious at night, scanty by day; greasy pellicle floats on urine; painless hæmorrhages from bladder; gravel and calculi; hæmorrhoids; enlarged prostata.

Magnesia carb.—Involuntary urination while walking or rising from a seat; burning, smarting during micturition.

Magnesia mur.—**Atony of bladder**; urine can only be passed by bearing down with abdominal muscles; frequent desire, but urine passes only by drops; numb urethra.

Magnesia phos.—Nocturnal enuresis from nervous irritation; spasmodic retention of urine; spasm of the neck of the bladder.

Mercurius.—Vesical region sore to touch, urine passes in a thin stream or in drops and contains blood and pus; urine dark-red and turbid, sour and pungent, mixed with blood, white flakes and pus; hæmaturia, with violent and frequent urging to urinate; inability to retain the urine; urging to urinate, with copious flow, larger than the quantity of fluid taken, with sudden, irresistible desire.

Mercurius cor.—**Tenesmus of bladder**; **suppressio urinæ**; albuminuria, filaments, flocks or dark flesh-like pieces of mucus in the urine; urine scanty, hot, bloody, passed in drops with great pain.

Mezereum.—Itching and sensation of soreness in urethra when urinating; aroused or increased by touch or pressure; intensely painful tenesmus; tearing and drawing in anus and perineum, from which it extends through the whole urethra.

Murex.—Urine diminished in quantity, but the calls to pass urine more frequent and urging than in the normal state, especially during the night; urine fetid, with an odor like that of valerian; white sediment in urine (uterine complications); hysterical polyuria, urine watery.

Natrum mur.—Involuntary micturition when walking, coughing or laughing; desire to urinate day and night; stitches in bladder during micturition, with burning-smarting sensations in urethra; pale urine, with brickdust sediment; discharge of mucus from the urethra; dark coffee-colored urine; cutting in urethra after micturition; polyuria with waterbrash and emaciation; hæmaturia from scurvy; has to wait a long time for urine to pass, if others are near by.

Nitrate of uranium.—Sore feeling in the pubic region; increased frequency of micturition; profuse nocturnal urination, straw-colored and fetid; burning in urethra, with very acrid urine; desire to urinate again immediately after voiding urine.

Nitric acid.—Enuresis; nightly desire to urinate, with cutting pain in

abdomen; scanty; turbid, bad-smelling urine; smarting-burning pain in urethra while urinating; cramplike, contractive pain from the kidneys toward the bladder; discharge of bloody mucus, or of pus from the urethra; the urine is cold when emitted (Agar.).

Nux vomica.—Retention of urine; strangury; painful, ineffectual desire to urinate, painful emission of thick urine; discharge of pale urine, followed by passage of thick, viscid, whitish, purulent mucus from the bladder; reddish urine, with brickdust sediment; burning and lancinating pain in the neck of the bladder during micturition; hæmaturia.

Ocimum canum.—Turbid urine, depositing a white and albuminous sediment; urine of saffron-color; thick, purulent urine with an unbearable smell of musk; renal colic with vomiting.

Opium.—Retention of urine from fright or after parturition; atony of the fundus of the bladder; difficulty in passing urine, which is high-colored and scanty, depositing a brick-red sediment; high acidity of urine (Morph.).

Oxalic acid.—Great prostration, feels much worse mornings after a night's rest; urine scanty with deposits of phosphates and oxalates; urea diminished.

Pæonia.—Micturition somewhat impeded by constrictive sensation in region of neck of bladder, so that urine is passed only in driblets; small ulcer in perineum near anus; constantly oozing moisture of a very offensive odor.

Pareira brava.—Sensation as if bladder were distended, with pain going down thighs, and extending down into the feet; strangury with paroxysms of violent pains; urine can only be voided while patient is on his knees with head pressing against the floor, < mornings from 3 to 6; almost cartilaginous induration of mucous membrane of bladder; constant urging to urinate; violent pains in glans penis; urine has a strong ammoniacal smell, containing thick viscid mucus; pains in thighs while urinating (Berb., back); lithæmia.

Palladium.—Urine colors vessel red; red sand in urine (Lyc.); frequent urging to urinate and aching in region of bladder; cramp in abdomen, < when urinating; stitches through bladder and painful weakness in it; bladder feels full and still he passes only a little at a time, notwithstanding the urging.

Petroleum.—Involuntary discharge of reddish-brown and fetid urine; urine drops out after micturition; weakness of neck of bladder; chronic blennorrhœa; eczema or herpes preputialis with considerable itching, mucous discharge from urethra; burning pains, either in neck of bladder (chronic prostatitis) or in urethra; chronic catarrh of bladder.

Petroselinum.—Sudden irresistible desire to urinate with or without gonorrhœa, and strangury so severe as to make him dance about the room.

Phellandrium.—Urging to urinate, with scanty emission and violent burning after micturition, urine pale and watery, almost greenish.

Phosphorus.—Involuntary emission of urine; smarting and burning in urethra, with frequent desire to urinate; tension over the region of the bladder; acrid, offensive-smelling urine; brown urine, with red sandy sediment; bloody urine; urine with a sediment of white flocculi; full bladder, but causing no trouble or desire to urinate; unable to pass water or incontinence, both from paralysis of bladder.

Phosphoric acid.—Enuresis, with burning-cutting pains in urethra and cramp pain in the kidneys; spasmodic constriction of the bladder; profuse discharge of watery urine, in which immediately forms a white

cloud; milky urine, with bloody jellylike lumps; burning in urethra while urinating.

Phytolacca.—Copious nocturnal micturition; violent urging to urinate; urine excessive in quantity or scanty; dark-red urine, which leaves a stain on the urinal of a mahogany color, which adheres very closely; chalklike sediments; albuminous urine, with increased specific gravity; pain in the bladder before and during micturition; frequent and painful inclination to urinate.

Picric acid.—In passing urine it kept dribbling after he got through; slight pain during micturition, a sensation of jerking drawing in urethra.

Plantago.—Frequent inclination to urinate, enuresis nocturna; **urine very profuse.** light-colored and depositing a whitish sediment; stools regular, gray or mixed-gray in color; puffiness under eyes; great irritability, normal appetite and sleep.

Plumbum.—Paralysis of the bladder; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; ischuria; difficult emission of urine, though bladder is full; urine mixed with blood; copious or yellow urine, fetid and high-colored; contracted kidney.

Populus.—Catarrh of the bladder; vesicular and urethral irritation; scalding of the urine; painful micturition.

Prunus spinosa.—Very urgent desire to urinate; which, if not attended to immediately, causes severe, sharp, crampy pains in bladder.

Pulsatilla.—Vesicular catarrh; incontinence of urine; nocturnal enuresis; involuntary discharge of urine when coughing; the urine is discharged in drops when walking or sitting; spasmodic pain in the neck of the bladder before and **during (Canth., after) micturition**, extending to pelvis and thighs; burning in urethra while urinating; hæmaturia, scanty, brown-red urine, with brick-colored sediment, bloody or mucous deposit; urine loaded with large quantities of urate of ammonia, showing a wasting, hectic condition: < worse when lying on back, > when sitting up.

Rhus tox.—Tenesmus vesicæ, with emissions of only a few drops of blood-red urine; diminished secretion of urine; incontinence of urine, as soon as the desire to urinate is felt, nature requires immediate relief; urine hot, white and muddy, or pale, with white sediment; dark urine, soon becoming turbid.

Ruta.—Nocturnal enuresis; continual pressure on the bladder, as if always full; the desire to urinate continues after micturition; involuntary discharge of urine at night in bed and while walking during the day; frequent urging, with emission of green urine.

Sanguinaria.—Retention of urine in consequence of gravel and urinary calculi.

Santonin.—Chronic cystitis; incontinence of urine; nocturnal enuresis; dysuria; suddenly waking, with urging to urinate, only a few drops of urine being passed each time; the urine has a peculiar green or orange-green color.

Sarsaparilla.—Pain and cramps in the bladder, with urging and burning; urine pale and copious; frequent urging to urinate, with scanty but painless discharge; urine clear and red; severe strangury, with discharge of white, acrid, turbid matter, with mucus and severe smarting in women after urination; painful retention of urine; urine frequently voided, does not become turbid, but deposits a cloud; frequent and copious discharge of pale urine, which becomes turbid on standing, like clay-water; urine either too frequent, copious and pale, or scanty, slimy, flaky, clayey or sandy; iridescent pellicle in the urine; **immediately after each micturition**

pain at a point in the vicinity of the neck of the bladder; frequent urination, with distress, more or less, all through the pelvis; after urination, chills, commencing at the region of the neck of the bladder, and spreading in an upward direction through the upper part of the body; offensive smell of urine and genitals; **when he sits the urine dribbles from him, when he stands it passes freely** (in water-closet had desire to urinate during stool, but could not); **flatus coming with noise from bladder.**

Senecio gracilis.—Pyelitis; dull pain in kidneys, extending to ureters; scanty, high-colored urine tinged with blood; great prostration, melancholy; tenesmus of bladder, with heat and urging; frequent urination, pains in loins; bloody urine.

Senega.—Frequent urging to urinate, urine loaded with mucous threads, foaming when cold; scalding before and after urinating.

Sepia.—Nocturnal enuresis, especially during the first sleep; constant desire to urinate, with painful bearing-down in the pelvis in the morning; burning in the bladder and urethra; pressure on the bladder in the evening, with burning after urinating; inability to urinate, urethra closed with plugs of white mucus, urine finally passing in gushes; urine turbid, with red, sandy sediment, which adheres to the chamber and is removed with difficulty, and a cuticle on the surface; urine has an offensive smell and deposits a white sediment.

Squilla.—Tenesmus of the bladder after micturition; frequent calls to urinate, especially at night, with scanty emission, or profuse discharge of pale urine; sanguinolent urine, with a deposit of red sediment.

Stannum.—Painless retention of urine; the urging to urinate is absent as in atrophy of the bladder.

Staphisagria.—Profuse discharge of pale urine, with urging; frequent desire to urinate, with emission of a small quantity of dark-colored urine; burning in the urethra during and after urinating; urging after micturition as if the bladder had not been emptied; burning in middle and back part of urethra, $<$ when not urinating.

Stramonium.—Rigors during urination, rumbling in abdomen; despite urging no stream forms; urine dribbles away slowly and feebly, though without pain.

Strychnia.—Atony of the bladder; retention of urine or incontinence, when these conditions depend on impaired power of the detrusor muscle of the bladder from overdistension.

Sulphur.—Nocturnal enuresis; violent desire to urinate at night; copious micturition after midnight; stitches in the bladder; cutting pain in the urethra while passing urine; the urine is sometimes clear and sometimes contains a thick sediment; rose-colored urine; fetid urine, a greasy film forming on the surface; great quantities of colorless urine.

Sulphuric acid.—Pain in bladder if desire to urinate is not at once satisfied (Con., pain in kidneys).

Terebinthina.—Strangury; dysuria; violent dragging and cutting pain in bladder; burning in bladder; urine scanty, cloudy and red or bloody urine; difficult micturition; urine the odor of violets, with mucous deposits.

Thlaspi bursa pastoris.—Hæmaturia; dysuria and strangury, $>$ after passing a quantity of renal sand; urine turbid, with deep-red sediment (needs proving); dysuria senilis.

Thuja.—Frequent urging to urinate, with profuse emission; urine looks watery on passing, but becomes cloudy on standing; urine frothy, foam remains long on it; continued dropping of the urine after micturition

(Lach., Sel.); saccharine urine (Chin., Phos.); dysuria, **has to spread his legs and lean forward to urinate, urine comes in drops, pain very severe, of a cutting character; burning in urethra during and for some time after micturition.**

Uva ursi.—Hæmaturia; painful micturition, with burning; urine slimy, purulent, ropy and of strong, pungent odor.

Veratrum alb.—Dysuria; involuntary emission of urine; painful pressure on bladder and burning during micturition; frequent but scanty discharge of dark-red or green urine.

Viburnum op.—Cannot hold her water when coughing or walking about; urine smells like cat's urine; enuresis nocturna.

Zincum.—Constant urging to pass water, can only urinate when sitting or leaning back; sandy sediment; sitting with legs crossed, bending forward and can make but little water, till he feels as if his bladder would burst, **hysterical retention.**

URINE, MORBID SECRETIONS OF.

Urine acrid: 1, Hep., Merc.; 2, Arn., Bor., Cann., Caust., Clem., Coc. c., Graph., Iod., Kalm., Natr. m., Par., Phos., Rhus, Seneg., Thuj; 3, Calc., Canth., Fluor. ac.; **hot or scalding:** 1, Ars., Canth., Hep.; 2, Acon., Asa., Caps., Cham., Colch., Dig., Merc., Phos. ac., Squil.; **cold:** Nitr. ac.; **bloody:** 1, Canth., Puls.; 2, Ars., Calc., Caps., Chin. sulph., Con., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nux v., Phos.. Sarsap., Sec., Sep., Sulph., Tereb., Uva, Zinc.; **with greasy and variegated pellicle on surface:** 1, Par.; 2, Calc., Crot., Hep., Iod., Lyc., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls.; **dark:** 1, Acon., Bell., Bry., Colch., Merc., Sep., Tart., Veratr.; 2, Ant., Arn., Calc., Canth., Carb., Dig., Helleb., Hep., Ipec., Puls., Sel., Staph., Sulph.; **flaky:** 1, Canth., Mez.; 2, Cann., Cham., Sarsap., Zinc.; **frothy:** Lach., Lyc., Seneg., Spong.; **foaming:** Laur., Lach., Chel., Cop., Cubeb., Lyc., Seneg., Thuj.; **greenish:** 1, Camph.; 2, Ars., Aur., Berb., Bov., Chin., Colch., Iod., Kali, Magn , Oleum anim., Rheum, Ruta, Veratr.; 3, Carbol. ac., Mang., Rhod., Sulph.; **black:** 1, Ars., Carbol. ac., Colch., Helleb., Natr. m., Lach., Tereb., Erig.; dark urine turning pale: 2, Apis, Amm. benz., Ac. benz., Arn., Carb. v., Dig., Kali carb.; **milky:** 1, Aur. mur., Cina, Lyc., Phos. ac.; 2, Carb., Col., Con., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sulph.; **mucous:** 1, Natr. m., Puls.; 2, Ant., Canth., Col., Dulc., Equiset., Merc., Veratr.; **pale, colorless:** 1, Con., Nitr. ac., Plant., Puls.; 2, Agar., Alum., Ang., Apoc. andr., Arn., Aur., Bell., Colch., Col., Dig., Erig., Eup. purp., Ign., Magn. carb., Mur. ac., Phyt., Polyg., Puls., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Rhus, Rum., Sang., Sarrac., Sarsap., Sec., Sep., Staph., Stram., Stront.; 3, Helleb., Hep., Gal., Gels., Sulph. ac.; **purulent:** 1, Canth., Clem.; 2, Cann., Con., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sab., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **fetid:** 1, Ars., Bar. m., Carb., Dulc.; 2, Merc., Murex, Nitr. ac., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Stan., Sulph., Viol. tric.; **fishy smell:** Oleum anim.; **like musk:** Ocimum can.; like cat's urine: Viol. tric.; ammoniacal: Asa., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Phos.; **sweet-smelling:** Lact., Nux m., Tereb.; **urinous odor in excess:** Benz. ac., Fluor. ac., Indium; **turbid or cloudy:** 1, Cina, Con., Merc., Sabad.; 2, Amb., Ant., Cann., Caust., Chin., Dulc., Ign., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep.; 3, Bell., Bry., Carb., Cham., Coc. c., Dig., Lach., Petr., Phos. ac., Plumb., Rhod., Sarsap.; **turbid on standing:** 1, Bry., Cham , Phos. ac.; 2, Acet. ac., Caust., Cina, Graph., Hep., Merc., Mez., Rhus, Seneg., Sulph., Valer.; **sticky or viscous:** 1, Col.; 2, Arg., Canth., Col., Cupr., Dulc., Kreos., Phos. ac.

Sediment reddish: 1, Canth., Fluor. ac., Natr. m., Pareira, Puls., Sep., Val.; 2, Acon., Amb., Ant., Arn , Chin., Dulc., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr.

ac., Sil., Squil.; **whitish**: 1, Phos., Rhus; 2, Chel., Col., Colch., Con., Eryng., Eup. perf., Eup. purp., Hep., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Petr., Plant., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Val.; **yellow**: 1, Cham., Phos., Sil., Spong., Sulph. ac., Zinc.; 2, Amm., Bar., Canth., Cupr., Lach., Lyc.; **bloody**: 1, Canth., Ham., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sulph. ac.; 2, Acon., Dulc., Helleb., Lyc., Phos., Sulph., Tereb., Uva, Zinc.; **claylike**: Anac., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.; **cloudy**: Bry., Nitr., Phos. ac., Seneg., Thuj., Equiset.; **flaky**: Berb., Canth , Merc., Mez., Zinc.; **like flour**: Calc., Graph., Merc., Natr. m., Phos. ac., Sulph., Tart.; **purulent**: 1, Canth., Cham., Lyc., Puls.; 2, Calc., Cann., Chimaph., Clem., Con., Kali, Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sil., Senec.; **mucous**: 1, Chimaph., Dulc., Natr. m., Puls., Val.; 2, Ant., Asclep., Aur., Berb., Bry., Col., Con., Erig., Eup. purp., Merc., Natr. carb., Phos. ac., Sarsap., Seneg., Sulph. ac.

Mucous threads in urine: Can., Canth., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Seneg., Tart.

Gravel, sand, or stony sediment: 1, Ant., Calc., Lyc., Phos., Ruta, Sarsap., Sil., Zinc.; 2, Amb., Arn., Chin., Meny., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Puls., Thuj.; 3, Cann., Petr., Pod., Sep.

Desire to urinate, ineffectual: 1, Acon., Canth., Dig., Sarsap.; 2, Arn., Camph., Caust., Colch., Hyosc., Kali carb., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Puls., Stram., Sulph.

Discharge too copious: 1, Arg. nit., Mur. ac., Rhus tox., Squill., Verbas.; 2, Acet. ac., Agn., Bar., Bism., Canth., Guaiac., Ign., Merc., Nitr., Phos. ac., Seneg., Tarax., Viol. tric.; 3, Acon., Arum, Carb. v., Cepa, Con., Dig., Lac. ac., Led., Mang , Natr. m., Plant., Spig., Veratr. alb.; **too scanty**: 1, Canth., Colch., Dig., Graph., Helleb., Op., Ruta, Sulph.; 2, Acon., Apis, Ars., Arum, Bell., Bry., Caust., Chin., Dulc., Hep., Hyosc., Kali carb., Lach., Laur., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sulph., Tereb., Veratr. alb.; **too frequent**: 1, Agar., Bar., Canth., Caust., Merc., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Squil., Staph.; 2, Bry., Coc. c., Fer., Phos., Ign., Kali carb., Kreos., Lach., Mur. ac., Natr. carb., Phos. ac., Plant., Sel., Spig., Thuj.; 3, Æsc., Cimicif., Erig., Eryng., Eup. purp., Fluor. ac., Hydrast., Pod., Sang., **seldom**: 1, Canth.; 2, Acon., Arn., Ars., Aur., Camph., Hep., Hyosc., Laur., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Puls., Ruta, Stram.

Retention of urine: 1, Acon., Arn., Ars., Canth., Hep., Hyosc., Laur., Lyc., Plumb., Puls., Ruta, Stram : 2, Aur., Bell., Caps., Caust., Chin., Cic., Col., Con., Cupr., Dig., Graph., Nux v., Op., Sec., Sulph., Veratr.

Complaints before urinating: 1, Bov., Col., Lyc., Nux v., Puls.; 2, Arn., Bry., Dig., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sulph., Tart. emet.; **when beginning to urinate**: Canth., Clem., Merc.; **while urinating**: 1, Cann., Canth., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Phos. ac., Puls., Thuj.; 2, Acet. ac., Acon., Clem., Colch., Con., Ipec., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; **on cessation of flow**: Bry., Canth., Sarsap., Sulph.; **after urinating**: 1, Canth., Col., Hep., Merc., Natr. m., Sarsap., Thuj.; 2, Anac., Arn., Bell., Calc., Cann., Caps., Chin., Con., Dig., Natr. carb., Nux v., Puls., Ruta, Staph., Sulph., Zinc.

Specific gravity too high: Asclep. syr., Eup. purp., Helon., Myr., Phyt., Puls., Sarrac., Senec.; **too low**: Eryng., Eup. purp., Puls.

UTERUS, DISEASES OF.

Prolapsus uteri or procidentia: Arg., *Benz. ac.*, Canth., Carb. an., Cham., Chin., Cimicif., Collins., Croc., Fer. ac., Fer. mag., *Granat.*, Hydrast., Hydrophob., Iod., Ipec., Kali bi., *Kreos.*, Lac can., Lach., Lappa, Merc., Mill., Murex, Natr. m., Nux v., Nux m., Op., Pallad., Rhus, Sabin., Sulph., Ust.; **during**

stool: Calc. phos., Eup., Pod., Stann.; from **constipation**: Collins.; **standing, walking, least jar**: Lappa, Murex, Tarent. hisp.; **chronic diarrhœa and weakness**: Petr.; **hot weather**: Kali bi.; **muscular atony**: Alet., Cimicif., Helon.; **cessation of menses**: Agar., Kreos.; **miscarriage**: Nux v.; **parturition**: Bell., Nux v., Pod., Rhus, Sec.; **climaxis with melancholia**: Helon., Lach., Murex; **straining or lifting**: Arn., Calc. carb., Nux v., Pod., Rhus; **with induration**: Æsc., Aur., Bell., Carb. an., Con., Sep.; with **pain in hypogastrium**: Acon., Bry., Cimicif., Nux v., Sep., Sulph., Veratr. alb.; **left ovary**: Arg. met., Pod.; **right**: Æsc., Apis, Fer., Sulph.; with **prolapsus vaginæ**: Aur., Fer., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Sep., Stram.; with **prolapsus recti**: Pod., Sulph.

Retroversio uteri: Æsc., Aur. mur., Calc. phos., Cimicif., Fer. iod., Helon., Lil., Lac can., Murex, Nux v., Plat., Sep., Tarent.

Anteversio: Aur., Bell., Calc., Caul., Calc. phos., Fer., Graph., Helon., Merc., Nux v., Nux m., Plat., Sep., Stann., Tarent.

Flexio: Aster., Aur., Collins., Helon., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Sec., Sep.; **anteflexion**: Gels.: **retroflexion**: Caul., Hep., Lil., Sep.

Pelvic cellulitis: Acon., Bell., Chin., Fer. iod., Kali iod., Merc. iod., Sulph., Xanth.

Endo-cervicitis: Bell., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Calend., Hep., Hydrocot., Merc. iod., Sil.

Corporeal cervicitis: Ant. tart., Gels., Caul., Sabin.

Follicular erosions of os: Lach., Murex, Sep.

Subinvolution: Caul., Cycl., Cimicif., Kali bi., Kali br., Kali carb., Lil., Mill., Puls., Plat., Sabin., Sec., Sep., Tanac., Tereb., Ust.

Hydrometra: 1, Ars., Bell., Chin., Helleb., Merc., Sulph.; 2, Bry., Calc., Con., Fer., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Puls., Ruta, Sab., Sep.

Physometra: 1, Phos. ac., Sang.: 2, Bell., Chin., Calc., Hyosc., Lyc., Magn. carb., Nux, Sep. Sulph.; 3, Brom., Apis, Nux m.

Hydatids and moles: For their expulsion: Natr. carb., Puls., Sec.; to remove disposition: 1, Calc., Sil.; 2, Acon., Ars., Bell., Canth., Chin., Fer., Graph., Hyosc., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Sabin., Sep., Sulph.

Polypi, vaginal and uterine: 1, Calc., Led., Sang., Staph., Sep.; 2, Aur., Con., Hydrast., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Phos. ac., Plat., Puls., Sil., Teucr., Thuj.

Fibroid tumors: Brom., Calc., Calc. carb., Calc. sulph., Hydrarg. aur.; 2, Bufo, Kali iod., Led., Merc. bin., Merc. cor., Plat., Sec., Thuj., Tarent., Ust.

Scirrhus and carcinoma uteri: Alum., Ars., Ars. iod., Arg. met., Aur., Bell., Bufo, Crotal., Carb. an., Carb. v., Cundurango, Elaps, Graph., Hydrast., Kaolin, Kreos., Iod., Lyc., Merc., Murex, Nitr. ac., Phos., Phyt., Sab., Sep., Sil., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.

Fungus uteri.—1, **bloody**: Aur., Bell., Carb. an., Carb. v., Chin., Graph., Kreos., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; 2, **medullary**: Ars., Bell., Carb. an., Chin., Graph., Kreos., Merc., Sab., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Gangrene of uterus: 1, Ars., Kreos.; 2, Carb. an., Carbol. ac., Curare, Sec.

Swelling of uterus in old women who have borne many children: 1, Aur. mur., Natr.; 2, Bell., Nux v., Plat., Sep.

Epithelioma: Alumen, Ars. iod., Kreos., Merc. iod., Merc. cor., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sil., Thuj.

Metralgia and hysteralgia: Alet., Bell., Caul., Caust., Cham., Cimicif., Cocc., Con., Gels., Hyosc., Ign., Magn. carb., Magn. phos., Murex, Natr. m., Nux v., Plat., Senec., Sep., Stann., Tarent.

Uterine pains; running up: Lach., Lyc., Phos., Sep.; **running down**: Æsc., Ipec., Nux v., Plat.; from os ilii forward and downward: Bry.; **from groins**

outward and backward: Sep.; **from groins to back:** Sulph.; **back to groins**· Sabin.

Abies Can.—Prolapsus from general defective nutrition, with little or no local congestion.

Aconite.—Prolapsus usually of sudden occurrence with or without hæmorrhage, with inflammation of genitals; heat, dry skin, anxiety, with cold perspiration; nervousness, with fear of death; bitter vomiting.

Æsculus hip.—Inflamed cervix uteri attended with retroversion; throbbing in the abdominal and pelvic cavities; prolapsus, ulceration, enlargement and induration with great tenderness, heat and throbbing; thick, dark and corroding leucorrhœa, with constant backache, especially in hip and sacrum; great fatigue when walking; dull pain in occiput, with flushes of heat over occiput, neck and shoulders and lame feeling in small of back.

Agaricus.—Prolapsus uteri, after cessation of menses, with intolerable bearing-down pains; cramps as if she must have a child, obliged to lie down; itching and irritation of the parts, with strong desire for an embrace; profuse menses, with tearing-pressive pains in back and abdomen; leucorrhœa very profuse, dark-colored, with much itching internally and externally; swelling of vagina and several nodules.

Agnus castus.—Engorgement and thickening of the uterus, extensive ulceration of os uteri; hæmorrhagic menses, which are also painful; ovarian neuralgia; **perfect abhorrence to all sexual intercourse.**

Aletris far.—**Prolapsus uteri from muscular atony**; leucorrhœa from loss of fluids or defective nutrition; debility from protracted illness; obstinate indigestion, the least food distresses the stomach; fainting, with vertigo; extreme constipation, great effort being required to discharge feces; great accumulation of frothy saliva; **sterility from uterine atony**; heavy, dragging pains about the hips; profuse, painful and premature menses; profuse leucorrhœa.

Aloe. — Heaviness, weight and dragging down of all pelvic organs, paretic weakness of the sphincters; uterine congestion and prolapsus, with fulness and heaviness and labor-like pains in loins and groins, < standing; uncertain control of sphincters; tendency to diarrhœa, passes more wind than feces, feels prostrated and covered with clammy sweat; faintness; protruding hæmorrhoids > by cold applications; menses too early and profuse; hæmorrhage during climaxis; for women of relaxed and phlegmatic habit.

Alumen.—Ulceration and cancer of uterus; collum uteri swollen and puffed up, vagina very sensitive and narrowed; menses scanty and watery, with loss of strength and pains in lower limbs.

Alumina.—Prolapsus uteri; bland, painless ulcers on os; throbbing and itching in vagina; corroding, profuse leucorrhœa running down to the heels, often only in daytime, relieved by cold washes; pain in sacrum; herpetic eruptions; feels better in fresh air and wet weather, and worse in dry weather; constipation; restless sleep and awakens with palpitations.

Ambra.—Hysteria; stitches in ovarian region, when drawing in the abdomen or pressing upon it; discharge of blood at every little accident, as after a hard stool, or after a walk a little longer than usual; soreness, itching and swelling of the pudenda; lying down aggravates uterine symptoms.

Ammonium carb.—Swelling, itching and burning of pudenda; burning watery leucorrhœa from womb, acrid and profuse from vagina, worse when bending down and during wet weather.

Ammonium mur.—Prolapsus with uterine pains extending from right side of pubes to hip and small of back, cutting and stitching, with urging

to urinate; continual leucorrhœa; **distension of abdomen without flatulency;** coldness between shoulders; displacements with pain in groins, they feel sore as if swollen; bloated, indolent women.

Angustura.—Prolapsus after rising in the morning with stitches, > by cold washing.

Antimonium crud.—Pressure in womb, as if something would come out; tenderness over ovarian region, after catamenia has been checked by taking bath.

Apis mell.—Hypertrophy and prolapsus uteri; engorgement and ulceration of os uteri; great tenderness over uterine region, with bearing-down pain; leucorrhœa and painful micturition; heat and fulness of uterine region; stinging pains in womb; feeling in bowels as if diarrhœa would come on; abdomen swollen and tender, with swollen feet and scanty secretion of urine; dropsy of uterus; menses suppressed or diminished, with congestion to head; profuse, acrid, green leucorrhœa; œdematous, vesicular or gangrenous eruption on labia; burning pains in coccygeal region, < by any attempt to sit down; œdema of different parts of body; swelling under eyes; thirstlessness; waxy paleness of skin.

Aranea diad. — **Ovarian and uterine disorders associated with chorea** (Tarent.), or great nervous irritability; want of self-control; insomnia; mental depression followed by vivacity; menses too profuse and too early; excessive bearing-down pains, burning in vagina; hysteria and much fatigue.

Argentum met.—**Sensation as if left ovary were growing enormously large**; prolapsus, with pain in left ovary and small of back, extending to the front and downward; ulcers of uterus, discharging ichorous, bloody water of unbearable stench; cervix spongy, deeply corroded; painful soreness in whole abdomen, < from riding in a carriage.

Argentum nit.—Ulceration of the enlarged and indurated cervix, with copious, yellow leucorrhœa and frequent bleeding from the points of ulceration; coition painful, followed by bleeding from vagina; pains like sticks or slivers in or about os, < while walking, riding, by stool; prolapsus, with ulceration of os and cervix, and shooting pains through uterus and abdomen; menses scanty, irregular; discharge of urine in drops, which burns while passing; distension of abdomen; bloody, corroding leucorrhœa; vertigo mornings, with headache; backache, with great weakness of legs; **always hurried and impulsive**, must walk very fast; great debility.

Arctium lappa. — **Retroversion**, prostration of muscular system; anorexia; pain in sacrum and thighs, especially right side, and soreness of pelvis.

Arnica.—Prolapsus uteri, caused by a concussion, leaving a sore, bruised feeling in uterine region, preventing her from walking erect; **metrorrhagia after coition**; bloody discharge between the menstrual periods; ulcers of uterus with a tendency to bleed; riding on a rough road causes a flow of bright-red blood, and leaving a sore, bruised feeling in genitals; at every defecation a feeling of pressure in rectum and genitals.

Arsenicum.—Open cancer of womb, with burning and agonizing pain, and secretion of fetid, brown or blackish ichor; fainting fits; excessive debility and emaciation; burning pains, even felt while sleeping at night; profuse, acrid and corroding menses; acrid and corroding leucorrhœa; retroversion and descent of uterus, with burning pains on vertex and in stomach.

Asafœtida. — Uterine ulcers, sensitive and painful; swelling and inflammation of genitals; bearing down in genitals, worse when riding in a

carriage; menses frequent and scanty; leucorrhœa profuse, greenish, thin and offensive; nymphomania; hysteria.

Asarum Europ.—Nervous irritability sensation of lightness in limbs; when she walks she feels as if she were gliding in the air.

Asterias.—Downward pressure in pelvic organs; walking troublesome; pain over womb, as if something protruded behind it; unusual moisture of vagina, which affords relief; annoying sexual excitement, which makes her weep.

Aurum fol.—Uterus prolapsed and indurated; bruised pain with shooting or drawing, heaviness in abdomen, in the beginning of cancer of uterus, when there is a falling of the womb, with pressure on fundus; alternate peevishness and cheerfulness; constant oozing from the vulva; thick, white leucorrhœa, burning smarting of vulva; labia red, swollen; very sensitive to pain and cold air; **uterus prolapsed from its great hyperæmic weight,** backache, < during menses, with heat in vagina, < from straining or lifting, ischuria and constipation; melancholia, with depression; irritable weakness.

Aurum mur. natr.—Chronic inflammation; **induration of some part of uterus**; flexions from condensation of uterine tissue, or from softening of the stroma of the neck or body; habitual abortus or miscarriage, returning constantly at about the same time, caused by indurations in some parts of uterus preventing the natural expansion; ulcers of uterus and of vaginal walls, developing themselves from swellings and indurations; carcinoma mammæ et uteri; melancholia.

Belladonna.—**Recent prolapsus,** especially after parturition, at climaxis; prolapsus with induration; cervical mucous membrane very much congested and reddened; bearing-down pains as if everything would issue from vulva, > by standing; < by bending over or walking; spasmodic contraction of uterus and bearing-down pains, < morning; genitals sensitive, can neither bear touch nor jar; heat and dryness in vagina; backache as if back would break; hysterical headache and nervous excitement; pelvic bearing down with profuse menses.

Benzoic acid.—Irritable uterus; prolapsus with fetid urine.

Bovista.—Uterine engorgement from relaxation of entire capillary system and hæmorrhagic diathesis; flow of blood between menses from least exertion; menses chiefly at night or early morning.

Bromium.—Continual dull pain in left ovary; no thrill in coition; swelling and hardness of left ovary; uterus descends about two inches; **loud emission of flatus from vagina**; membranous dysmenorrhœa: vertigo with fear of falling and losing their senses.

Bryonia.—Dropsy of uterus, swelling increasing during day and diminishing at night; stitching pain in ovaries; hæmorrhage or dark-red blood, with pain in small of back.

Bufo.—Cancer of uterus, distending burning pains or cramps in uterus; sharp, daggerlike pains, < on walking or sitting too long; ulcerations of cervix with burning pains and offensive, ichorous discharge; burning in womb only before menses.

Calcarea carb.—Prolapsus with sensation of pressure on uterus, bearing-down pains, < when standing; stinging in os, burning in cervical canal, constant aching in vagina; polypi; backache, heaviness of limbs and great fatigue from walking; desire for sweets or boiled eggs.

Calcarea phos.—Prolapsus < during defecation and micturition, with sense of weakness and distress; aching in womb; cutting pain through sacrum; cervix and os swollen, red and painful, with feeling of shotlike

bunches to digital touch; burning in vagina and burning like fire upward into chest; flushes of heat, anxiety, faintness; joints ache at every change of the weather; easy perspiration; polypi.

Cantharis.—Swelling of the neck of uterus; sensitiveness of abdomen to touch; constant ineffectual urging to urinate; constipation or diarrhœa, scanty or profuse micturition, always hot or burning; burning in uterus, beginning when the flow has stopped (Kreos.).

Carbo an.—Induration of neck of uterus; menorrhagia from chronic induration of uterus; scirrhus of uterus, with pressive pains in loins, groins and thighs; distension of abdomen; flatulence, frequent eructations and desire to vomit; leucorrhœa leaving yellow stains on linen; numbness of limbs; ulcers, scrofulous or malignant, with foul discharge; tearing transversely across pubes and then through pudendum as far as anus; stitches in the groins; burning pains down the thighs; alternate cheerfulness and despondency.

Caulophyllum.—Weak, delicate women; anteversion with flexion and uterine contraction; prolapsus and leucorrhœa the effects of atony, with weakness of legs and spasmodic, crampy, fitful or sharp pains here and there; leucorrhœa of profuse mucus; coitus painful, pains continue a long time after the attempt; constant desire to remain quiet.

Chamomilla.—Prolapsus with menses too early and too profuse; membranous dysmenorrhœa; smarting, corroding leucorrhœa; profuse limpid urine; acrid water from vagina after a meal; burning in vagina as if excoriated.

China.—Prolapsus from sexual excess or loss of fluids, with painful induration of vagina; ovarian affections; < from touching parts; periodical neuralgia.

Cimicifuga.—**Irritable weakness**; overwhelming apprehensiveness; prolapsus from deficient innervation and muscular atony with pain in hypogastric region; retroversion; great tenderness of uterus to pressure; spasms of broad ligaments; sharp pains across hypogastrium, < from standing and motion; bearing down in uterine region and small of back, with tightness around hips; menses scanty, retarded or suppressed from different causes; rheumatic hysteralgia and ovarian neuralgia; subinvolution after miscarriage.

Clematis.—Softened scirrhus, with corrosive leucorrhœa and lancinating pains, running upward, < by breathing and passing water; swelling and induration of inguinal glands.

Cocculus.—Uterine neuralgia; leucorrhœa persists after cessation of menses; gushing out on bending or squatting down.

Collinsonia.—Prolapsus with pruritus; dysmenorrhœa and most obstinate constipation; **uterine diseases dependent upon diseases of rectum** and bowels; hæmorrhoids, bleeding; alternate costiveness and diarrhœa.

Conium.—Induration and enlargement of ovary, with lancinating pains; stinging in neck of uterus; induration and prolapsus at the same time; intolerable lancinating pains in cancer; frequent nausea, vomiting; acrid and burning leucorrhœa, preceded by pinching pains in abdomen; sensation of debility in the morning when in bed; sudden loss of strength while walking; chronic pressive inflammation of ovaries; ovarian depression, with scanty menstruation and sterility; pressure and cutting pains in uterus when urinating; weight and lancinating pains in ovaries and uterus; extending through lower part of abdomen, hips and back; burning, stinging, darting pains in neck of womb, with scirrhous indurations.

Convallaria.—Sore, aching pain in lower part of abdomen; feeling as

if uterus had descended and pressed upon rectum, causing a hard, aching pain in rectum and anus; flatus become incarcerated in rectum; dull, aching or sore, bruised feeling in lumbar region; faintishness from slight cause, sleepy and tired out; great prostration and dull feeling in head; pelvic pains < from motion, sitting up straight or leaning back, > by bending forward when sitting, by lying on back; glycosuria, with intense itching at introitus and hyperæmia, > by cold water.

Crotalus hor.—Carcinoma; fungoid, malignant sarcoma; cauliflower excrescence, with hæmorrhagic tendency; very degraded state in patient.

Curare.—Lips thick and full of scirrhous tubercles; sores healing very slowly and passing easily into gangrene; malignant ulcers in different parts of body; corroding, cancerous ulcers; smarting in vulva and thighs; shooting and digging pains in womb; swelling of rectum and anus; very sensitive hæmorrhoidal fissures; anxious and despairing expression.

Elaps coral.—Sensation as if something burst in womb, followed by a continuous stream of dark-colored blood, on attempting to urinate; flow very profuse, venous, containing some clots; **cancer of uterus.**

Erigeron.—Prolapsus, with metrorrhagia and violent irritation of the rectum and bladder, very profuse flow of bright-red blood, < by every movement, pallor and weakness; chronic uterine leucorrhœa; scanty menses.

Ferrum iod.—**Retroversion, with pressure upon rectum** that she cannot stand or walk; burning on pressure and weight over sacrum, digging pains in loins, or pelvis and thighs (especially in anæmic women); prolapsus vaginæ during pregnancy; cervical catarrh, sensation of bearing down in uterus, with feeling on sitting as if a sore were being pushed up; she can touch the cervix; itching and soreness of vulva and vagina, parts much swollen; cold hands and feet, chilblains in winter; nausea, especially mornings; tongue brownish on first rising mornings, with sordes on teeth.

Ferrum met.—Prolapsus vaginæ et uteri; painful coitus; pain in the right hypochondrium; menses watery, lumpy, preceded by labor-like pains; bland, milky leucorrhœa, with itching and soreness and pain in uterus when lying down.

Gelsemium.—Anteflexion, uterus feels as if squeezed by a hand; cutting uterine pains running from front backward and upward; uterine displacements, with the usual dragging pain in back and abdomen, accompanied with general relaxation, a tired, played-out feeling, following depressing emotions, as continued work, anxiety or watching over sick children; neuralgic and congestive dysmenorrhœa, with frontal headache and dim vision.

Graphites.—Cancer of womb, with warmth and painfulness of vagina, engorgement of lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles, hardness of neck of womb, which is swollen and covered with fungous excrescences; heaviness of abdomen, with exacerbation of pains and fainting while standing; stitches through thighs and hypogastrium, like electric shocks; retarded and painful menses, with discharge of black, coagulated and fetid blood, constipation, earthy complexion, sadness and restlessness. Tumor, size of an orange, in right and left iliac fossa, hard, round, slightly movable, not painful to pressure, only producing inconvenience from weight; os uteri standing backward, can only be reached with difficulty; pain in uterus when reaching high with arms; bearing-down pains in uterus to back, with weakness and sickness; vagina cold; cicatricial tissue easily cracks and bleeds.

Helonias.—Profound melancholy; deep, undefined depression, with a sensation of soreness and weight in womb; **consciousness of a womb**; drag-

ging weakness in sacral region, with prolapsus uteri and ulceration of cervix; discharge constant, dark, badly smelling; flooding on lifting a weight, and on least exertion; face swollen, having an expression of suffering; great vaginal irritation; uterus low down, os protruding, fundus tilted forward; the finger passes with difficulty between os and rectum; leucorrhœa, with atony and anæmia; aphthæ on labia; intense itching of vulva; anæmia, atony, often amenorrhœa; albuminous urine; great debility and drowsiness; tired aching feeling and some burning in back and legs; > while doing something.

Hepar. — Uterine ulcers, with bloody suppuration, smelling like old cheese; edge of ulcer sensitive; often a pulsating sensation in ulcers; much itching or little pimples around ulcer; discharge of blood between menses; leucorrhœa, with smarting of vulva.

Hydrastis.—Ulceration of cervix and vagina, prolapsus uteri; uterine disease, with sympathetic affections of the digestive organs; profuse leucorrhœa, tenacious, ropy, thick, yellow; pruritus vulvæ, with sexual excitement; fibroid tumors, irregular and profuse menses, or scanty and pale from loss of nutrition and assimilation; weakness and faintness in epigastrium, with palpitation of heart.

Hydrocotyle Asiat.—Granular ulceration of neck of womb with visible redness of cervix; heat and pruritus vaginæ, pricking and itching at its orifice; leucorrhœa; acne rosacea; facial neuralgia; severe colic with borborygmi.

Ignatia.—Prolapsus with menses too early and too profuse, blood black, clotted, putrid or scanty and delayed Hysteria; hæmorrhoidal prolapse with every stool, piles very painful; chlorosis, with swelling of feet and numbness.

Iodum.—Induration and swelling of uterus and ovaries; dropsical affection of ovaries, with pressing down towards genitals; cancerous degeneration of neck of uterus; acrid leucorrhœa, corroding the limbs, < at time of menses; uterine hæmorrhage, renewed at every stool; numb feeling in thighs and legs; emaciation, hectic fever, canine hunger or no appetite; constipation or looseness of bowels; emaciation.

Kali bichrom.—Prolapsus uteri, seemingly from hot weather; leucorrhœa, yellow, ropy, with pain and weakness across small of back, and dull heavy pains in hypogastrium; swelling of genitals.

Kali carb.—Stitching pain in and about uterus; pain like a weight in small of back; women who feel constantly tired, are constipated, have disgust for milk and fat and constantly afraid to catch cold; laborlike colic; leucorrhœa.

Kali hydroiod.—Fibroid tumors, subinvolution, hypertrophy and enlargement of the uterus, predisposing to hæmorrhage; dysmenorrhœa, constant leucorrhœa: emaciation and prostration.

Kali mur.—Ulceration of the os and cervix with bland glandular or follicular discharge; chronic congestion of uterus.

Kreosotum.—Fundus uteri swollen and sensitive to pressure; ulcerative pain in cervix uteri; orifice of uterus wide open, almost everted, its inner surface like cauliflower; scirrhus of vagina, painful to touch; during coition violent pain, preceded by anxiety and trembling, burning in the parts, followed next day by discharge of black blood; hard lump on neck of uterus, with ulcerative pain during embrace; corrosive itching within the vulva, with soreness and burning after scratching; burning and swelling of labia; painful urging towards genitals; dark and offensive metrorrhagia, with fainting; offensive smell of large clots; putrid, acrid,

corrosive leucorrhœa; stitches through thighs like electric shocks; pain in sacrum like labor-pains; strong pressure to urinate and ineffectual desire to go to stool.

Lachesis.—Nymphomania; uterine region feels swollen, will bear no contact; bearing-down pains; uterine and ovarian pains relieved by a flow of blood; pains like knife thrust into abdomen; uterus feels as if os were open; redness and swelling of external parts, with discharge of mucus; swelling, induration, neuralgia, suppuration, etc., of left ovary; pain in coccyx when sitting down, as if sitting on something sharp; trembling of legs; cervix very sensitive to touch, bleeding easily.

Lac caninum.—Congested condition of uterus, with extreme soreness and tenderness, making every motion, position, even breathing painful; pain in uterine region, particularly left ovary, extending downward into thighs, > by leaning back; burning sensation in uterine and ovarian region; sharp, lancinating pains, cutting upward from os, with profuse discharge of yellow, brown or bloody leucorrhœa, two weeks after menses (Bov.).

Lappa major.—Prolapsus uteri, relaxation from atony of tissues; exquisite soreness of uterus and ovaries, especially right one, < standing, walking, misstep or sudden jar; urine abundant, alkaline or neutral, containing amorphous phosphates.

Ledum.—**Fibrous tumors with menorrhagia**; displacement of the uterus; abundant metrorrhagia and leucorrhœa; pale face, copious urination, even at night; < by warmth, as in bed or over a register; great sensation of coldness all through her, she cannot keep warm from deficiency of vital heat.

Lilium tigr.—Uterine symptoms following pregnancy and labor; **subinvolution**, uterus does not regain its normal size after confinement, when rising to walk, uterus falls by its own weight; heavy dragging sensation, principally in hypogastric region; she feels the need of some support to hold the abdominal organs up, sensation of dragging down from shoulders and chest, > by supporting abdomen with her hand (Sep., woman sits with legs crossed); watery, yellowish or yellowish-brown excoriating leucorrhœa; sharp pains across abdomen from one ilium to the other, marked bearing-down pains, so that she puts her hand over vulva to support it; prolapsus and retroversion; urging to urinate, urine smarting and burning; urging to stool, morning diarrhœa, hurrying her out of bed, stool yellow, papescent, excoriating feeling at anus; oppression of chest, with taste of blood in mouth and a feeling of a bullet in mammary region. Impairment of vitality in organism, no organic lesions or abnormal deposits; pruritus of genitals; uterine neuralgia; heaviness of head with staggering faint feeling, nervous palpitations or coldness about heart; oppressed breathing; nervous trembling; low-spirited, weeping, apprehensive; opposite and contradictory mental states.

Lycopodium.—**Physometra**; dropsy of ovaries and of uterus; cutting across the hypogastrium from left to right; ovaries diseased, ovarian tumors, increased discharge of blood from the genitals during every passage of hard or soft stool; weariness, extreme weakness, emaciation, with tremors of limbs; stiffness, aching, chilliness, in small of back; burning pain in vagina after coition; warmth and dryness of vagina; open cancer, with tearing stitches; bloody leucorrhœa; nymphomania.

Magnesia mur.—Scirrhous indurations of the os uteri; bearing down in ovarian region; uterine diseases complicated with hysterical complaints; pale face, debility, nervous excitement and lameness; < after sea-bathing; menses very dark, with pains in back when walking.

Mel cum sale.—Prolapsus uteri; chronic metritis associated with

subinvolution and cervicitis; feeling of soreness across hypogastrium from ilium to ilium.

Mercurius.—On os uteri bleeding excrescences, or deep ulcers with ragged edges; prolapsus uteri et vaginæ; deep sore pain in pelvis; dragging in loins; abdomen feels weak, as if it had to be held up; griping and bruised pain in small of back; painful pressure in thighs; itching of genitals, worse from contact of urine; leucorrhœa, smarting, corroding, causing itching, or purulent, containing lumps, worse at night.

Mercurius biniod.—Stony hardness of fibroid tumor.

Mercurius corros.—**Abrasion**; ulceration arising from overstimulated, then broken-down glandular structure; fibroid tumors with profuse, muco-purulent, excoriating leucorrhœa.

Mezereum.—Uterine ulcers, with smarting, burning and pricking sensation; discharge albuminous, sometimes tinged with blood, corroding.

Murex purp.—Prolapsus with uterine pains extending upward from right side of uterus, crossing the body to the left mamma (Lil., from chest to uterus); pain in uterus as if cut by a sharp instrument; uterus feels dry, as if constricted; myalgic pain in uterus, coming on when in bed, > by sitting or walking, until tired out, when she must lie down for temporary relief, as the cutting pains come on again, going through her up diagonally, compelling her to get up again and walk, feeling as if something were pressing on a sore spot in pelvis; venereal desire so violent as to fatigue reason (Lil.), renewed by the slightest touch; thick, green or bloody leucorrhœa; profuse menses; gone sensation in the stomach, < about 11 in forenoon, > by eating and lying down; frequent urination at night, urine pale, wakes with a start and violent desire to urinate; muscular debility and mental depression.

Muriatic acid.—Ulcers in genitals, with putrid discharge, much sensitiveness and general weakness; cannot bear even touch of bedclothes; prostration and drowsiness all day, wants to lie down.

Natrum carb.—Indurated cervix and ill-shaped os; pressure in hypogastrium, as if everything would come out; thick, yellow, putrid leucorrhœa, ceasing after urinating; menses too early and last too long, < from thunderstorm; great nervousness.

Natrum mur.—Prolapsus uteri, with aching in the lumbar region, better lying on back, with cutting in urethra after micturition; every morning pressing and pushing towards genitals, has to sit down to prevent prolapsus; itching of external parts, with falling off of the hair; sterility, with too early and too profuse menstruation; acrid, greenish leucorrhœa, itching, with yellow complexion; hysterical debility, feels weakest mornings in bed; anæmic women, with thin, worn face and general emaciation.

Nitric acid.—Excrescences on cervix uteri; acrid, brown, offensive leucorrhœa of ropy mucus, or flesh-colored, profuse, brown, offensive discharge between the irregular menstruations from cancer of womb; urine offensive; pressing down in epigastrium and small of back, as if everything would protrude; pain down thighs, abdomen swollen; soreness of genitals; debility, with heaviness and trembling of limbs, especially mornings; irritable disposition.

Nux moschata.—Anteversion; flatulent distension of uterus; uterus displaced; mouth and throat dry; sleepy, faint; abdomen enormously distended after a meal; pressure in back outward; sensation of lump in lower abdomen; prolapsus uteri et vaginæ relieves pain and vomiting caused by pessaries; irregular menses, flow dark, thick; leucorrhœa in place of menses; endometritis.

Nux vomica.—Feeble, dyspeptic patients with pain in back, bearing down towards sacrum and pressing pain over hips; burning heaviness and sticking in uterus; hardness and swelling of os; prolapsus uteri **from straining or lifting**; slight leucorrhœa, which is fetid, staining yellow; great debility of nervous system with hyperæsthesia; wants to sit or lie down; internal swelling and burning of vagina like a prolapsus; inharmonious action of intestines.

Opium.—Prolapsus uteri from fright; fetid discharge from uterus after fright; **softness of uterus**; want of vital reaction.

Palladium.—Symptoms of falling of womb with weeping mood, all motions are painful, she can hardly stand or walk; right side of abdomen (ovary) swollen, hard and painful as if beaten, with shooting pains from navel to pelvis, all on right side; heaviness as from a load with pressure deep in the pelvis, > when lying on left side; weakness as if the womb were sinking; empty feeling in groins as if eviscerated; she is irritable (Plat., haughty) and given to strong and violent language, every excitement causes pain in right ovary and feels used up next day; menses during lactation.

Petroleum.—**Prolapsus in patients reduced by chronic diarrhœa,** occurring only in daytime, great debility; profuse albuminous leucorrhœa; menses profuse and early, or late and scanty, with intense itching; soreness and moisture on genitals; enuresis.

Phosphorus.—Endometritis; prolapsus with weak, sinking feeling in abdomen; **uterine pains running upward**; stitches from vagina into pelvis; sterility from excessive voluptuousness, or with profuse and too late menses; corroding leucorrhœa instead of menses, causing blisters; cancer of uterus, with frequent and profuse flooding, pouring out freely and then ceasing for a short time; emaciation and nervous debility; hyperæsthesia, frequent fainting.

Phosphoric acid.—Ovaritis and metritis from debilitating influences; uterus bloated as if full of wind; uterine ulcer, with copious, putrid, bloody discharge, itching and corroding pain, or no pain; weakness of legs; great indifference; drowsiness.

Phytolacca.—Ulceration of cervix; thick, transparent leucorrhœa; great bearing-down pains; very painful menses in barren women; membranous dysmenorrhœa from syphilis or rheumatism.

Platina.—Induration of uterus; ulceration, with coexisting ovarian irritation; nymphomania, tingling or titillation from genitals up into abdomen; metrorrhagia, with great excitability of sexual system; pruritus vulvæ, with anxiety and palpitation of heart; prolapsus uteri, with continual pressure in genital organs; numbness and coldness of body; melancholy; great sensitiveness of genitals, it hurts her to sit down; **neuralgia uteri.**

Podophyllum.—Prolapsus uteri et vaginæ after straining or overlifting, **after parturition,** with pain in sacrum; prolapsus ani with torpid liver and constipation; much bearing down in hypogastric and sacral region, increased by motion and relieved by lying down; numb, aching pains in ovaries, particularly on left side; sensation as if genitals would protrude during stool, even during diarrhœa, with leucorrhœa of thick, transparent mucus; fulness of superficial veins; menorrhagia from straining.

Pulsatilla.—Prolapsus uteri, **worse on lying down** and from heat, better in fresh air, with pressure in abdomen and small of back as from a stone; limbs tend to go to sleep; ineffectual urging to stool; suppressed menses, pains in back and chilliness; crampy constriction in vagina; peevishness,

with weeping; dimness of vision; pressure on bladder, frequent and copious micturition, without any strangury.

Rhus tox.—Prolapsus interfering with walking; micturition frequent and painful; soreness in back and hypogastrium; from rheumatism or traumatic causes.

Sabadilla.—Nymphomania from ascarides; menses flow by fits and starts, irregularly, sometimes stronger, then again weaker.

Sabina.—Nymphomania; soreness of abdominal muscles; pressing down towards genitals; frequent and violent urging to urinate, with profuse discharge; hæmorrhages, pale-red and clotted, or of very thin, discolored, offensive-smelling blood; fetid leucorrhœa after suppressed menses; stitches deep in vagina; cysts in vulva, sensitive, and with tearing pains during rest; condylomata, with sore, burning pains; better in open air; sympathetic irritation of rectum; **subinvolution of recent date.**

Sanguinaria.—Uterine polypi; physometra; os uteri ulcerated, with fetid, corrosive leucorrhœa; too early menstruation, with discharge of black blood; frequent and copious nocturnal urination, urine clear as water; bruise-like pains in thigh, alternating with burning and pressure in chest; fainting weakness, with palpitation of the heart; climaxis; hæmorrhages; flushes; hectic fever or scanty flow, cough, dyspepsia, occipital headache, etc.

Secale.—Uterine ulcer, feels as if burnt, discharges putrid, bloody fluid; burning pains in the greatly distended uterus, which feels hard and is painful to the touch; ulcers on outer genitals discolored and rapidly swelling; brownish and offensive leucorrhœa; atonic, passive hæmorrhage of very fetid or dark blood, worse from slightest motion; cold extremities, cold sweat, great weakness, small pulse, < from warmth, motion, touching the parts Subinvolution of uterus (Chin., Lil., Ust.) and displacements following parturition.

Senecio.—Sleeplessness from uterine irritation, as from prolapsus or flexion of uterus; scanty menses; dry, tearing cough, with stitching pain in chest and blood-streaked sputa; much pain in neck of bladder, with burning dysuria.

Sepia.—Prolapsus uteri et vaginæ from atonic relaxation of the ligamentous and vaginal supports of uterus, relieved by lying down or crossing legs; worse when sitting up, standing or walking, which causes bearing down, heat, goneness, backache and fainting; gone sensation in pit of stomach, about noon, relieved by eating and lying down; induration of neck of uterus; dropsy of uterus; tenderness of genitals to touch; venous passive congestion, chronic metritis, displacements, especially retroversion; frequent bloody discharges between menses, especially after intercourse; pressure at genitals, as if everything would protrude; violent stitches in vagina upward; redness, swelling and itching eruptions on labia; weakness of small of back when walking; want of natural heat, aversion to open air; burning in region of cervix, worse by touch; yellowness of skin or brown spots; profuse leucorrhœa, watery and offensive, of a brownish color and acrid, offensive, fetid urine, depositing a reddish, clay-colored sediment, which adheres to the bottom and sides of the vessel; bearing down in pelvis and sense of weight in anus like a heavy ball. Chronic subinvolution.

Silicea.—Nymphomania, with spinal affections; nausea after an embrace; very little sexual desire; prolapsus uteri from myelitis; serous cysts in vagina; itching of genitals; pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch; irregular menses, flow strong-smelling, acrid; bloody discharge between periods; profuse, acrid, corroding leucorrhœa; amenorrhœa with suppressed foot-sweat or metrorrhagia; hysteria; great debility.

Stannum.—Prolapsus uteri with bearing down in uterine region; **feels so weak that she must drop down suddenly,** but can get up readily; menses too early and profuse, preceded by melancholy and pain in malar bones, which continue during menses; leucorrhœa of yellow, white or transparent mucus, with great weakness; great weakness of larynx and chest, she gives out when talking, singing or reading, all of which causes great exhaustion; prolapsus uteri et vaginæ during hard stool; limbs feel as heavy as lead; weakness < when descending or assuming a sitting posture.

Staphisagria.—Prolapsus uteri with flabby condition of stomach and abdomen, which feel as if they would drop out from relaxation; granular vegetations of vagina; painful sensitiveness of sexual organs, especially when sitting; irregular, late and profuse menses, first pale, then dark and clotted; leucorrhœa yellow and excoriating; stinging itching in vulva; nervous weakness from disappointed love and excited sexual desire.

Stramonium.—Prolapsus with pain in left hypogastric region; menses too profuse; whining and sobbing after menses; lewd talking, singing obscene ditties; nymphomania.

Sulphur.—Prolapsus from reaching high, < from standing, with pain in right hypogastrium; bearing down in pelvis towards genitals; weak feeling in hypogastrium and genitals; sore feeling in vagina during embrace; itching of vulva, with pimples all round and burning in vagina; uterine pains running from groins to back; sterility with too early and profuse menses; corroding yellow leucorrhœa, preceded by pain in the abdomen.

Tarentula Hisp.—Nymphomania; neuralgia of uterus, with sadness and despair, reflex chorea; hyperæmia and hyperæsthesia of sexual organs; fibrous tumors of uterus, with bearing-down pains; displacements of uterus, with retention of urine and difficult defecation; sensation of great weight, with burning in hypogastrium and uterus, as if there were not sufficient space, with upward pressure and great sensitiveness to touch; pruritus vulvæ; frequent hæmorrhages; persistent leucorrhœa; pale face; constant fatigue.

Thlaspi bursa pastoris.—Cancer of the neck of uterus, with frequent hæmorrhages or brownish, grumous clots, with obscure abdominal pains; dysuria, with copious discharge of renal sand.

Thuja.—**Polypi**; cauliflower excrescences, bleeding easily and offensive; condylomata moist, suppurating, stinging and bleeding; erectile tumors, with bleeding; embrace prevented by extreme sensitiveness of vagina; menses too short and too early, preceded by profuse sweat; mucous leucorrhœa; erosions at os uteri, like aphthæ; foaming urine, the foam remaining a long time; beating and pulsating in back; when walking, the limbs feel as if made of wood; fungoid excrescences around the meatus urinarius, causing constant desire to urinate; terribly distressing pain in left and iliac region when walking or riding, or during menstrual period, she must lie down; weight in pelvis.

Trillium.—Displaced uterus, with consequent menorrhagia, worse from least movement; bloody leucorrhœa, with great prostration; from overexertion, too long a ride, etc.; flooding from fibroid tumors.

Ustilago.—Constant aching, referred to mouth of womb; displaced uterus, with menorrhagia; cervix tumefied, bleeds when touched, for days oozing of dark blood, with small coagula; bearing down as if everything would come through; menses profuse, frequent, containing coagula; goneness in epigastrium; subinvolution; fibroid tumors.

Veratrum alb.—Nymphomania of lying-in women, or before menses;

strangulated prolapsed vagina, with cold sweat, exhausting vomiting and diarrhœa; great sensitiveness of abdomen to touch; back and small of back feel sore as if bruised; continuous weakness and trembling.

Zincum met.—Ulceration of uterus, discharge bloody, acrid, but ulcers are rather destitute of feeling; varicose veins of external genitals, with fidgety feet; pruritus vulvæ causes masturbation; irresistible sexual desire at night; menses too early and too profuse; lumps of coagulated blood pass away when walking; flow most profusely at night; leucorrhœa of bloody mucus after the menses, causing itching of vulva; excessively obstinate, violent and intermittent pain in the brain accompanying uterine ulcers, having a bloody, acrid discharge, the uterus itself being comparatively free from pain; the headache subsides during the menstrual flow.

UVULA, AFFECTIONS OF.

Elongated and flabby: Alumen, Aur., Caps., Hyosc., Indium, Iod., Natr. m., Mancin.; **swollen and œdematous**: Apis (right side), Bar. m., Indium, Kali bi., Kali iod., Kali mang., Natr. ars., Nux v., Phos., Rhus.

Alumen.—Uvula inflamed and enlarged; elongated and relaxed after catarrh; veins about fauces distended, much hawking; throat chronically affected, troublesome cough.

Alumina.—Tiresome cough, accompanying elongated uvula, excited by the contact of the tip of the uvula with the parts at the top of the larynx, temporarily > by astringents.

Apis mell.—Uvula hangs down like a bag of water; œdematous; puffy appearance of the mucous membrane of fauces.

Aralia rac.—Paroxysmal cough waking the patient out of first sleep from relaxed uvula.

Argentum nit.—Uvula and fauces dark-red; thick, tenacious mucus in throat, obliging him to hawk; sensation as if he had a stick in throat when swallowing.

Aurum fol.—Hard hearing from elongation of uvula, with difficulty of speech.

Baryta mur.—Elongated uvula, with hyperæmia and blennorrhœa; varicose veins in throat; scrofulous children with constant tendency to tonsillar and glandular affections.

Calcarea carb.—Uvula swollen, dark-red, covered with little blisters; aphthæ on roof of mouth; tickling in throat as from a feather; frequent swallowing of saliva.

Capsicum.—Elongated, flabby uvula, enlarged and painful cervical glands; lack of reactive force; mouth pasty, gums flabby, fetid breath; hæmorrhoids and fissura ani.

Coccinella.—Sensation in throat as if uvula were too long, causing coughing up a ropy sputum.

Hyoscyamus.—Cough from elongated uvula which rests on root of tongue, causing irritation and cough, < when lying down, at night, from drinking, talking; > when sitting up.

Ignatia.—Dry cough with sensation of tickling in throat from uvula, and the more he coughs the more he wants to cough; spasmodic cough in nervous, sensitive persons.

Indium.—Uvula greatly enlarged; back part of pharynx covered with thick, yellow mucus, very hard to dislodge; destructive ulceration of uvula, soft palate and tonsils.

Iodum.—Swelling and elongation of uvula; glands in mouth intensely painful; salivation and foul odor from mouth.

Kali bichrom.—Œdematous uvula; deep, excavated sore, with a reddish areola, containing yellow, tenacious matter, on uvula; fauces and palate erythematous, bright or dark-red, coppery; irritation down fauces into larynx and back to posterior nares; cough, with expectoration of tough, stringy mucus, and hot, burning sensation in chest.

Kali iod.—Uvula swollen and elongated, mucous membrane as if œdematous; awakens with choking, can scarcely breathe; rough feeling in trachea, compelling hawking.

Kali mangan.—Uvula, soft palate and fauces mottled, of dark-red color, with livid spots; œdematous and elongated; painful urging to swallow, with cough, or to hawk up something, which is ineffectual.

Lachesis.— Relaxed uvula, with a purplish hue about fauces; tonsils swollen; windpipe tender to touch, and causes cough, which is worse after sleeping and on change of temperature.

Mancinella.—Great elongation of uvula: heat in pharynx and down œsophagus, without thirst; stitches in throat.

Mercurius iod.—Loose cough, back of throat and nose inflamed, glands of throat ulcerated; enlarged tonsils, he breathes with his mouth open, and snores at night; expectoration yellowish-greenish, or viscid or purulent (Merc. cor.).

Nitric acid.—Loose cough, worse in warmth, at bedtime, and when rising; tendency to small ulcers in back of throat; sluggish liver, with occasional attacks of diarrhœa.

Nux vomica.—Dry and tickling cough, worse after midnight and early in morning, after eating, from cold air, muscular exertion, on first waking; cough makes head and stomach ache.

Phosphorus.—Tonsils and uvula much swollen, much elongated, with dry and burning sensation; mucus in throat, removed with difficulty, is quite cold as it comes into the mouth; mucus white, nearly transparent, in lumps.

Rhus tox.—Œdematous condition of the soft parts of fauces and pharynx, even threatening œdema glottidis; curtain of palate puffed and pink; uvula elongated, puffed, translucent, its end often nearly spherical, looking like a great drop of fluid or jelly just ready to fall off; vesicles on pharynx; intolerable rawness and roughness of larynx and pharynx.

Silicea.— Uvula sore, pale-yellow in color, swollen; throat very dry; ulcers which seem to perforate the parts; hawks tough phlegm or thick, green, fetid mucus; pricking in throat, as from a pin; difficult swallowing.

VACCINATION, AILMENTS AFTER.

Hep., Sil., Thuj., Sulph., Kali mur.

Silicea.— Nervous affections, even convulsions, as bad effects of vaccination.

Kali mur. or **Sulphur** after vaccination may prevent the outbreak of any other disease.

Thuja.—High fever or diarrhœa following vaccination.

VAGINA, AFFECTIONS OF.

Prolapsus: Fer. ac., Filix mas., Granat., Helon., Kreos., Merc. sol., Nux m., Nux v., Ocimum can., Sep., Stann.

Flatus from vagina: Brom., Lac can., Lyc., Nux m., Phos. ac., Sang., Tarent. hisp.

Prolapsus of posterior wall of vagina:

Arnica.—When it is the result of shock or concussion.

Helonias.—Tendency to inflammation of vulva and vagina, with formation of pus; persistent itching of genitals with or without formation of blisters or sores; foul-smelling leucorrhœa.

Mercurius.—The sufferings, such as pain, itching, smarting, etc., are worse at night, all night.

Sepia.— Burning, with sharp, shooting pain in affected parts, worse while sitting quietly, especially forenoon and evening; sense of weight in anus; she has to cross her thighs, as if to prevent the escape of the inner parts.

Stannum.—Much inconvenience is felt during a hard stool; great lassitude when walking; great anguish and melancholy a week previous to menses, ceasing as soon as they begin to flow; contusive pain in region of malar bone during menses.

Sulphur.—Rectocele; stools flat and thin.

Veratrum alb.—Fecal mass flattened and thin like a ribbon.

Strangulation of prolapsed vagina, involving bladder or anus: Acon., Apis, Ars., Bell., Lach., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Veratr. alb.

Spasms, cramps and constriction of vagina:

Belladonna.—Plethoric persons disposed to phlegmonous inflammations; symptoms come on suddenly and disappear quickly: sense of heat and dryness in the parts.

Cocculus.—Aggravation at every menstrual period, particularly when attended by such weakness that she can hardly talk.

Ignatia.—Weak, empty, gone feeling in pit of stomach, not relieved by eating: she is inclined to brood over her troubles; full of grief.

Mercurius.—Parts show tendency to excoriate, to swell and become inflamed; a raw sensation in parts affected.

Nux vomica.—Good livers, habitual constipation, small stools.

Platina.—Nervous, spasmodic women; great tenderness of vulva.

VAGINISMUS.

Neuralgia of vagina: 1, Calc. carb., Kali carb., Sep.; 2, Bell., Canth., China, Fer., Kreos., Lyc.. Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Thuj.; 3, Ars., Aur., Carb. v., Caul., Caust., Cimicif., Cocc., Coff., Con., Cyprip., Gels., Graph., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Plat., Sab., Sec., Sil., Staph., Tarent.

Alumina.—Stitches in left side of vulva, extending as far as chest; beating, throbbing pain in vagina.

Arsenicum.—Lancinations from abdomen into vagina; burning as if hot coals were in vagina, preventing sleep.

Belladonna.—Stitches in vagina, with sensation of great heat and dryness: pains come on suddenly, continue violently, and disappear suddenly.

Berberis.—Intensely painful vagina, burning and soreness as if excoriated; sudden lancinating pain in vagina, causing her to start, with soreness of wall of vagina to the touch.

Bromium.—Loud emissions of flatus from vagina; pain in it as if sore.

Cactus.—Constriction of vagina, preventing coition, being brought on by merely touching the oversensitive parts, but going off in a few minutes.

Calcarea carb.—Aching in vagina; burning and soreness in genitals; violent itching and soreness of vulva.

Cantharides.—Violent itching in vagina; dysuria, sharp cutting, a few drops at a time, and almost constant desire to urinate.

Caulophyllum.—Excessively irritable vagina; intense and continued pain and spasms; aphthous vaginitis and spasmodic pains in uterus; burning leucorrhœa with weakness and exhaustion.

Causticum.—Aversion to coitus; soreness in vulva and between legs; smarting, as from salt in the pudenda, after urinating.

Chamomilla.—Burning in vagina as if excoriated; very impatient.

China.—Painful induration in vagina; parts very sensitiye to touch.

Cimicifuga.—Intense, intermitting (rheumatic) neuralgia, attended with cramps in lower limbs.

Coccus cact.—Great tenderness of vulva and introitus vaginæ and for some distance internally, causing extreme pain during sexual intercourse and great repugnance to it; depressed, indifferent mood; heat in neck of bladder during and after micturition; can walk a long distance, but feels worse when sitting in house all day; leucorrhœa.

Coffea.—Oversensitiveness of vagina; aversion to intercourse on account of pain it produces.

Colocynthis.—Swelling of labia, with dragging pain and heat in the vagina.

Conium.—Stitches in vagina, and pressing from above downward; urine intermits during its flow; severe stitches and violent itching in vulva; large pimples on mons veneris, painful to touch.

Cubeba.—Urethro-vaginitis, severe and of long standing, with acute pains and abundant discharge; urethritis with vesical irritability, especially of married women, feeling of fullness in bladder with desire to urinate every few minutes; smarting in urethra during micturition, which is very scanty and followed by vesical tenesmus, great restlessness and weakness.

Cypripedium.—Irascibility and fitfulness; hysteria; sleeplessness, agitation; irritability of vagina.

Ferrum phos.—Pain in vagina during coition or vaginal examination.

Graphites.—Smarting in vagina, which is cold; œdema of pudenda; excoriations in perinæum, vulva, and between thighs.

Hamamelis.—Great sensitiveness; vagina raw and tender during embrace: itching of vulva; persistent leucorrhœa.

Helonias.—Hot burning vagina, with curdy deposit like aphthæ, patient languid and weak (Acon., vagina hot, dry, and sensitive, but patient excited); leucorrhœa of a bad odor; every little exertion causes a flow of blood; persistent itching of genitals, with or without the formation of blisters and sores.

Ignatia.—Intense sore pain at entrance of vagina during coition; acute darting pains in vulva, only during day; constant burning heat in vagina, < before menses; great dysmenia before and after menses; hysteria.

Kali carb.—Persistent and severe constriction of vagina; pinching pain in vagina during embrace; itching of vulva.

Kreosotum.—Stitches in vagina, coming from abdomen, causing her to start; voluptuous itching deep in vagina; corrosive itching within the vulva, with soreness and burning after scratching; burning and swelling of labia; itching and smarting between labia and thighs.

Lachesis.—Pruritus vaginæ after an embrace, after menses; white mucous leucorrhœa after menses, which causes the itching; constipation.

Lycopodium.—Violent burning in vagina, during and after coitus; sensation of chronic dryness in vagina; itching, burning and gnawing in vagina.

Mercurius.—Inflammatory swelling of internal surface of vagina, and still more of the external genitals, with rawness, smarting and excoriated spots; itching of genitals, worse from contact of the urine; stinging in va-

gina, and by pressing legs together or sitting down hard or by pressure of hand.

Muriatic acid.—Pricking pain in vagina.

Natrum carb.—Discharge of mucus from vagina after an embrace, causing sterility.

Natrum mur.—Dryness of vagina and painful embrace, with aversion to it.

Nitric acid.—Stitches in vagina from without inward, when walking in open air; itching, swelling, and burning in vulva and vagina, vaginitis after syphilitic gonorrhœa, with cracks and rhagades.

Nux vomica.—Internal swelling of vagina, with burning, making contact intolerable; tingling and itching in vulva, causing onanism.

Platina.—Spasms and constriction of vagina; much tenderness of vulva in nervous women, with depression of spirit, anxiety and palpitation of heart; it hurts her to sit down; violent bearing-down pains; menses profuse and dark.

Rhus tox.—Sticking pain in vagina, not increased by contact; pain in vagina, as if sore, shortly after an embrace; sore pains in vagina, hindering all intercourse.

Sabina.—Severe, deep stitches in the vagina, from before backward or upward.

Sepia.—**Painful coition**; jerking pain in vagina from below upward, in the morning on waking; contractive pain, or almost continual stitches in vagina; tenderness of sexual parts to touch; redness, swelling and itching eruption on inner labia, burning in region of cervix, worse by touch (Kreos).

Silicea.—Pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch; itching of genitals.

Sulphur.—Burning pain in vagina, she is scarcely able to sit still; sore feeling in vagina during an embrace; weak feeling in genitals.

Tarentula Hisp.—Burning as if hot coals were in the vagina, preventing sleep and causing her to walk the floor.

Thuja.—Burning and smarting in the vagina, when walking or sitting; vagina too sensitive for an embrace; chronic gonorrhœa the cause of the vaginal catarrh.

Indurations in vagina: Bell., Calc., Chin., Clem., Con., Lyc., Magn. mur., Merc., Petr., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Vaginal fistula: 1, Calc., Lyc., Puls., Sil.; 2, Asa., Bell., Carb., Con., Nitr. ac., Sulph.; 3, Agar., Ant., Aur., Caust., Hep., Kreos., Lach., Petr., Ruta, Sep., Thuj.

Gangrene of vagina: Apis, Ars., Bell., Calc., Chin., Kreos., Lach., Sec., Sulph. ac.

Morbid growth of vagina: 1, Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Con., Phos., Staph.; 2, Aur., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Sil., Thuj.; 3, Bell., Graph., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Petr., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Serous cysts: Graph., Lyc., Puls., Rhod., Sil., Sulph.

Condylomata: Calc., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Staph., Tart., Thuj.

VALERIANA, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The best remedy is Cham., after which Coff., in some cases Nux v. or Sulph.

VAPORS, NOXIOUS, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Hering proposes:

To counteract **sulphuretted hydrogen**: 1, sprinkling with water and vinegar, which should at the same time be held under the patient's nose to inhale the vapor; 2, *chlorine-water*, when the patient shows signs of life, after having been apparently dead; a few drops may be given internally; 3, *black coffee*, when the diluted vinegar does not agree, and the patient complains of chilliness; 4, a few drops of good wine, when great heat and debility set in.

The **vapors of coal** are antidoted by: 1, *water and vinegar*, and after return of consciousness; 2, by a few doses of Opium; or, 3, Bell., if Op. should be insufficient.

The ill effects of emanations from wood and loam work in recently built houses are best treated with Sulph. ac.

The **vapors of chlorine** require: 1, *tobacco-smoke;* 2, *brandy* or *wine;* 3, *loaf-sugar.*

VARICELLÆ.

Principal remedies: 1, Acon., Ant., Bell., Puls., Rhus, Tart.; 2, Ars., Canth., Carb. v., Con., Ipec., Merc., Sep., Sil., Thuj.; 3, Asa., Caust., Cycl., Led., Natr., Natr. m., Sec., Sol. n., Sulph.

As regards varieties, give for:

Varicellæ emphysematicæ: 1, Acon., Ant., Bell., Puls., Tart.; 2, Canth., Con., Merc., Sec., Sil., Sol. n., Thuj.

For the so-called **swine or water-pox**: Acon., Bell., Led., Puls., Rhus.

For the **acuminated** varicellæ: 1, Acon., Ant., Bell., Puls., Rhus, Tart.; 2, Ars., Carb. v., Ipec., Sep., Thuj.

In the inflammatory period give Acon., no matter what form the eruption may have, or Bell. if the brain should be irritated.

The **tenesmus** or **ischuria** requires: Canth., Con., Merc.

Swelling of the **cervical glands**: Bell., Carb. v., Merc.

Large **pustules** with profuse suppuration: Ars., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Thuj.

For slow development of the eruption, with **gastric** and **bilious** symptoms: 1, Ant., Puls., Tart.; 2, Ipec., Rhus, Sulph.

VARICES.

1, Acon., Aloe, Amb., Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Bell., Calc. carb., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Coloc., Fer., Fluor. ac., Graph., Ham., Hep , Ign., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nux v., Plat., Puls., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Zinc.; 2, Amm. m., Hydrocot., Mgt. aust., Millef., Pæon., Staph.; *Fer. phos.* for young people; *Calc. fluor.* for the aged.

Calcarea fluor.—Varicose veins and their ulceration; vascular tumors with dilated bloodvessels.

Carbo veg.—Venosity with offensive, excoriating discharges, excoriations superficial and irregular in outline; inflammations sluggish, tending to suppuration or gangrene, with burning pain, great weakness and collapse; gastric disturbances with accumulation and passage of offensive flatus; varicose veins of genitals, with blueness and burning, bluish tumors (Carb. an., if they be indurated); ulcers, fistulæ, vaginal discharges excoriating, thin and ichorous.

Ferrum phos.—Varices and hæmorrhoids in young people, costiveness, stool hard and difficult, followed by backache, throbbing pains.

Fluoric acid.—Varicose veins; little blue collections of veins in small spots; varices on legs tend to ulceration; flat nævus.

Hamamelis.—Enlarged veins with soreness of affected parts, especially during pregnancy; piles burning and bleeding with weakness and soreness of back, as if it would break. (Arn., bruised feeling; Lach., sensitiveness; Apis, stinging soreness.)

Lycopodium.—Swelling and enlargement of the veins, particularly those which are more or less imperfectly supplied with valves, as in legs, particularly the right one; varices of genital organs, of labia during pregnancy, often of hepatic origin; nævi; erectile tumors.

Natrum sulph.—Sycosis; malaria, affections of spleen and liver, $<$ in rainy, wet weather; hepatic engorgement, humid asthma.

Pulsatilla.—Disturbance of venous circulation; varicose veins in legs and about testicle of bluish hue, with soreness and stinging pains; passive hæmorrhages.

VARICOCELE.

Acidum fluor.—Moist palms, pain in left side; tendency to whitlows fistulæ; alopecia; history of syphilis.

Acidum phos.—Phosphaturia; pain in testicle; swelling of testes and swelling and tension of spermatic cords; testes tender to touch, gnawing pain or excoriated feeling in testes.

Æsculus hip.—Varicocele from disturbance of portal system with constipation and hæmorrhoids.

Aurum.—Testicles small and weak; indurated; pressive pain when touching or rubbing it; mercurialism.

Hamamelis.—Drawing pains in testicles night and day, $<$ after midnight till morning, extending from groins; enlargement of spermatic veins, testicle painful, swollen and hard; profuse cold sweat on scrotum; capillary stasis.

Osmium.—Varicocele produced or aggravated by a deep, hollow, low cough, seemingly coming from low down in the body.

Pulsatilla.—Especially suitable to fat persons, or those of lax fibre and tearful mood; burning of testicles, without swelling; drawing tensive pains from abdomen through cords into testicles.

Silicea.—Sweaty feet; chilblains; suppression of habitual foot-sweat; squeezing pains in testicles; itching humid spots on genitals, mostly on scrotum; sweat on scrotum.

VARIOLA. Smallpox.

Acon., Ananth. mur., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bapt., Camph., Carbol. ac., Coff., Cundur., Hydrast., Hyosc., Kali bi., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sarrac., Solan., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Syphil., Tart. em., Thuj., Variol.

Aconite.—First stage and early part of second stage; high fever; great restlessness; apprehension of a fatal issue.

Ammonium carb.—Hæmorrhagic diathesis, from fluidity of blood and dissolution of red blood-corpuscles; tendency to gangrenous ulcerations, high-graded adynamia.

Ammonium mur.—Eruption well developed upon trunk and upper extremities, but scanty on lower ones; sore throat, with swelling about neck; hæmorrhages.

Anacardium.—Loss of memory as a sequela of smallpox; paresis of the muscle subjects to volition.

Antimonium crud.—Gastric state, with vomiting and heavily-coated tongue, especially during prodromal stage.

Antimonium tart.—Eruption does not come out properly or has been repelled; great difficulty of breathing; face bluish, purple, drowsiness and twitching. Indicated as well in the beginning for the dry teasing cough as in putrid variola with typhoid pneumonia and tendency to paralysis of lungs, vomiting of viscid mucus, clogging air-passages.

Apis mell.—Erysipelatous redness and swelling, with stinging-burning pains in skin and throat; absence of thirst; scanty micturition; at a later period or when eruption recedes great dyspnœa; sensation as if he would not be able to breathe again; great restlessness; suppression of urinary secretion.

Arsenicum.—Asthenic cases, with great sinking of strength; burning heat; frequent small pulse; great thirst; great restlessness; irregularly developed variola, with typhoid tendency; hæmorrhagic variola, or when the pustules sink in and their areolæ grow livid; metastasis to mouth and throat in last part of eruptive period.

Baptisia. — Typhoid symptoms; hæmorrhagic diathesis; fetid breath; pustules appear thickly upon palatine arch, tonsils, uvula and in nasal cavities, but scantily upon skin; profuse salivation; great prostration, with excessive pains in sacral region. After taking the drug appetite improves, and the patient is able to take and to retain nourishment.

Belladonna.—During first stage, high fever with cerebral congestion; intense swelling of skin and of mucous membranes, with tickling cough, dysuria, and tenesmus of bladder; sleeplessness, with desire to sleep; delirium and convulsions; photophobia; ophthalmia. During later stages Bell. modifies the itching of the desiccating pustules.

Bryonia.—Precursory stage, with gastric symptoms, or later when the chest symptoms indicate it; eruption slow in developing.

Camphora.—Sudden collapse, with coldness of surface; the swelling of the skin suddenly sinks in, and the pustules seem to dry up, from the complete giving out of the life forces; excessive weakness; the patient, though cold, cannot bear to be covered.

Cantharis.—Hæmorrhagic state; patient passes bloody urine, with cutting-burning pains; burning pains through whole intestinal canal, with unquenchable thirst and disgust for all kinds of drinks.

Carbo veg.—Asthenic variola, with cold breath and excessive prostration; great desire for fresh air; livid purple look of the eruptions; hippocratic face.

Chamomilla.—Great fretfulness of children during eruptive stage, with the usual impatience and coldness.

China.—Variola hæmorrhagica, with great exhaustion from the copious painful stools; excessive debility and prostration after a severe attack.

Cimicifuga (Macrotin). — In the precursory stage, for the muscular rheumatoid pains; during eruptive fever great wakefulness, mental excitement as if the brain would burst out; dull heavy aching in small of back, relieved by rest, increased by motion; excessive muscular soreness; prickling-itching heat of the whole surface; eruption of white pustules over face and neck; it modifies the disease, prevents the development of pustules, and thus reduces the danger of pitting.

Coffea.—Restlessness and bilious vomiting at the commencement of the disease.

Crotalus hor.—**Hæmorrhagic variola**; rash fails to appear, but passive hæmorrhages from many orifices; dark-brown dry tongue or coated yellow

with red edges and tip; low muttering delirium with drowsiness; urine dark, scanty; insatiable thirst; surface cold, especially extremities; tremulous weakness all over.

Digitalis.—At the beginning burning heat all over body, itching of skin; great thirst, dryness of mouth, with painful constriction of throat; red eyes and photophobia; palpitations; severe headache, extending down legs.

Gelsemium.—Predominance of nervous symptoms, as nervous chills, restlessness; intense and painful fever at the commencement of disease, with tendency to convulsions.

Hamamelis.—Hæmorrhagic variola; blood dark, venous; oozing of dark blood from nose; bleeding gums; hæmatemesis, bloody stools; uterine hæmorrhage, petechiæ; tearing pains across the small of back, with fulness of the joints of the legs; typhoid condition.

Hepar.—Croupy cough, suppuration.

Hydrastis.—Itching tingling of eruption, face swollen, throat sore, pustules dark, great prostration; buccal cavity full of pustules; pulse slow and labored, with palpitation of heart; intense aching pain in small of back, legs feel very weak and ache; it is said to prevent pitting to a great degree.

Hydrocyanic acid.—**Bad cases of smallpox**; eruption in its early appearance is livid; coldness within and without; heat in head with cold extremities; rapid, feeble pulse; coma and prostration.

Hyoscyamus.—Eruption fails to appear at the proper time, causing great nervous excitement, with rage, anguish, delirium, coming on in paroxysms; patient wants constantly to get out of bed and to be uncovered (hyperæsthesia of skin); vesicles coming out in crops; restless sleep; slight fever; dry teasing cough, relieved by sitting up.

Ipecacuanha.—Gastricismus during the eruptive stage, with constant nausea.

Mercurius.—Variola in the stage of maturation; ptyalism; tendency of blood to head; irritation of mucous membranes; moist, swollen tongue, with great thirst; diarrhœa or dysentery, with tenesmus, especially during the period of desiccation.

Phosphorus.—Hæmorrhagic diathesis; bloody pustules; hard, dry, exhausting cough, with pain or feeling of rawness in chest; bronchitis; hæmorrhage from lungs; back pains as if broken, impeding all motion; frequent faintings; typhoid variola, even so from the start; great exhaustion and prostration.

Phosphoric acid.—Confluent variola, with typhoid conditions; pustules do not fill with pus, but degenerate into large blisters, which, bursting, leave an excoriated surface; patient is stupid, does not want anything, not even a drink; answers questions, but does not talk otherwise; subsultus tendinum, great restlessness; fear of death; watery diarrhœa.

Rhus tox.—Typhoid symptoms, dry tongue; great restlessness; patient wants to get out of bed, notwithstanding his great debility; sordes on lips and teeth; confluent smallpox with great swelling at first, but afterwards the eruption shrinks and becomes livid; blood in pustules; bloody stools.

Sarracenia (Infusion of Pitcher-plant).—No reliable indications; severe cases.

Silicea.—Suppurative stage exhausts the strength of patient and desiccation is delayed; caries of bones, following severe attacks of smallpox, with fistulous openings and discharge of thin pus and bony fragments.

Solanum nigr.—Hæmorrhagic variola.

Sulphur.—Tendency to metastasis to the brain during suppuration;

stage of desiccation; occasionally indispensable as an intercurrent remedy, where others fail.

Thuja.—Pains in upper arms, fingers and hands, with fulness and soreness of throat; areola around pustules marked and dark-red; pustules milky and flat, painful to touch; especially during stage of maturation, where it may prevent pitting.

Variolinum.—Especially where the disease throws itself with full force on throat. Given steadily during the disease it will run a milder course, changing imperfect pustules into regular ones, which soon dry up; it promotes suppuration and desiccation, and prevents pitting.

Veratrum vir—Intense fever, with excessive pain and restlessness. Used in alternation with Macrotin the pustules flattened, rapidly dried, and fell off.

Zincum met.—Great exhaustion and prostration from the start, preventing the eruption from coming out, especially after night-watching and anxiety; dryness, soreness of mouth, palate, uvula, tongue and tonsils covered with sordes, with foul breath.

Vinegar, tablespoonful twice a day to adults, teaspoonful to children antidotes the poison of variola.

Malandrinum is also recommended by good authorities as an antidote to the disfiguring virus of variola. Symptoms: aching in limbs; pains in left side of head with great debility; lazy, weak feeling; foul-smelling diarrhœa, chilliness, sleeplessness; crying, ill temper of children; terrible itching after attack of smallpox.

VERRUCÆ, Warts.

Acetic ac., Ant. crud., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bov., Cundur., Dulc., Fer. pic., Hep., Lyc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Thuj.

Warts on hands of onanists: Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.

Old warts: Calc., Caust., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sulph.; **bleeding warts**: Cinnab., Magn. aust., Natr., Nitr. ac., Thuj.; **inflamed**: Amm. carb., Calc. carb., Caust., Natr., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph.; **ulcerated**: Ars., Calc., Caust., Hep., Natr., Phos., Sil., Thuj.; **itching**: Euphr., Kali, Nitr. ac., Phos., Thuj.; **painful**: Calc., Caust., Hep., Kali, Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **flat**: Dulc., Lach.; **indented**: Phos. ac., Thuj.; **hard**: Ant. crud., Calc., Caust., Dulc., Fluor. ac., Lach., Ran. bulb., Sil., Sulph.; **horny**: Ant. crud., Bor., Calc. carb., Dulc., Graph., Nitr. ac., Ran., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **pedunculated**: Caust., Dulc., Lyc., Thuj.; **large**: Caust., Dulc., Kali, Natr., Nitr. ac., Sep.; **small**: Calc., Dulc., Fer., Hep., Lach., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.

Warts in face: Caust., Dulc., Kali, Nitr. ac., Sep., Thuj.; **eyebrows**: Caust.; **eyelids**: Nitr. ac.; **under eyes**: Sulph.; **nose**: Thuj., Caust.; **angles of mouth**: Cundurango; **chin**: Lyc.; **tongue**: Aur. mur.; on **neck**: Nitr. ac., **sternum**: Nitr. ac.; **arms**: Calc., Caust., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.; **hands**: Calc., Dulc., Lach., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **palm of hand**: Anac., Natr. m.; **fingers**: Berb., Calc., Caust., Dulc., Lach., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **thumb**: Lach.; **prepuce, frænum and inner surface**, bleeding when touched: Cinnab., Eucal.; **papilloma urethræ**: Eucal., Thuj.; **glans**: Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Thuj.

Calcarea carb.—Warts on face, neck and upper extremities, a critical excretion on cutis on scrofulous, chlorotic, hydrogenoid patients, especially youthful ones.

Causticum.—Old warts on nose and eyebrows, on face, nails and fleshy tips of fingers.

Dulcamara.—Warts on face and hands, smooth, sometimes nearly transparent, coming in a crop.

Lycopodium.—Split and furrowed warts, surrounded by a herpetic aureola, with branlike desquamation.

Natrum mur.—Old warts with cutting pains; numerous warts on hands and fingers in anæmic, chlorotic girls with pale, scanty, irregular menstruation, gastralgia, constipation, or for the anæmic nervous palpitations of overgrown boys with numerous warts on hands.

Natrum sulph.—Knotty, wartlike eruption on anus, between abdomen and thighs; red, warty lumps all over body.

Nitric acid.—Moist warts, like cauliflower, hard, rhagadic, or in thin pellicles, often emitting a fetid humor and bleeding when touched.

Rhus tox.—Warts on fingers and hands with a broad, flushy face, upper part horny, rough, knotty, with a thickened epidermis, not sensitive, forming a gray or black crust and finally shrinking to a brown, hard crust, which falls off and healthy skin is underneath.

Sepia.—Horny excrescences in centre; small, flat, hard and itching warts on hands and face.

Thuja.—Broad, conical warts, easily splitting from their age on their surface; condylomata, sycosis.

VERTIGO, Dizziness.

Aconite.—Vertigo and headache in forehead and occiput, both worse on bending forward; vertigo, particularly on raising the head, or else on rising from a recumbent position, on stooping or moving the head, and often with the sensation of intoxication, or reeling in the head, loss of consciousness, dimness of the eyes, nausea and qualmishness at the pit of the stomach; while rising up from lying in a warm room; functional heart disease; fainting after emotional excitement.

Æsculus hip.—Vertigo, with sensation of balancing in the head, sensation as if intoxicated; dull stupefying headache; derangement of the portal system, producing nervous congestion in the brain.

Æthusa cyn.—Vertigo, with sleepiness, during and after rising from a seat; in the open air she must lean against something not to fall.

Agaricus.—Strong sunshine causes momentary vertigo; attacks of vertigo, with staggering gait and imperfect vision, even of near objects, only removable by thinking of quite different things; vertigo from mental exertion and high living; tendency of falling forward; partial amaurotic blindness, with floating muscæ and vibrating spectra, and partial numbness of left side of tongue; sensitiveness to cold air; vertigo early in the morning, in open air, from sunlight, in a room when turning about; amelioration by quickly turning the head.

Aletris far.—Vertigo in cases of debility arising from protracted illness, loss of fluids, defective nutrition; vertigo from mental overexertion, with general debility; excessive nausea with giddiness; frequent attacks of fainting with dizziness.

Aloe.—Revolving vertigo, aggravated by turning quickly round or when ascending stairs; insecurity in walking and standing; vertigo after dinner, as if he were seated on a high chair; severe headache and vertigo from abdominal plethora. Vertigo in women of nervous, relaxed or phlegmatic habits during climaxis.

Alumen.—Vertigo when looking downward, as if he would fall forward; rush of blood to head; vertigo with headache in the evening, ceasing when lying down.

Alumina.—Vertigo in old people with atheromata or earthy deposits on the cerebral or cardiac arteries; vertigo in the morning, increased by stooping, better after breakfast and from wiping the eyes; reeling vertigo, as if he would fall over when walking, during which he staggers; vertigo, as if everything were turning in a circle; fear of falling forward when closing the eyes; chronic diseases in dry, thin subjects and old people, who are easily affected by slightest amount of liquor.

Ambra.—Excessive vertigo, especially in the open air, she must lie down; weak feeling in stomach, relieved by eating; sensation of weakness and coldness in head; old people or young, restless, fidgety, nervous persons; limbs go to sleep easily, patient totters when he walks.

Ammonium carb.—Reeling dizziness, as if from intoxication, towards evening, after having been sitting; vertigo in the morning, when reading and sitting at night, with luminous vibrations before the eyes, and staggering as if he would fall, as if everything were turning in a circle, at night, when moving the head, or from morning till evening, and most violent in the evening, with nausea and loss of appetite.

Anacardium.—Vertigo on stooping and on rising from stooping, as if he were turning round to the left; dim sight with the vertigo.

Angustura vera.—A feeling of vertigo seizes him when he walks across flowing water or beside a canal, he fears he shall fall in; vertigo proceeding from occiput.

Apis mell.—Severe vertigo, aggravated when sitting or walking, worse when lying down and shutting the eyes; revolving vertigo and fainting; dimness before the eyes when stooping; vertigo and headache in the evening after sleeping; sensation as if there were water in the brain and as if the brain fell forward with every motion.

Arnica.—Vertigo in consequence of a too copious meal, with nausea and obscuration of sight; dizziness in the forehead, especially when walking, everything turning with her and threatening to fall over with her; vertigo slight when sitting quietly, increased by moving about, so that he staggers and is afraid of falling; feeling of confusion in head and headache; apoplexy; bad effects from concussion of the brain; vertigo when shutting eyes and when lying down; sleepiness.

Argentum met.—Sudden vertigo, as if a mist were before the eyes; crawling and whirling in head, as if drunk; giddiness when looking at running water; vertigo when reading; he cannot think rightly, on entering the room from a walk.

Argentum nitr.—Morning dizziness, with headache; complete but transitory blindness, nausea and confusion of the senses, buzzing in the ears, and general debility of the limbs, as after fatigue, and trembling; dizziness before falling asleep; weakness of memory; dulness of sense; sensation of expansion, mentally as well as bodily, when looking high up in the street; epileptiform vertigo; tendency to cerebral softening; sight of high houses always causes dizziness and staggering; it seemed as if the houses on each side of the street would approach and crush him; vertigo when walking with eyes closed, which alarms him; staggering when walking in the dark, has to seize hold of things.

Arsenicum.—Vertigo, with reeling during a walk in the open air, with stupid feeling in the forehead, as if intoxicated; vertigo as if one would fall, only when walking, or every evening when closing the eyes; with ob-

scuration of sight; with vanishing of sight when raising the head; with nausea and disposition to vomit in a recumbent posture, less when sitting up; vertigo when shutting eyes, as if he would fall, when walking over an open space; vertigo and fainting from cardiac weakness.

Arsenicum hydr.—Vertigo on going up-stairs, not on going down-stairs, and less felt on level ground.

Asafœtida.—Hysteria and hypochondriasis; congestion of the portal system and pulsation of the veins; vertigo, with violent pressing in the head, with vanishing of sight in the evening, and afterwards cold sweat on the forehead and limbs, with colic; accumulation of gas, constantly pressing upward, none downward.

Artemisia vulgaris.—Epileptic vertigo; dizziness caused by colored window glass, but not by white light; great heaviness of head and congestion of all cerebro-spinal vessels.

Aurum.—**Meniere's disease**; vertigo, especially in old people, when stooping, as if turning in a circle, goes off when rising; as if drunk, when walking in open air; feels as if he would fall to the left; must lie down and even then it returns for some time on the slightest motion.

Baptisia tinc.—Headache, commencing in the occiput and extending forward over the vertex; vertigo, with confused feeling in the head, a swimming sensation, very like that one experiences before the operation of an emetic, aggravation by stooping and by noise.

Belladonna.—Vertigo attended with nausea, as is experienced when turning quickly round in a circle or when waking from a morning sleep after spending a night in revelry; dizziness relieved in the open air, aggravated in the room; fits of dizziness, both when at rest or in motion, attended with dulness of mind; accompanied with loss of consciousness and falling, with anguish and luminous vibrations before the eyes; when rising from a recumbent posture; when stooping; vertigo, with vanishing of sight, stupefaction, and debility, and a tendency to fall backward, or the left side; epileptiform vertigo, often reflex from congestion of sexual organs or spinal cord.

Bismuth.—Violent vertigo, with considerable headache and sensation as if the front half of the brain whirled round in a circle, tinnitus, dim sight, particularly on moving fast, with heat all over the body (evening), contracted pulse, empty eructations and pressure in the stomach.

Borax.—Anxiety on sudden downward motion; sickness from riding, especially on the back seat (?); attacks of dizziness, with loss of presence of mind; vertigo and fulness of the head early in the morning; vertigo and fulness of head on going up hill or up stairs; vertigo as if pushed from right to left and sometimes forward.

Bovista.—Sudden attacks of vertigo and feeling of stupidity in head while standing; momentary loss of consciousness, preceding or following a morning headache.

Bromium.—Giddiness, as if he would fall backward; vertigo, particularly in the evening when lying down, with dulness of head; giddiness as soon as he **attempts to cross flowing water**; aggravation whilst driving rapidly or in damp weather; nausea, but no vomiting; > from nosebleed.

Bryonia.—Vertigo when rising from a chair, disappearing after walking; dizziness the whole day, as if intoxicated, with weakness of the limbs; vertigo when sitting straight in bed, with nausea and fainting; vertigo whilst walking in fresh air, always going off when sitting down; tendency to falling backward.

Bufo.—Vertigo, with tottering and requiring support; sensation as of a

hot vapor ascending to the top of the head; headache, with dizziness, trembling all over the body, dimness of sight, eructations, nausea and vomiting; feeling of weakness all over the left side of the head.

Cactus grand.—Vertigo from sanguineous congestion to the head, frequently caused by derangement of the heart. Great nervous excitability, < from physical exertion, turning in bed, stooping, rising from recumbent position or deep breathing.

Calcarea carb.—Vertigo early after rising, with nausea and roaring in the ear and a sensation as if he would fall down senseless; stupefaction of the head, with vertigo the whole afternoon; violent vertigo when stooping, followed by nausea and headache; vertigo when walking in the open air, after walking and when standing; great sensitiveness to the least cold air; vertigo on ascending a height; sensation of coldness in the brain; vertigo on suddenly turning head, even when at rest.

Calcarea phos.—Vertigo when getting up or from rising when sitting; old people stagger when getting up from sitting; vertigo, with other ailments; dull headache, nausea, complaints of eyes; neck, limbs ache; with costiveness of old people; with leucorrhœa before catamenia; in motion, walking in the open air; worse in windy weather.

Camphora.—Vanishing of the senses; loss of consciousness; when walking he staggers to and fro; vertigo with heaviness of the head, which inclines backward; sudden and complete prostration of the vital forces, with great coldness of the external surface; great cardiac weakness.

Cannabis sat.—Vertigo when standing or walking, with a reeling sensation in the head; feeling as if he would lose his senses.

Cannabis Ind.—Vertigo on rising, with stunning pain in back part of head, and he falls; heavy pressure on brain, forcing him to stoop; violent shocks pass through brain on regaining consciousness; dreamy spells, with dull vision.

Cantharis.—Vertigo, with loss of sense and mistiness before the eyes during a walk in the open air, with fainting, with weakness of the head.

Carbo an.—Dizziness in the head and drowsiness as if one had not slept enough; sudden stupefaction when moving the head or walking; vertigo, with blackness of sight; vertigo, with nausea when raising the head after stooping, accompanied by a watery mist before his eyes; obliged to walk to the right.

Carbo veg.—Great prostration, with cold extremities; patient wants more air; vertigo from the slightest motion; in bed after waking from sleep, with trembling and quivering of the whole body; vertigo only when sitting, as if head were balancing to and fro.

Carbolic acid.—Head swimming, staggering as if he were drunk; brain feels confused and painful; vertigo with trembling; expansive pain in the head, with swimming before the eyes; > walking fast in open air, < when sitting down.

Causticum.—Violent dizziness in the morning on waking, with painful dulness of the head; the head feels stupefied and intoxicated; congestion of the blood to the head, with heat and dimness of sight; amelioration in the open air; sudden and frequent loss of sight, with a sensation of a film before the eyes; **dizziness at stool and after it, with nausea**; with the dizziness constant feeling of anxiety and weakness of head, skin dry and hot, constipation, with much urging from defective expulsive efforts in rectum, with redness of face.

Chamomilla.—Vertigo when stooping or talking; dizziness after a meal, as if the head would fall to one side; dizziness when rising from bed as if

intoxicated; vertigo and dimsightedness after lying down, with flushes of heat; vertigo as if one would faint, with vanishing of thought, especially from raising the head.

Chelidonium.—Vertigo and shuddering on upper part of body, with momentary loss of consciousness; vertigo, with nausea and raving in a half-waking, half-dreaming state; vertigo with bilious vomiting and pain in liver; confusion in head, stumbling as if he would fall forward, with mental disturbance; on closing eyes rotary vertigo, < on sitting up in bed, with shivering over upper part of body; faintness on attempting to rise in the morning, keeping her in bed.

China.—Debility from loss of vital fluids; vertigo, with fainting from anæmia; heaviness of the head, fainting, loss of sight, ringing in ears; cold surface (after hæmorrhage); giddiness and sleeplessness, as from sitting up at night; dizziness on raising the head, which falls backward; intense throbbing headache, better by moving the head up and down; nervous erethism, excitable, hysterical.

Cicuta.—**Cerebro-spinal affections**; bad effects from concussion of the brain, when spasms set in; vertigo on rising from bed, as if everything were moving from side to side, or approached and then receded; reeling and falling on stooping, he is constantly on the point of falling forward.

Cimicifuga.—Constant dull feeling in vertex; vertigo with impaired vision, especially after mental overexertion; head feels too large and heavy, when stooping head swims; waving sensation in brain; nausea when raising the head from the pillow.

Cina.—Anæmic vertigo; faintness on rising from bed and immediately relieved by lying down; child leans its head sideways all the time.

Cobaltum.—Dizziness during stool; dulness in head, with hard stools, or a sensation as if the head grew large during stool, with dizziness and weakness; < from stooping and bending forward, or in a warm room; when stepping, sensation as if the brain went up and down.

Coca.—Fear of falling when walking; vertigo with involuntary stepping quickly when walking; the head inclined forward with giddiness and fear of falling; nausea and dizzy feeling make him unfit for mental work; giddiness with pressing on the back of the head, and weariness.

Cocculus.—Vertigo, with flushed, hot face and head; confused feeling in the head after eating and drinking; vertigo increased by sitting up in bed, or by the motion of a carriage; vertigo as from intoxication, with nausea and falling down without consciousness; hysterical dizziness and headache, aggravated by noise, walking, smoking or drinking coffee; whirling vertigo with nausea when sitting up in bed, forcing the resumption of recumbent position, accompanied by a peculiar dulness in forehead, as if there were a board in front of head; during the attack speech difficult, followed by difficulty in reading or thinking.

Coffea.—Giddiness of the head; vertigo and blackness before the eyes when stooping.

Colchicum.—Arthritic vertigo of auditory nerve; vertigo while sitting, after walking, when rising; pressure in occipital and cerebellar region, excited by night-watching and mental exertion.

Collinsonia.—Gastric and hæmorrhoidal headaches, with dizziness; obstinate constipation.

Colocynthis.—Giddiness, with slight delirium and deafness; dulness of the head, and vertigo at the commencement of colic; vertigo when turning to the left or looking over left shoulder.

Comocladia.—Giddiness on rising from bed; everything looks dark; motion relieves all pain in the head, heat increases it.

Conium.—Vertigo as if he were turning in a circle, when rising from his seat; confused vision and giddiness as soon as he stops to keep his sight fixed on an object (agoraphoby); complete loss of muscular power throughout the body; vertigo on looking around as if he would fall to one side; vertigo on lying down, when turning over in bed, when going down stairs; continued stupefaction with constant inclination to sleep; < at night, especially when lying on left side; patient must lie perfectly quiet upon her back, as the least motion causes distressing vertigo; suppressed sexual desire or overindulgence, with loss of memory and frequent seminal emissions; < from smallest quantity of spirituous liquors.

Crocus sativus.—Vertigo and heat of the whole body; staggering and giddiness when raising the head after lying down at night; vertigo, fulness and tightness of the whole head, as if intoxicated.

Cuprum.—Moist violent and long-lasting vertigo, moderated or aggravated by an evacuation of the bowels, connected with stupor; spinning vertigo; head giddy; could not sit up in bed; vertigo, with weariness; head has a tendency to sink forward, increased by motion, lessened when lying down; vertigo when looking up, with loss of sight, as if gauze were before his eyes; vertigo, with sensation as if he must sink down.

Cyclamen.—Vertigo; when leaning against something he feels as if the brain were in motion, or as if he were riding in a carriage with his eyes closed; dizzy fulness and heat of head; despondent and irritable; vertigo arising from gastric disturbance in thin, pale, anæmic persons with constipation, with or without menstrual disturbances; < towards evening, and even in bed sensation as if the head were revolving; < in open air (Puls. >); > in room and when sitting.

Digitalis.—Severe case of vertigo, with a very slow pulse; weak action of the heart, so that it is unable to stimulate sufficiently the brain, which feels fatigued and weak; motion produces vomiting and great faintness.

Dioscorea vil.—Great weariness and loss of strength; vertigo, with great faintness at the stomach; vertigo from onanism.

Dulcamara.—Momentary vertigo; vertigo when walking, with darkness before the eyes; vertigo early in the morning, when rising from bed, with trembling of the whole body and general weakness; vertigo at noon, previous to a meal, as if everything in front of him stood still.

Duboisin.—Sudden giddiness on rising up or walking; great tendency to fall backward, especially on ascending stairs; intense vertigo, which does not cause nausea; dull feeling in head, as after interrupted sleep; unsteady gait.

Eupatorium purp.—Persistent sensation as if falling to the left; dizzy feeling all over.

Euonymus Europ.—Violent vertigo, dizziness in forepart of head, < sitting; mistiness, with vertigo; dim sight.

Ferrum met.—Staggering in walking as if intoxicated; reeling sensation and vertigo on seeing flowing water; vertigo, with sickness at the stomach in walking; momentary shock, with giddiness in the brain; hammering and throbbing headache; great palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa; bellows' sound of the heart and anæmic murmur of the arteries and veins; vertigo, < when rising suddenly from a lying to a sitting position, when walking over a bridge, or when riding in car or carriage.

Ferrum phos.—Great dizziness; everything swimming around him; his muscles feel so weak he can hardly move about; constant feeling as if the head were being suddenly pushed forward, with danger of falling; congestion to parts of brain.

Fluoric acid.—Whilst sitting, often a feeling of general wavering of the head, with dull pressure and confusion in occiput, especially on right side; constant numb feeling in left forearm, with sharp pricking in it when stretching it out, worse on any quick motion, standing up, turning round, whilst walking; vertigo with nausea; suits old people; anæmia of brain.

Formica.—Inclined to be dizzy while eating; giddiness after dressing in the morning or on attempting to rise; pain in the left supraorbital region when going to bed, with dizziness; blackness before the eyes, relieved by sitting down.

Gelsemium.—Nervous excitement of hysteric patients; heaviness of the head, with dulness of mind; dimness of sight and vertigo; intoxicated feeling and tendency to stagger, with dizziness and imperfection of vision, aggravated by smoking; vertigo unto falling; mistiness within the brain; confused perception: swimming sensation in the head, which felt very light, with vertigo; sleepy in daytime; lack of muscular coördination; staggering as if drunk when trying to move.

Ginseng.—Reeling sensation in occiput, gray spots before eyes; sudden blow on occiput (Searle's disease), followed by severe bruised pain, as if head were swaying to one side; pressure, with sense of impending vertigo; gait unsteady and difficult, right side of body weakest; dull rumbling in abdomen

Glonoinum.—Vertigo in the occiput, followed by pain in vertex; vertigo when shaking the head or throwing it back; intoxicated feeling and vertigo when stooping; vertigo in the fresh air, as if he were on a vessel or riding backward in a carriage; vertigo, fainting, with violent throbbing of the temporal arteries.

Gnaphalium.—Vertigo, especially felt immediately after rising from a recumbent position; dull, continuous occipital headache; dull, heavy expression of countenance, with an appearance of bloatedness.

Graphites.—Great vertigo in the morning after a good sleep, especially on looking upward; weakness of the head down to neck; attacks of dizziness with inclination to fall forward; desolate, empty feeling in head.

Gratiola.—**Vertigo during and after meal,** while reading, on rising from a seat, in fresh air.

Guano.—Giddiness; objects seem to turn from below upward, 9 A.M.

Hepar.—Vertigo during dinner after belching, with blackness before eyes; vertigo while driving in a carriage so severe that on dismounting she could not stand alone; vertigo with nausea, stupefaction; fainting turn and obscuration of sight; headache every morning, brought on by the least concussion.

Hydrastis.—Headache of a nervous, gastric character, increasing towards evening, with violent giddiness; great sinking at the epigastrium, with violent and long-continued palpitation; vertigo from suppression of suppuration.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Insufficiency of arterial contraction, with frequent headaches, stupefaction and falling down; vertigo, with reeling; cloudiness of the senses, the objects seem to move; he sees through a gauze; is scarcely able to keep on his feet after raising the head when stooping, on rising from one's seat, worse in the open air; no reactive power, face pale, blue and cold.

Hypericum.—Violent vertigo, with loathing on waking; with pain in the temples; also, in the afternoon, feeling of weakness and trembling of all the limbs; sensation as if the head became suddenly elongated; vertigo during urging to pass water.

Hyoscyamus.—Vertigo, with obscuration of sight; reeling sensation; loss of sight and hearing; diplopia.

Iodum.—Vertigo only on left side, with tremor of heart and fainting; worse immediately after rising from a seat or bed, or by lying down after slight exercise, red face and anxiety; great dread of people.

Indigo.—Vertigo, with headache, fulness of abdomen, great discharge of flatus and nausea; going off in the evening after remaining some time in the open air.

Kali bichrom.—Burning headache, with vertigo, during which the objects seemed to be enveloped in a yellow veil; every two hours fits of vertigo, followed by nausea, frontal headache and excessive prostration; vertigo, followed by most violent vomiting of a whitish, slimy, sourish fluid, with most fearful nausea, pressure and burning in stomach; sudden transient attacks of vertigo when rising from a seat.

Kali brom.—Vertigo as if the ground under him gave way; staggering gait; confusion and heat of head, drowsiness, stupor; fainting, nausea followed by sound sleep; scalp feels tight, brain numb, confused; difficult walking; especially for business men who worked hard and exhausted themselves.

Kali carb.—Vertigo as if proceeding from the stomach; loss of consciousness; frequent dulness of the head as after intoxication, and as if the ears were stopped up, with nausea almost unto vomiting; vertigo when walking; vertigo as if her head were too light, must take hold of something.

Kali nitr.—Fainting fits, with vertigo in the morning when standing, relieved when sitting down; afterwards obscuration of sight, with great weakness and drowsiness; pain in the small of the back and constriction in the abdomen; staggering gait, with vertigo.

Kali phos.—Vertigo on rising from lying, on standing up when sitting, when looking upward, with constant fear of falling; nervous dread without any special cause; brain-fag; cerebral anæmia; pain and weight in occiput, with feeling of weariness and exhaustion, and empty gone feeling at stomach.

Kalmia.—Vertigo and headache, with some nausea, attended with pains in the head and limbs; dizziness while stooping and looking downward. Meniere's disease (Spig.).

Kreosotum.—Vertigo early in the morning in the street, with staggering to and fro as if from intoxication, obliging him to stand still· the vertigo vanishes in the room; vertigo, with danger of falling on turning round quickly; stupefaction, dizziness and vacancy in head, with complete loss of thought, sight and hearing.

Lac defloratum.—Vertigo on moving head from pillow, < lying down and especially turning while lying, > sitting up; head feels heavy, with marked tendency to fall to right side.

Lachesis.—Vanishing of thought, with blackness before the eyes in paroxysms; vertigo after stooping, with staggering and incipient loss of sense, as if threatened with apoplexy, in the evening; vertigo, with staggering to the left side, early in the morning after rising; frequent momentary vertigo, particularly on closing the eyes, on sitting or lying down, sometimes with deathly paleness, nausea and vomiting; giddiness, with headache, particularly after the menses; cerebral anæmia due to uterine or ovarian irritation; epileptiform vertigo.

Lachnanthes.—Giddiness in the head, with sensation of heat in the chest and around the heart; dizziness in the head, with perspiration; with

boiling and bubbling in the chest; sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and were driven upward; headache in the morning, worse at noon, with dizziness.

Laurocerasus.—Vertigo with disposition to sleep, < in open air: dulness of senses; stupefying pain over whole head; brain feels contracted and painful.

Ledum.—Vertigo when walking or standing; he was scarcely able to keep himself erect; vertigo, the head inclines backward; vertigo even when sitting, increasing when stooping, and becoming so violent in walking that he threatens to fall as if he were intoxicated, with a feeling of heat in the whole body, especially in the face, without thirst, with pale cheeks and forehead; sleepy action of the whole head as in vertigo; excessive feeling of intoxication; loss of sense; vertigo in occiput, causing the head to feel like sinking back.

Leptandra.—Bilious headaches, with great dizziness when walking.

Lilium tigr.—Heaviness, heat and fulness of the head, as if it were too full of blood, with pressure from within outward, with reeling and staggering and inclination to fall forward; vertigo when walking, with a feeling of intoxication; dulness of the head, a kind of dizziness, apparently more in the eyes, better in the open air.

Lobelia infl.—Vertigo, with nausea, with pain in the head and trembling agitation of the body; with headache, violent deathly nausea, vomiting and great prostration, as if starting from left eye.

Lycopodium.—Dizzy in the morning as if drunk; whenever she sees anything turning round she has for an hour the sensation as if something turned round in the body; vertigo when getting up from his seat, whilst drinking, in a hot room; vertigo from care of business.

Lyssin.—Vertigo with inclination to fall to the right, when stooping; sensation of wavering motion in upper part of head, felt deep in brain, < when walking or sitting; sensation as if a small leaden ball were rolling in the brain.

Magnesia carb.—Vertigo when kneeling, as if she would fall to pieces; vertigo when standing, as if the objects were moving round her, with intoxication and heaviness of head; vertigo in the morning after rising, with inclination to vomit and accumulation of water in the mouth; fainting vertigo in the evening after lying down, with coldness, followed by inclination to vomit, afterwards sleep, interrupted by frequent waking and violent nausea on moving ever so little; this was worst in the morning, after rising, accompanied by eructations, which tasted of rotten eggs, with pale face and coldness; vertigo unto falling in the evening when sitting and sewing, with nausea, afterwards lying down without being conscious of it.

Magnesia mur.—Giddy and stupid in the head during dinner, she must go in the open air, when it goes off, but on returning to the room heat in the head.

Magnesia phos.—Headache and vertigo from optical defects; > from heat; purely nervous otalgia.

Magnesia sulph.—Feeling of heaviness of the head, with vertigo, immediately after dinner.

Manganum.—Vertigo when sitting or standing; he is near falling forward; painful concussion of the brain from shaking the head; concussion of the brain when walking, with aching in the head, and at the same time in the epigastrium; rushing of blood from the nape of the neck across the vertex towards the forehead during motion, with stupefaction and confusion of the senses while standing.

Mephitis.—Dulness, with sensation as if the head became larger, accompanied by ill-humor and nausea; vertigo when stooping; sudden vertigo when sitting, on making various motions of the head, on turning in bed; violent headache, like a fulness pressing upward.

Mercurialis peren.—Vertigo after walking some time; vertigo succeeding headache, as if intoxicated, and obliging her, when stooping, to hold on to something to prevent falling; vertigo towards the left when sitting, standing, or even lying, feeling as if the body would fall to that side.

Mercurius sol.—Dull and stupid feeling on rising from a seat, with vertigo and obscuration of sight; worse in a warm room, and less in the open air; dizziness, with fulness of the brain, or with drowsiness, or with turning sensation and weakness in the head; feeling of intoxication after eating, with mounting of heat and redness of the face, which swells; vertigo on raising the head after stooping; vertigo in a recumbent posture, with qualmishness, relieved by turning to the side; vertigo when bending the head forward when standing; vertigo, with feverish shuddering, cold hands and subsequent dulness of the head; vertigo when walking in the open air, with staggering and nausea, and sensation as of a worm crawling up in the chest and throat; vertigo when lying, as if balancing to and fro from side to side.

Mezereum.—Giddiness with contracted pupils; vertigo and flickering before eyes; he is inclined to fall to the left side with faintness.

Moschus.—Vertigo, with stupefaction; congestion of blood to the head; fits of tetanus and fainting; dimness of sight; vertigo, with balancing sensation before his eyes, as if something were quickly moving up and down on moving the head ever so little; sensation as if he were turned about so rapidly that he perceives the current of air produced by the motion; sensation as if she were falling from a height, with stupefaction; vertigo on moving the eyelids, relieved in the open air; vertigo on stooping, going off on rising; vertigo accompanied by a kind of loathing; vertigo, with nausea, even vomiting, with desire for black coffee and to lie down; vertigo, with staring eyes and a sort of spasm in the mouth, preventing speech, though he hears and sees everything; vertigo with sudden fainting; vertigo, with violent rush of blood to the head, relieved in the open air.

Muriatic acid.—Vertigo, with tearing in vertex and feeling as if the air were drawn upward, the objects go round with her in the open air.

Natrum carb.—Vertigo after intellectual labor; when working in the sun; worse by rest and better by exercise in the open air.

Natrum sulph.—Vertigo, with inclination to fall on the right side, with frequent yawning all day; vertigo when getting up, with dulness all day; vertigo, followed by vomiting sour mucus; after the vertigo heat rising from the body towards the head, becoming more violent until sweat broke out on forehead after dinner.

Nitric acid.—Vertigo when raising the head after stooping; vertigo when walking or sitting, obliging him to lie down; vertigo early in the morning when rising, with obscuration of sight, he had to sit down; vertigo, with nausea, early in the morning, followed by eructations; vertigo, with pulsations in the head and pressure in the middle of the brain, in the evening.

Nux juglans.—Vertigo and excitement as if from intoxication, sensation as if hanging in the air, in the evening after lying down; confusion and heaviness in the head in the forenoon, diminished after dinner.

Nux moschata.—Dizziness, with headache and nausea, with lightness and emptiness of head; violent sensation in the forehead as if it would be

pushed out, the forehead feels to him as large again, with reeling sensation of dizziness, as after intoxication; hysteria.

Nux vomica.—Giddiness and heaviness in the head, only in the morning, during and after meals, from mental exertion or drinking wine, as from intoxication; congestion of blood, with heat and redness of the face, also with violent pains in the forehead, with vertigo and fainting; hypochondriasis.

Oleander.—When walking in the open air he is attacked with vertigo; he stood firmly, but the things around him, trees and men, seemed to be moving, as in a confused dance, the sight became obscured with scintillations before the eyes, resembling the dazzling of snow; giddiness and diplopia when looking; vertigo in the forehead, and staggering of the lower limbs, as if too weak; loss of consciousness, vertigo and headache, > from looking sideways.

Oleum animale.—Painful dizziness early in the morning in bed, giddiness, and reeling sensation in the open air when stooping.

Opium.—Vertigo, with stupefaction. Vertigo after fright, obliging to lie down; vertigo, with sensation as if he were flying or hovering in the air; vertigo, with anxiety and delirium; apoplexy, with vertigo, buzzing in the ears; loss of consciousness, red, bloated, hot face, red half-closed eyes, dilated, insensible pupils, foam at the mouth, convulsive movements of the limbs and slowly-moving breathing. Fainting turns, with vertigo, whenever he attempts to rise from bed, with sudden return of animation on lying down again.

Pæonia off.—Vertigo, gloominess and heaviness of the head, continuing after the nausea had been relieved by a glass of water; vertigo during every motion, with constant reeling in the head, and staggering of the limbs.

Paris quad—Vertigo after loud reading or when sitting, with difficult speech and dim eyes.

Petroleum.—Frequent vertigo when walking; dizziness commencing at dinner; vertigo and nausea when stooping or rising from a seat; vertigo as if in the occiput, as if she would fall forward, especially when raising the eyeballs; vertigo and nausea in the evening in bed, especially when the head lies low; vertigo, obliging him to stoop, with pale face and nausea, more violent when standing than when sitting, going off when lying, attended with eructations, yawning, want of appetite, pressure in the abdomen, and slow pulse; vertigo when rising from a recumbent position, with heat in the face when lying.

Phellandrium.—Vertigo, with heaviness of the head, with disposition to fall forward, backward and sideways, particularly to the side to which one turns in the room, no less when sitting than during motion, aggravated during a walk in the open air, and relieved by lying.

Phosphorus.—Painful dizziness, with violent pressing headache and chills, and shuddering without thirst, heat in the head occasionally, shuddering and uncomfortableness of the whole body; in the morning when rising he is unable to collect his senses; his head feels giddy, heavy and painful, as if he had been lying too low during the night; vertigo when rising from a seat, with obscuration of sight; vertigo, followed by nausea and an oppressive pain in the centre of the brain, with stupefaction and a sensation as if he would fall forward, in the morning and after dinner; afterwards nausea in the afternoon, heartburn, red face, and a sensation as if something had lodged in the throat. Giddy feeling in the afternoon, as if the chair on which he was sitting were rising, and as if he were looking

down, followed by hypochondriac mood, with drowsiness and languor. Vertigo unto falling, in the morning after rising, resembling a heavy pressure from above downward in the forepart of the head, with a fainting sort of nausea, and obscuration of sight when stooping, with much sneezing, until evening; frequent vertigo about noon, before or after a meal; she is threatened to fall from her chair. Vertigo, when turning about, once she knew not where she was. Vertigo, with headache and excessive secretion of saliva. Vertigo, with vanishing of ideas. Chronic vertigo of various kinds.

Physostigma.—Vertigo, with constrictive feeling of head, with torpor of body and fear of getting crazy; worse when walking, reading; dimness of sight.

Phytolacca.—Vertigo, with dimness of vision; feeling of intoxication on rising and walking about; severe headache all over or only in some parts, with dizziness and disinclination to mental exertion.

Platina.—Passing attacks of vertigo in quick succession in the evening when standing, as if he would lose his senses. Violent vertigo, she dare not move her eyes; more in the daytime than at night, generally attended with palpitation of the heart; headache after the vertigo, as if torn and pulled into shreds; everything looks small to the patient.

Plumbum ac.—Vertigo on stooping or on looking up, going off in the open air; stupefaction and somnolence.

Podophyllum pelt.—Vertigo, with sensation of fulness over the eyes, and inclination to fall forward; vertigo while standing in the open air, and when looking upward.

Psorinum.—Vertigo, with headache, it presses the eyes out; congestions of blood to the head, with red, hot cheeks and nose, redness of the eruption on the face, with great anxiety, every afternoon after dinner.

Ptelea trifol.—Piercing pain in the brain, with giddiness and severe aching pain in the stomach; giddiness on rising in the morning; vertigo, with increased abdominal tenderness; vertigo in the forenoon so that he had to lie down; sudden giddiness, with fainting on turning the head; vertigo and nausea, aggravated by rising to the feet, also by walking; inability to stand without the aid of a chair; everything seemed to be in violent agitation.

Pulsatilla.—Giddy staggering when walking, particularly in the evening, with heat in the head; and pale, but not hot face; vertigo on rising from a seat, after dinner, during a walk in the open air; vertigo, with obscuration of sight, roaring in the ears, aggravated by talking and meditating; vertigo, especially when sitting; vertigo when turning the eyes upward, as if he would fall, or as if he were dancing; vertigo when stooping, scarcely permitting her to rise again, afterwards disposition to vomit; gloomy sensation in the head and vertigo, excited by motion. Apoplexy, with loss of consciousness; blue-redness and bloatedness of the face, loss of motion, violent beating of the heart, collapse of pulse, and rattling breathing; gastric vertigo, $<$ afternoon and evening.

Rana bufo.—Vertigo, with tottering, so that he has to hold on to something; headache, with vertigo, trembling of the whole body, dizziness of sight, nausea, retching and vomiting.

Ranunculus bulb.—Vertigo, as if he would fall on leaving the room and going in the air; sudden attack of vertigo in the occiput when walking, as if he would fall, followed by violent tearing in the right temple; dizziness in the head making it difficult to think, with the sensation in the head as if it would be enlarged and distended.

Rhododendron.—Head feels wild and confused; vertigo < in bed and when lying down, disappearing on motion, < by wine, and almost all symptoms reappear in rough weather.

Rhus tox.—Violent vertigo when lying down, with fear that he would die; vertigo, everything turned with her, especially when standing or walking, when sitting, when lying; giddy when walking, as if she would fall forward or backward; when walking, dizziness so that he scarcely sees the men standing before him; vertigo after walking or stooping; swashing feeling in brain when moving about; heavy feeling in legs; senile changes in brain.

Robinia pseudoac.—Vertigo and dullness of the head, in whatever posture it is placed; sensation as if the brain revolved around itself, and also all before it, especially when lying down; vertigo, with unsteadiness and nausea; vertigo and sensation of whirling in the brain, and loss of sensibility of the skin; no feeling when being pinched; vertigo, with obscuration of sight, and sensation as if something rolls about in the head; somnolence and snoring.

Ruta grav.—Sudden attack of vertigo when sitting; violent vertigo when walking in the open air; he came near falling to the right side; violent vertigo early in the morning when rising from bed; he came near falling forward.

Sabadilla.—Vertigo as if he would faint, with obscuration of sight as if everything were turning, especially when rising from a seat; vertigo greater when sitting than when walking or standing; his head feels stupid; gastric vertigo, < mornings (Puls., evening); rough skin, dry hands, no thirst, but desire for milk, which relieves; > **by looking fixedly upon one object.**

Salicylic acid.—**Inclines to fall on left side, while surrounding objects seem falling to the right**; headache commencing on top of head or back, running down the sternomastoid (more right side), which is tender to touch; vertigo of auditory nerve, roaring in ears and difficult hearing; hears music; rush of blood to head, excited mood.

Salix purpurea.—Dizziness; commencing just in front of the ears and passing up to the vertex, like a wave, lasting a few moments: had to sit down and keep quiet until the effect passed off.

Sanguinaria.—Vertigo occurring in cold weather, during climaxis, when lying down of night; vertigo, connected with disturbance of circulation; vertigo on quickly turning the head and looking upward; frequent vertigo and diminished vision before vomiting; vertigo, with nausea, long continuing, with debility and headache; hyperæsthesia of sight and hearing.

Sarracenia purp.—Vertigo, with cramps in the neck, spreading to the forehead, especially at night; sensation as if he received a knock on the head, with vertigo, stupor and vacillating gait; he is obliged to support himself or to lie down; vertigo, with drowsiness in the head and contractions in the spinal column.

Sarsaparilla.—Vertigo; while standing at the window he suddenly fell backward on the floor unconscious, at the same time the throat was swollen; sour eructations before and afterwards; severe perspiration in the night; vertigo, with nausea, mornings, while gazing long at one object; vertigo, while sitting and walking; the head inclined to drop forward.

Scrofularia maril.—Vertigo, with severe aching in the supraorbital region; dizziness, fulness and pressure in the vertex; sluggish feeling of the mind when moving about.

Secale corn.—Constantly increasing vertigo; vertigo, stupefaction and heaviness of the head; reeling and inability to stand erect; peculiar feeling of lightness of the head, particularly of the occiput; giddiness as from intoxication; stupefaction and unconsciousness.

Selenium.—Vertigo when rising from a seat, on raising himself in bed, on moving about; vertigo most violent an hour after breakfast or dinner; great heaviness in the occiput now and then, with undulating sensation in the brain, blowing in the ears, jerking and pressure in the eyeballs.

Senecio aureus.—Dizziness, feeling like a wave from the occiput to the sinciput; giddiness in the open air; giddiness, passing forward so strong that it feels like hard work to stand up; giddiness coming on suddenly several times a day, from suppressed perspiration or menstrual discharge.

Senega.—Vertigo, with roaring in the ears; vertigo, as if the blood ceased to flow in the head, and as if the ideas were arrested; disagreeable sensation of emptiness in the head; dizziness with flat taste in the mouth

Sepia.—Vertigo, when walking in the open air, as if all the objects were moving around one, or as if suspended in the air, with unconsciousness; when rising from the bed in the afternoon, while looking upward, causing him to stumble; while moving the arms, while looking at a large level plain; stupid and dizzy, he does not know what he is doing.

Silicea.—Vertigo when rising from a recumbent position, or stooping; when looking upward; it comes from the dorsal region up through the nape of the neck into the head; aggravated by motion, and by looking upward, accompanied by nausea; vertigo during sleep; vertigo from excessive use of the eyes; is obliged to walk to the right side (Carb. an.); < on lying down, especially when lying on left side, > by rising when lying but returning when lying down again; every jar causes sensation of concussion.

Spigelia.—Giddiness when looking downward, with nausea; vertigo in the open air when turning the head while walking; vertigo when walking, with staggering as if he would fall to the left side; vertigo, the head falling backward, with loss of consciousness; nausea in the palate, and pinching uneasiness in the chest and abdomen, as if stool would come on.

Spongia tost.—Vertigo at night when walking, with nausea; vertigo when sitting, as if the head would fall to one side, with a feeling of heat in the head; giddiness as if one would fall backward; vertigo as if tipsy.

Stannum.—Vertigo; it seems as if all the objects were too far distant; dizzy pressure through the whole head.

Staphisagria.—Vertigo only in the room, as if stupefied, particularly when sitting, diminished by walking about; on stooping and turning the head rapidly.

Stramonium.—Vertigo when walking in the dark, day or night, with staggering and falling down at every attempt to walk (progressive locomotor ataxia); dizzy headache, with faintness and thirst; staggering vertigo, with obscuration of vision; headache and red face; colicky pain, diarrhœa.

Sulphur.—Vertigo when sitting, with bleeding of the nose; when stooping; when crossing a stream; when rising from the bed; in the morning after breakfast, with nausea; with inclination to fall on the left side; with vanishing of sight; chronic vertigo, with irritating discharges.

Sulphuric acid.—Vertigo in the room, going off in the open air; he has to lie down all the time, for as soon as he raises himself the dizziness returns.

Sumbul.—Vertigo on stooping and from using warm water, moving about, or on rising from a seat, feeling a want of security; hysteria, with tendency to faint from the slightest cause; fits, with falling forward.

Tabacum.—Vertigo, with qualmishness of the stomach; deathlike paleness of the face, and sensation as if he could not support himself, increasing to loss of consciousness; amelioration in the open air, and by vomiting.

Tarentula.—Different kinds of vertigo, and so severe that it makes him fall down to the ground without losing consciousness; vertigo, malaise, belching, nausea, bloating of the stomach, gagging and efforts to vomit, with vomiting of food; vertigo after breakfast, with a bad taste in the mouth; headache, with giddiness, when fixing the sight on any object; dizziness, with severe pain in the cerebellum, accompanied with incomplete erection of the penis, and formication of the soft palate.

Taraxacum.—Dulness of the head during a walk in the open air, with reeling and dizziness; unsteady gait, the head inclines at times to the right, at others to the left side.

Tartarus emet. (Ant. tart.).—Vertigo, with scintillations, particularly on lifting a thing, raising one's self or walking; violent headache, with vertigo and palpitation; vertigo, with drowsiness.

Tellurium.—Very violent attacks of vertigo in the morning when dressing; on walking out it became so bad he could hardly stand, was obliged to lie down; every time he sat up he became dizzy, even by every motion when lying, and by simply turning the head. At the same time increased pulse, nausea and vomiting. Vertigo while going asleep; a drawing in the direction of the legs; amelioration when lying perfectly quiet

Terebinthina.—Sudden vertigo, with obscuration of sight; general chilliness; muscæ volitantes and transient dizziness, with nausea in the open air; tendency to fainting.

Thea.—Momentary attack of vertigo in the open air, as if all the senses would vanish; gloomy, heavy and dizzy in the forehead.

Theridion cur.—Vertigo, with nausea, worse on stooping; from the least movement, on closing the eyes; from any noise, with cold perspiration; vertigo and nausea increased to vomiting; vertigo, with blindness, caused by pain in the eyes; vertigo renewed by the least motion during nocturnal paroxysm; vertigo and nausea when her eyes are closing from weariness; every penetrating sound or reverberation penetrates through her whole body, particularly through the teeth, and increases the dizziness, which then causes nausea.

Thuja occid.—Vertigo on closing the eyes, disappears as soon as he opens them, or on stooping, or on looking upward or sideways; frequent vertigo also when lying in bed; reeling sensation, as after frequently turning in a circle; staggering after having stopped or in walking; nausea and giddiness when walking in the open air, with heat in the face, anguish and sweat; scalp tender to touch on parts on which he lies.

Titanium.—Giddiness, imperfect vision, half an object only could be seen at once; desire to keep the eyelids closed.

Triosteum perf.—Giddiness when rising at midnight, with extreme drowsiness; sleepiness, without the ability to sleep sound after midnight.

Ustilago maidis.—Vertigo during climaxis, with too frequent and too profuse menstruation.

Veratrum alb.—Vertigo, with cold perspiration on the forehead; dizzy, as if nothing in his head were firm; excessive dizziness, with vanish-

ing of the senses; dull headache, extending from the temples to forehead, increased by stooping, going off by bending backward and by pressing on the head, but returning again when raising the head.

Veratrum vir.—Headache, with vertigo, dimness of vision and dilated vessels; congestions of the brain from vascular irritation.

Verbascum.—Sudden vertigo, as from pressure on the whole head; attacks of vertigo on pressing the left cheek, and supporting the head in that way.

Zincum met.—Vertiginous stupefaction in short paroxysms, with obscuration of sight and general weakness, especially in the afternoon and evening; vertigo when sitting or standing, going off when walking; **vertigo in the occiput** when walking, as if he would fall to the left side; vertigo on waking, as if the head were moving up and down; the visions before his fancy moved up and down in a similar manner, in a state of half-consciousness; vertigo, as if he were on the point of having an apoplectic fit, with dread of falling over; violent vertigo when stooping and raising the head again, as if everything were turning around her, with buzzing in the head.

For vertigo, with **anxiety**: *Bell.*, Caust., Coff., Nux m., Rhod.; **dimness before the eyes**: *Acon.*, Agar., Arn., *Bell.*, Bufo, Calc., Carb. an., Cic., Cimicif., Cycl., Gels., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phyt., Puls., Robin., *Titanium*, Veratr., vir.; **dulness of hearing**: Colch., Kalm., Salicyl. ac.; **loss of consciousness**: Ang., Bar., Bor., Carb. an., Caust., Chin., Con., *Ipec.*, Lach., *Laur.*, Natr. m., Nux v., Op., Phos., Sulph., Sumb.; **gastric ailments**, nausea, vomiting: Acon., Alet., Alum., Arn., Bell., Bufo, Bry., Calc., Chin., Cocc., Collins., Diosc., Hep., Hydrast., Leptan., Lob., Magn. carb., *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, Petrol., Phos., Sulph., Tarent.; **palpitation of the heart**: Cact., *Glon.*, Hydrast., Lachn., Puls., Plat.; **headache**: Acon., Bell., Bufo, Cact., Carbol. ac., Camph., Cocc., Gels., Glon., Gnaphal., Ign., Lach., Lachn., Lil., Mang., Nux v., Ptelea, Robin., Sep., Sulph., Veratr. vir.; or Ars., Asa., Bufo, Calc., Chin., Coff., Lact., Laur., Lob., Magn. carb., Phos., Sec., Sil.; **fainting**: Alet., Apis, Bry., Cham., Croc., Euphor., Hep., Lach., Lachn., Lob., Magn. carb., Nux m., Nux v., Ptel., Sabad., Sulph.

In the **morning hours**: Calc., Nux v., Rhus, Phos., Natr. m.; **evening**: Bell., Cycl., Lach., Puls., Sep., Zinc.; **noon**: Calc. phos., Chin., Ham., Mancin., Phos., Stront., Zinc.; **afternoon**: Æsc., Amb., Benz. ac., Bry., Chel., Crot. tigl., Cycl., Diosc., Eupi., Fer., Glon., Natr. m., Puls., Sabad., Stront., Sulph.

Lying down: Apis, Ars., Aur., Cycl., Lac defl., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Rhod., Staph.; **in bed**: Lac defl., Magn. mur., Petr., Phos., Nitr. ac., Sep., Staph.; **lying on back**: Alum., Sulph.; **on waking**: Natr. m., Phos.; **on going to bed**: Ptel.; **in sleep**: Sil.; **at night**: Amm. carb., Calc. carb., Clem., Ham., Natr. carb., Natr. m. (midnight), Phys., Rhod., Sil., Spong., Tarent., Ther.; **when rising** up in bed or from a seat: Acon., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry., Cact., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Cann. ind., Carb. v., Comocl., Con., Form., Gnaph , Hydr. ac., Lach., Merc., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Phyt., Rhus, Sabad., Selen., Sumbul., Triost.

When walking: Apis, Arn., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bor., Berb., Calc. phos., Cann. sat., Canth., Caps., Coca, Con., Euphor., Fer., Ipec., Lil., Leptan., Led., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phel., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Picr. ac., Ptel., Puls., Ran., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Tell.; **ascending**: Aloe, Ant. crud., Ars. hydrog., Bor., Bov., Calc., Cainca, Dig., Duboisin: steep stairs: Coca; **descending**: Acon., Amm. m., Arg. met., Bor., Carbol. ac., Con., Fer., Gins., Merc. per., Merc., Phys., Rhod., Ruta, Sab., Sulph., Veratr.; **in fresh air**: Agar., Amb., Cycl., Cocc., Nux m., Nux v., Sil.

Stooping: Acon., Alum., Apis, Bar., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Cobalt., Glon., Hydr. ac., Kalm., Lach., Led., Lyc., Meph., Merc. per., Mosch., Petr., Puls., Samb., Ther.; **looking down**: Kalm., Oleand.; **on kneeling**: Magn. carb.

With an empty stomach: Calc., Chin., Iod., Phos.; **when eating**: Amm. m., Form., Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Petr., Phos., Sil.; **during dinner**: Calc. phos., Hep., Magn. mur., Oleand.; **after eating**: Aloe, Calc., Cham., Grat., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Sel., Sep., Sulph., Tarent.; **after dinner**: Acon., Coloc., Eryng., Fer., Magn. sulph., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Zinc.; **on rising from dinner**: Phos., Phys.; **while walking after dinner**: Cocc.; **when drinking**: Lyc., Sep.; **after drinking**: Magn. carb., Sep.; **after smoking**: Brom., Gels., Sil.; **after drinking coffee**: Cann., Mosch., Nux v.; **during constipation**: Chin., Crotal.; **before stool**: Lach.; **during**: Cobalt., Zinc.; **after**: Lach., Phos., Zinc.

With headache: Acon., Ars., Carbon. sulph., Coca, Fer., Fluor. ac., Form., Frax., Gels., Glon., Picr. ac., Sulph.; during pain in **forehead**: Ars., Grat.; from **rush of blood**: Eug., Glon., Grat.; **on moving**: Arn., Carb. v., Kali bi., Meph., Samb., Sulph.; **turning head suddenly**: Calc., Coloc., Lac. ac., Staph.

During menses: Calc. phos., Caust., Hyosc., Graph., Lyc., Phos.; **after menses**: Graph., Nux v., Phos.; during **climaxis**; Aloe, Con., Lach., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Sang., Sep., Ust.

From **mental exertion**: Agar., Alet., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Cimicif., Natr. carb., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phyt., Puls., Sep.; when **reading**: Amm. carb., Arn., Par. q.; **writing**: Kali carb., Rhod.; after **animated talking**: Bor.; **while studying**: Natr. phos.

Revolving vertigo: Aloe, Arn., Anac., Bry., Cupr., Cycl., Fer., Nux v., Phos., Rhod., Sep.; Bell., Coca, Con., Mur. ac., Natr. m., Op., Phos. ac., Rhus, Sabad., Selen., Sil.

Stupefying vertigo: Agar., Apoc., Arg. nit., Bell., Ars., Calc. carb., Carbon. sulph., Hyosc., Kreos., Lyssin, Sil.; in morning: Agar.; on rising: Sil.; in house: Staph.; in open air, when walking: Stann.

Staggering: Acon., Nux v., Plat., Rhus; **as if intoxicated**: Arg. nit., Bry., Caust., Clem., Cocc., Curare, Ham., Hyosc., Kali carb., Mosch., Natr. m., Nux m., Œnan., Petr., Puls., Sars., Sec., Sel., Tilia.

With **trembling and uneasiness**: Ars., Calc., Ign., Phos.

Faintlike: Arg. nit., Magn. carb., Mez., Nux v., Sabad., Sep.; morning, on rising from bed: Natr. m.; after wine: Natr. carb.; fainting: Ars., Chin., Lac defl., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos.

When vomiting: Ars., Ipec., Nux v., Puls., Veratr.

With inclination to **fall forward**: Agar., Arn., Alumen, Alum., Caust., Calc. ac., Chel., Cic., Elaps, Fer. ac., Graph., Grat., Iod., Kalm., Led., Lyc., Magn. mur., Magn. sulph., Mang., Natr. m., Petr., Phel., Phos., Puls, Ran., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Sarsap., Sil., Spig., Sulph., Tarax.; **backward**: Bell., Brom., Bry., Chin., Chin. sulph., Duboisin, Led., Nux v., Phell., Rhod., Rhus, Sil., Spig., Spong., Stram.; **sideway**: Arg. nit., Benz. ac., Bor., Cann. sat., Caust., Con., Dros., Euphr., Ipec., Mez., Rheum, Sil., Scill., Sulph., Tarax., Zinc.; **to right side**: Acon., Ars., Calc. ac., Carb. an., Euphor., Fer., Grat., Lac defl., Lyssin, Phell., Ruta, Sil.; **to left side**: Anac., Aur., Bell., Bov., Calc. ac., Cic., Con., Dros., Eup. purp., Euphor., Lach., Merc. per., Mez., Natr. carb., Natr. salicyl., Sil., Spig., Spong., Sulph., Zinc.; **in general**: Acon., Agar., Alum., Angust., Arn., Ars., Bell., Berb., Cann. sat., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Coloc., Con., Crot., Dros., Euphor., Fer., Kreos., Lac., Led., Magn. mur., Magn. sulph., Mez., Natr. m., Phell., Plumb., Puls., Ran, Rheum, Rhod., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Scill., Sil., Spig., Spong., Tereb., Zinc.

VINEGAR, ILL EFFECTS OF.

Acon., Ars., Asar., Ign., Nux v., Puls., Sep.

VITILIGO.

Achroma, disappearance of pigment in single places of the skin: 1, Alum., Ars., Natr., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Calc., Carb. an., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., etc.

VOMIT, BLACK.

Melæna: 1, Ars., Chin., Chin. ars., Sulph. ac., Veratr.; 2, Ipec., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Plumb.

VOMITING AND NAUSEA.

Hæmatemesis, vomitus cruentus: 1, Acon., Aloe, Arn., *Ars.*, Fer., Hyosc., Ipec., Nux v.,Phos.; 2, Amm., *Bell.*, Bry.,Canth.,*Carb. v.*,Caust.,Ceanothus, Chin., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Mez., Mill., Plumb., Puls., Sec., Sulph., Veratr.; 3, Cact., Erig., Eryng., *Ham.*, Lycopus, Rum., Sang., Veratr. vir.

Vomiting of fecal matter: (passio iliaca, ileus, chordapsus, miserere, etc.): 1, Apomorph., Bell., Nux v., Op., Sulph.; 2, Acon., Bry., Plumb., Raph., Thuj.; **black matter,** melæna: 1, Alum., Ars., Calc., Chin., Veratr.; 2, Ipec., Nux v., Raph., Sulph., etc.; **of the ingesta:** 1, Ars., *Fer.*, Hyosc., Ipec.,Nux v., *Puls.*, Sil., *Sulph.;* 2, Bell., Bry., Calc., Cina, Cocc., Cupr., Dros., Graph., Kalm., Kreos., Lach., Natr. m., Phos., Rhus, Sep.,Stann., *Veratr.;* **of drinks:** 1, Ars., Hyosc., Ipec., Sil., Veratr; 2, Arn., Cina, Samb., Spong.

Vomiting in consequence of **passive motions,** such as **riding in a carriage,** sailing, requires: 1, Ars., Cocc., Colch., Fer., Hyosc., Petr.; 2, Apomorph., Bell., Croc., Nux m., Sec., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Tab.

If by **overloading the stomach,** or by eating indigestible food: 1, Ipec., Puls.; 2, Ant., Bry., Nux v., Sulph.; 3, Ars., Bell., Fer., Rhus.

Vomiting of **drunkards:** 1, Ars., Lach., Nux v., Op.; 2, Calc., Sulph.

Vomiting of **pregnant females:** 1, Carbol. ac., Ipec., Nux v., Sulph.; 2, Con., Fer., Puls., Sep.; 3, Acon., Ars., Con., Kreos., Lach., Lact. ac., Magn. mur., Natr. mur., Nux m., Petr., Phos., Veratr.

If caused by **worms:** 1, Acon., Cina, Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Carb. v., Chin., Lach.

For vomiting of **bile,** with bitter taste and greenish look: 1, Ars., Bell., Bry., *Cham.*, Chion., Ipec., Merc., *Nux v.*, Phos., Puls.,Sep.,Veratr.; 2,Ant., Arn., Cann., Chin., Cina, Coloc., Con., Cupr., Dros., Dulc.,Ign.,Lach.,Lyc., Petr., Raph., Sec., Sulph.; 3, Apoc. andr., Eup. perf., Iris, Lob., Veratr. vir.

If it tastes **salty:** Magn. carb., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

For **sour-smelling** and tasting vomiting: 1, Calc., Cham., Chin., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., *Puls.*, *Sulph.;* 2, Ars., Bell., Fer., Ipec., Lyc., Sulph. ac., Tart.; 3, Cact., Iris.

Vomiting of **mucus:** 1, Ars., Bell., Dros., Nux v., *Puls.*, Sulph.; 2, Acon., Ant., Calc., Cham., Chin., Cina, Con., Guaiac., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Merc., Sec., Veratr.; 3, Eup. perf., Iris, Sang.

Watery vomiting: 1, Bell., Bry., Caust., Ipec.; 2, Arn., Ars., Chin., Cupr., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

Vomiting by **motion:** *Ars.*, Bry., Nux v., Petr., *Veratr.*

With **diarrhœa:** 1, *Ars.*, Bell., Coloc., *Cupr.*, Dulc., Ipec., Phos., *Puls.*, *Veratr.;* 2, Apoc. andr., Iris.

Worse **after eating**: 1, Ars., *Fer.*, *Ipec.*, Kreos., Nux v., Puls., *Sulph.*, Veratr.; 2, Acon., Arn., Hyosc., Natr. m.

Vomiting **every morning**: 1, Ars., Dros., Nux v., *Veratr.*; 2, Hep., Lyc., Natr. m., Sil.; **at night**: Ars., Chin., Fer., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.

After drinking: 1, Ars., Chin., Fer., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Arn., Bry., Cham., Nux v., Puls., Sil.

Vomiting of **mucus and then bile**: Veratr.; of **mucus and then food**: Ars., Oleand.; of **food and then bile**: Natr. m., Phos., Zinc.; of **food and then mucus**: Dros., Nux v., Sel.; of **food and then water**: Fer., Puls.; of **water and then food**: Ipec., Magn., Nux v., Sulph.; **bitter-salty**: Sil.; **bitter-sour**: Tart., Ipec., Puls.; of **clotted blood**: Arn., Caust.; **brown**: Ars., Bism., Mez., Phos.; **foul**: Bry., Cocc., Nux v., Carb. v., Kreos.; **only of solid food**: Ars., Bro., Cupr., Phos., Puls., Sulph., Veratr.; **only of fluids**: Ars., Dulc., Merc. cor., Puls., Sil.: of **cold fluid after getting warm in the stomach**: Phos.; **jellylike**: Ipec.; **yellowish**: Ars., Colch., Iod.; **greenish-black**: Petr., Phos., Plumb.; **oily**: Nux v.; **milky**: Arn.; **salty**: Iod., Magn., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **foamy**: Lyc., Merc. cor., Puls., Veratr.; **sweetish**: Calc., Kreos., Plumb.; **vomiting only of water**: Bism.

Continual spasmodic retching: *Bar. m.*, Zinc.; incessant retching, with vomiting of watery fluid and cutting pain in abdomen: *Ipec.*; eructations like rotten eggs: *Arn.*, *Brom.*, Coff., Magn. mur., Magn. sulph., Petr., Sep., Stann., Val.; nausea, without vomiting: *Bell.*; aversion to bread during pregnancy: *Sep.*; vomiting of beverages: *Acon.*, Arn., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Dulc., Fer., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Veratr.; immediate vomiting and with great force: *Bism.*; vomiting when trying to rise: Cic.; vomiting of bile in the night, with dizziness: *Sep.*; nausea and vomiting when thinking of food: *Sep.*, *Dros.*; when smelling food: *Colch.*; vomiting of drunkards: Nux v.; vomiting of feces: *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Acon.*; frothy vomiting, followed by vomiting of yellow matter and bile, with intermittent pulse: *Veratr. alb.*

Aconite.—Vomiting of lumbrici, of bile, of green masses with similar diarrhœa of bloody mucus, with anxiety, heat, thirst, profuse sweat and increased micturition; gastric region sore to touch.

Æthusa cyn.—Sudden violent vomiting of a frothy white substance, of yellow fluid, followed by curdled milk and cheesy matter; the milk is forcibly ejected soon after taken, then weakness and drowsiness; vomiting spells at the height of the headache; regurgitation of food about an hour after eating, or painful contraction of stomach which prevents vomiting; breath short, interrupted by hiccough.

Antimonium crud.—Gastric catarrh; vomiting of mucus and bile, renewed by food and drink; nausea and vomiting after getting overheated, after deranging stomach, with vertigo.

Antimonium tart.—Nausea and vomiting with faintness and hot sweat on face; thirst for frequent sips of water; frequent retching with eructations tasting of food, bitter and acid; vomiting of large quantities of tenacious mucus; of bilious masses with great violence; of bloody mucus; in any position, except lying on right side, with headache and trembling of hands, followed by languor, drowsiness; loathing, desire for cool things.

Apis mell.—Vomiting in morbus Brightii and gastric catarrhs, of bile, ingesta and slime; extreme pain and tenderness in gastric region and upper abdomen.

Apomorphine.—Vomiting of cerebral origin, seasickness; profuse and sudden vomiting with hardly any nausea or none at all.

Argentum nit.—Deathly nausea with headache, not abating after vomiting; incessant vomiting of food, with a smooth dry tongue; flatulent dyspepsia.

Arsenicum.—Thirst for cold water and cold substances, which are vomited immediately; very weak and exhausted after vomiting; burning pains, red tongue and frequent pulse; sour, acrid vomiting; black vomit; vomits at night what she has taken during day.

Baptisia.—Nausea with eructations, followed by painful vomiting; feeling as if it would be a relief to vomit.

Belladonna.—Empty retching with unsuccessful inclination to vomit; spasmodic vomiting of mucus and bile or undigested food; cerebral vomiting.

Bismuth.—Vomiting of all fluids as soon as taken, with burning and cardialgic pains; vomiting and purging or vomiting alone, with great prostration, warm surface, white tongue, flatulency and cadaverous-smelling stools, desires company. Vomits at intervals of days enormous quantities when food has filled the carcinomatous stomach, with burning, cardialgic pains.

Bryonia.—Vomiting of solid food, not of drink; first of bile, then of food; of bitter substances, of yellow-green mucus; wants to keep still, the least motion, sitting up, moving about, even the motion of hand, aggravates nausea or provokes vomiting, all food is ejected at once.

Cadmium sulph.—**Black vomit**, nausea, saltish, rancid belching; cold sweat on face; burning, cutting in stomach; griping in lower part of bowels; offensive, bloody, chocolate-colored stools.

Calcarea carb.—Vomiting of mucus and bile announces the remission of migraine; sour vomiting during dentition; nausea follows vomiting of what has been eaten.

Capsicum.—Nérvous, spasmodic vomiting, sensation as if cold water were in stomach; accumulation of mucus and acids in stomach.

Carbolic acid.—Cancer of stomach; chronic vomiting, sarcinæ in vomit; vomiting of drunkards of everything taken into stomach, often with great restlessness; nervous vomiting.

Ceanothus.—Chronic vomiting several times in connection with splenic affections, uterine troubles and leucorrhœa; chilliness.

Chionanthus.—Very violent attacks of nausea and retching before vomiting of very dark-green, ropy and bitter bile with a single gush, followed by cold sweat on forehead and extreme weakness.

Cocculus.—Motion of vessel or carriage aggravates nausea and produces vomiting; headache, with a strange feeling in head; vomiting, with vertigo from rising up when in lying position; spasmodic pains in stomach.

Colchicum.—Nausea, with great restlessness, on assuming upright position; qualmishness in stomach and inclination to vomit; violent retching, followed by copious and forcible ejection of food and then of bile, and accompanied by loud, hollow belching; **ileus**, vomiting first food, then bile, finally considerable quantities of stercoraceous matter; vomiting and purging of rice-water stools, with thirst; intense coldness of stomach; vomiting stooped by lying quietly; great prostration.

Colocynthis.—Vomiting and diarrhœa from anger, with indignation; serous, bilious vomiting, without nausea.

Crotalus.—Black vomit, bilious vomiting, with anxiety, palpitation, weak pulse, irritable stomach, unable to retain anything.

Croton tigl.—Vomiting immediately after drinking of ingesta, of yellowish-white frothy fluid, with anguish, oppression and pressure in stomach.

Cuprum ars.—Persistent vomiting of watery, greenish fluid, with thirst for cold water and burning in stomach.

Cuprum met.—Excessive nausea; repeated but useless efforts to vomit;

vomiting of water, containing flakes, with violent colic and cramps; in gushes of wheylike fluid, > by drinking cold water; of blood; periodical attacks of vomiting.

Digitalis.—Deathly nausea and fainting, not > by vomiting; smell of food excites violent nausea and gagging, with clean tongue, thirst for water and absence of fever; morning vomiting of food, bile, mucus; appetite for food, but as soon as he eats he commences to spit up by mouthfuls, sourer than any vinegar: after stomach was emptied, terrible pain and uneasiness for one or two hours; cold sweat, irregular pulse.

Eupatorium perf.—Vomiting preceded by thirst; retching and vomiting of bile with great tenderness in epigastrium and trembling; vomiting immediately after drinking.

Ferrum met.—Vomiting after breakfast; after eating, coming each time with new force; of infants; not as a symptom of gastric affections; vomiting of food immediately after midnight, followed by aversion to food and dread of open air; everything vomited tasted sour and acrid, hæmatemesis.

Ferrum phos.—Painless vomiting of food; sudden attacks of deathly sickness at stomach, coming on at no particular time, sometimes awaking her out of sleep and lasting from a half to one hour; vomited matter very sour, setting teeth on edge.

Glonoinum.—Cerebral vomiting; oppressed breathing, palpitations, nausea and vomiting, the effect of heat or of sunstroke.

Ipecacuanha—Constant sensation of nausea, vomiting without any relief; thirst, sweat, foul breath, but little prostration and hardly any pain with the vomiting.

Iris vers.—**Periodical vomiting** spells, coming on once every month or six weeks, lasting two or three days: violent pain with every fit of vomiting; vomiting of food, then sour fluid, and at last yellow, green bile, with great heat of head, warm perspiration and prostration.

Kali bichrom.—Vomiting of bitter watery fluid in quantity, with severe burning in stomach; tongue covered with thick yellow coating; vomiting sour, undigested; of blood, with cold sweat on hands, face hot; of yellow, purulent mucus.

Kreosotum.—Vomiting of undigested food hours after eating; painful hard spot at or to the left of stomach, tight clothing unbearable.

Lachesis.—Vomiting of bile and mucus in drunkards (Carbol. ac.); dyspepsia, < as soon as he eats; gnawing pressure, > after eating, but returning as soon as the stomach is empty.

Lobelia infl.—Incessant violent nausea, with profuse sweat and copious vomiting; sensation of oppression in epigastrium, as if stomach were too full; frequent empty eructations with flow of water into the mouth; heartburn; abdomen distended, with shortness of breath.

Natrum mur.—Great thirst for cold water, but it is vomited immediately; fainting at every little exertion, with sensation as if bowels would fall out; vomiting first of food then of bile; oppression at stomach.

Nux moschata.—Spasmodic vomiting with acid stomach and flatulence, during pregnancy, while riding in a carriage.

Nux vomica.—Nausea with sensation as if vomiting would bring great relief, it seems as if some substance were in stomach which, if ejected, would cure; nausea early morning, from tobacco, with fainting; hæmatemesis after suppressed hæmorrhoids.

Oleander.—Vomiting of food just as it was swallowed, many hours after a meal; hungry and thirsty after vomiting.

Opium.—Vomiting from gaslight; unsuccessful vomiturition in drunkards; vomiting first of food, then of a fecal-smelling substance (Colch.) with hiccough, great thirst, cold limbs, distorted face (incarcerated hernia).

Petroleum.—Vertigo on rising, nausea and vomiting of bitter, green substances, < from riding in carriage, during pregnancy and in mornings; seasickness; long-continued and profound nausea precedes vomiting.

Phosphorus.—Thirst for cold water and cold substances generally (Ars.), which as soon as they become warm in the stomach are ejected; painful vomiting of fluid, bloody masses; tongue dry, red, burning, swollen or dirty-yellow; food regurgitates without nausea.

Pulsatilla.—Nausea and vomiting, with very bad taste in mouth, of substances thrown up, with desire to cleanse mouth frequently with cold water; slimy, sticky feeling in mouth; vomiting about an hour after eating, with relief to nausea and colic; < by fruit, fats, pastry, ices.

Rhus tox.—Cerebral vomiting, tingling in stomach, < when rising from lying down; brain feels loose when stepping, or shaking head.

Sabadilla.—Pyrosis, heat up into throat, copious salivation; vomiting of bile, of lumbrici (Acon.), or frequent nausea and vomiturition, with feeling of foreign body in œsophagus.

Sanguinaria.—Craves food to quiet the nausea, < stooping, with salivation; vomiting of sour, acrid fluids, of bitter water, of worms; burning in stomach; head > afterwards.

Secale.—Nausea, with sensation as if too warm, one wishes less clothing, finally profuse vomiting, with marked sense of relief for a little while, when repetition follows; painful retchings; vomiting of food, of yellow-green frothy masses, of mucus mixed with lumbrici, of decomposed matter; hæmatemesis, must lie perfectly still, great weakness, but no pain.

Sepia.—Painful sensation of emptiness of stomach; smell of food aggravates nausea; vomiting of bile and food, of a milky fluid.

Stannum.—Sinking gone feeling in epigastrium; hæmatemesis, < when lying, > from pressure on stomach, by walking, yet so weak he must soon rest; vomiting of bile and mucus on awaking in morning; of water on smelling cooking.

Stramonium.—Vomiting from seeing bright light or from raising head from pillow; flow of very salty saliva, but cannot vomit.

Tabacum.—Nausea with great sense of weakness and faintness, can hardly stand or sit up, a deathly sort of feeling, cold sweat; suffocating spells, coming from heart; morning vomiting with faintness and cold sweat, > fresh air, < from least motion.

Theridion.—Nausea increased to vomiting during vertigo, especially on rising in morning; retching and vomiting with icy perspiration during nocturnal paroxysm; vomiting of slimy acrid water, then of bile.

Thuja.—Nausea, fatty vomiting; fat, oily stools at same hour in the morning or forenoon.

Veratrum alb.—Nausea with sensation of fainting, generally with violent thirst; violent vomiting with continuous nausea and great prostration, with vertigo, pale face, clean tongue, of food or of acid, bitter, foamy, white or yellowish-green mucus.

Zincum.—Obstinate vomiting with salivation, metallic taste, occipital headache, insomnia from constant formication of skin, as from flea-bites; emaciation and prostration; caused by some irritation in medulla oblongata.

VULVA, PRURITUS AND TUMORS.

Ambra.—Especially during pregnancy, with soreness and swelling of the parts; very violent itching, falling off of the hairs; perspiration of abdomen and thighs when moving about in daytime; eructations of gas, with cough, so as to choke the patient almost.

Apis mell.—Follicular vulvitis, abscesses of labia; neuralgia of external pudenda.

Calcarea carb.—Itching and stitches either in internal or external vulva, or in both at same time.

Cantharis.—Burning and violent itching, with dysuria; cutting and burning, with frequent micturition; climaxis.

Carbo veg.—Itching of vulva and anus from varicose veins in the genitals, producing even dysuria; red and sore places about the vulva, with itching and leucorrhœa.

Caulophyllum.—Aphthous vaginitis; accompanied by spasmodic uterine pains.

Coccus cacti.—Pain in vulva so severe on going to bed that she is obliged to sit up and go to sleep in that position; tumor of vulva increases, becomes hard and sensitive to touch; throbbing and burning in tumor, and excoriated feeling on walking; soreness of vulva, cannot bear pressure of clothing.

Coffea.—Excessive sensitiveness about vulva, with voluptuous itching, would like to rub or scratch the parts, but they are too sensitive.

Collinsonia.—Pruritus of genitals, with hæmorrhoids.

Conium.—Violent itching of vulva, followed by pressing down of uterus, especially after menses; urine flowing and stopping alternately at every emission.

Copaiva—Menses too soon and too profuse; itching of vulva; spasm of uterus; pain in ovaries; leucorrhœa; gonorrhœal rheumatism.

Croton tigl.—Intense itching, relieved by gentle scratching

Dolichos pruriens.—During pregnancy intolerable itching all over body, < at night, preventing sleep, and from scratching; no perceptible eruption on skin.

Dulcamara.—Herpetic eruption on vulva, < by every cold change of weather or from exposure in cold, damp places.

Ferrum.—Much itching of vulva in delicate, weakly women with very red faces.

Graphites.—Itching vesicles and pimples on labia, which smart and are painful; painless pimples on inside of labia; itching, smarting, painful vesicles on vulva; itching worse before menses.

Helonias.—Mucous membrane of labia red, swollen and covered with a white, curdy deposit like aphthæ; no sexual excitement.

Hydrastis.—Excessive pruritus, with profuse albuminous leucorrhœa and great sexual excitement.

Kali brom.—Excessive pruritus of the genitals from uterine or ovarian irritation or from venous hyperæsthesia; great sexual excitement, nearly nymphomania.

Kali carb.—Soreness, gnawing, itching and burning of vulva.

Kreosotum.—Corrosive itching of vulva, with soreness and burning when scratching; aphthous or inflammatory state of external parts, symptomatic of ovarian or uterine disease.

Lycopodium.—Great sense of dryness of the parts and much itching, especially during and after menses; abdominal flatulence.

Mercurius.—Long-lasting itching of vulva shortly before menses, aggravated by a single drop even of urine, it has to be washed off; itching of vulva, with pimples on mons veneris.

Natrum mur.—Itching of vulva, particularly if there is much falling off of hairs; pimples on mons veneris.

Nitric acid.—Violent itching of vulva, always worse towards evening; when walking, with soreness; swelling and burning itching of one side of vagina and of nymphæ.

Nux vomica.—Corrosive itching eruption on vulva.

Petroleum.—Itching in meatus urinarius during micturition, preceded by an urgent desire to urinate

Platina.—Voluptuous tingling in vulva and abdomen, with oppression, anxiety and palpitation of the heart, sympathetic with ovarian and uterine troubles, especially in barren women, driving to despair.

Sepia.—Burning and itching, with swelling and redness, and humid eruption within the labia; weight in anus.

Silicea.—Itching of vulva from acrid leucorrhœa; constipation; stool slipping back when partly evacuated.

Staphisagria.—Prurigo senilis, or from parasites; stinging-itching of vulva.

Sulphur.—Troublesome itching of vulva, with pimples all around; violent itching of clitoris.

Tarentula.—Dryness and heat of the parts; intense itching, worse at night, accompanied by thin, acrid, yellow leucorrhœa; urine with thick white sediment.

Tartarus emet.—Pustules from variety of causes, mostly the result of translations from other parts.

Thuja.—Itching of vulva when walking.

Zincum.—Itching of vulva during menses.

Compare also Amb., Calad., Caul., Corn. c., Hydrocot., Kali br.

Erectile tumors of vulva.

Arsenicum.—With the constitutional symptoms, burning-lancinating pains, or the tumor is painless.

Carbo an.—Tumor has a tendency to become indurated, with burning sensation.

Carbo veg.—Bluish look of tumor, which is very hard, with pricking-shooting pains.

Kreosotum.—Corrosive itching and burning of tumor; spasmodic pains, extending from above downward.

Lycopodium.—Tearing stitches in affected parts; sensation of dryness; borborygmi in left hypochondrium, worse at 4 and better after 8 P.M.

Nitric acid.—Much itching, with sticking pain in tumor.

Phosphorus.—Stinging and burning of tumor, worse during or after a walk.

Platina.—Painful sensitiveness, with inward coldness of vulva.

Sepia.—Burning, itching, throbbing, or jerking in tumor; reddish sediment in urine, which adheres to the vessel with great tenacity.

Silicea.—Violent soreness and burning of the part, with eruption on inner side of thigh.

Sulphur.—Troublesome itching of part, with pimples all around.

Thuja.—Sufferings increased during motion and immediately afterwards, so that she may be compelled to lie down.

When they bleed use *Arn.*, where hæmorrhage is the result of coition or of an injury.

Coccus cacti.—Pain in vulva so severe when going to bed that she is obliged to sit up and go to sleep in that position; throbbing and burning in tumor, and excoriated feeling on walking.

Kreosotum.—Bleeding continues, with marked intermissions, at times pale and almost ceasing, and then starting afresh.

Lachesis.—Vicarious hæmorrhage, pain increases in intensity until relieved by flow of blood, and, as hæmorrhage subsides, pain returns.

Phosphorus.—Blood flows profusely for awhile and then ceases, when it flows again and so on.

Pulsatilla.—Blood changeable in appearance, flows more in daytime when walking.

Encysted tumors: Bar., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Kali carb., Nitr. ac., Sab., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Neuralgia of vulva: See Vagina.

WARMTH, DEFICIENT.

Tendency to feel chilly, etc.

Principal remedies for this symptom: 1, Ars., Bry., Camph., Carb. v., Con., Dulc. Ipec., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Puls., Ran., Rhus, Veratr.; 2, Acon., Alum., Ang., Arn., Calc., Caps., Caust , Chen., Chin., Euphor., Fer., Led., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Oleand., Op., Phos., Sabad., Sarsap., Sep., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Thuj.; 3, Aur., Bar., Bell., Carb. an., Cic., Graph., Helleb., Kalm., Magn. arct., Sec., Squil , Staph., Tart.

When there is an excessive **want of animal heat**: 1, Ars., Chel., Con., Phos., Puls., Ran., Rhus, Sep., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Alum., Ang., Calc., Camph., Caps., Caust., Chel., Chin., Euphor., Fer., Ipec., Led., Lyc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Oleand., Op., Sabad., Sarsap., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Tart., Thuj.

For great **sensitiveness** to the **open air**: 1, Amm., Calc., Caps., Carb. an., Caust., Cham., Cocc , Coff., Mez , Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus; 2, Agar., Alum , Anac., Aur., Bell., Cycl., Dulc., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Rhod.

Chilliness, disposition to feel chilly, even in a room, etc.: 1, Ars., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Magn. arct., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Agn., Alum., Anac., Asar., Calc., Cham., Cocc., Hep., Ipec., Kreos., Mez., Natr., Nitr. ac.. Nux m., Petr., Ran., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Spig., Veratr.

Frequent **shuddering**: 1, Acon., Ars., Bell., Chin., Cocc., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Staph.; 2, Aur., Bry., Calc., Caust., Clem., Coff., Hep., Kalm., Magn. arct., Magn. aust., Magn. mur., Natr., Natr. m., Phos., Plat., Rheum, Sabad., Sabin., Spig., Sulph., Thuj., Veratr

External coldness: 1, Arn., Ign., Merc., Mosch , Nux v., Phos., Plat., Rhus, Sec., Veratr.; 2, Calc., Caust., Chin., Lyc., Mez., Mur. ac., Puls., Rhod., Sabad., Sec., Staph., Sulph.

Internal coldness: 1, Ars., Calc., Chin., Laur , Lyc., Nux v., Puls., Sep.; 2, Agn., Alum., Amb., Bell., Bry., Chin., Colch., Ign., Meny., Merc., Mez., Phos., Spig., Sulph., Veratr.

Coldness or chilliness on one side: 1, Caust., Nux v., Puls., Rhus; 2, Bar., Bell., Bry., Verb.

Constant coldness or chilliness about the **head**: 1, Bell., Calc., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Acon., Arn., Dulc., Mosch.

Constant coldness or chilliness in the **back**: 1, Bell., Calc., Caps.. Chin., Lach., Natr. m., Nux v., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph.; 2, Amm. m., Camph., Croc , Dig., Dulc., Hep., Lyc., Phos. Rhus, Sec., Staph., Thuj.

Constant coldness of the **hands**: 1, Iod., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Sulph.; 2, Amb., Aur., Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Chin., Coloc., Con., Dros., Graph., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nux v., Ran., Sarsap., Spig., Thuj.

Coldness of the **feet**: 1, Amm., Amm. m., Calc., Caust., Con., Graph., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Mur. ac., Natr., Natr. m., Petr., Phos., Plat., Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; 2, Amb., Ars., Carb. an., Carb. v., Fer., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Kreos., Merc., Nitr. ac., Oleand., Sep., Stront., Zinc.

WEATHER, INFLUENCE OF.

Pains come on or get worse in spring: Amb., Aur., Bell., Calc., Carb. v., Lach., Lyc., Natr. m., Puls., Rhus, Veratr.; **summer**: Ant. crud., Bell., Bry., Cact., Carb. v., Cinnab., Dulc., Graph., Kali bi., Kalm., Lyc., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Puls., Rhod., Sil.; **autumn**: Aur., Bry., Calc., Chin., Colch., Dulc., Lach., Merc., Petr., Rhod., Rhus, Veratr.; **winter**: Acon., Amm. carb., Aur., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Camph., Cham., Colch., Dulc., Ipec., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Nux m., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhod.. Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Veratr. alb.

At new moon: Alum., Amm., Ars., Calc., Caust., Cupr., Lyc., Natr. m., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.; **at increase**: Alum., Clem., Dulc., Sulph., Thuj.; **at full moon**: Alum., Ant. crud., Arg. nit., Calc., Cycl., Dulc., Fluor. ac., Graph., Lyc., Mar., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Sabad., Sil., Solan., Spong., Sulph.; **at declining**: Daphn., Dulc., Sulph.; **at the change of the moon**: Alum., Amm., Calc., Caust., Cupr., Dulc., Graph., Lyc., Natr., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

Pains < in sultry weather: Bry., Caust., Carb. v., Lach., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Rhod., Sep., Sil.; *Sep.*: sultry air oppresses, but when thunder and lightning set in, he brightens up; *Natr. m.*: great fear during thunderstorm at night, anxious sweat drives her out of bed; *Phos.*: spasmodic jerking through body when thunderstorm is raging.

During stormy and windy weather: Aloe, Bry., Carb. v., Chin., Lach., Lyc., Mur. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Sil., Veratr. alb. (*Aloe*: irritable, thoughtful, dissatisfied in cloudy, cold, rainy weather; *Amm. m.*: morose, out of humor in cloudy weather; *Elaps*: great aversion to wet weather; *Sulph.*: dreads the cold in hot weather and the heat in cold weather; *Psor.*: would like to ride out in wet weather).

Worse before a thunderstorm: Petr., Phos., Psor., Rhod., Sep.; **during**: Bry., Caust., Gels., Lach., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petr., Phos., Psor., Rhod., Sep., Sil. (*Petr.*, *Sil.*: gets faint when storm is near; *Psor.*: affected by the atmosphere of a storm).

By winds: Acon., Ars., Aur., Bell., Carb. v., Cham., Chin., Con., Graph., Lach., Lyc., Mur. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuj.; **north-wind**: Acon., Caust., Hep., Nux v., Sep., Sil.; **east-wind**: Acon., Bry., Carb. v., Caust., Hep., Nux v., Sil.; **south-wind**: Bry., Carb. v., Rhod., Sil.; **west-wind**: Calc., Carb. v., Dulc., Lach., Rhod., Rhus, Veratr. alb.

By draught of air: Acon., Anac., Bell., Caps., Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Graph., Hep., Ign., Kali, Natr., Nux v., Rhus, Selen., Sep., Sil., Sulph.; **cool evening air**: Amm., Bor., Carb. v., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Plat., Sulph.; **open air, during walk**: Alum., Amm., Anac., Bry., Calc., Camph., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caps., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Con., Fer., Guaiac., Hep., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Led., Lyc., Magn. aust., Merc., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Selen., Sil., Spig., Stram., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuj., Val., Veratr.; **cold air**: Acon., Amm., Ars., Aur., Bell., Calc., Camph., Caps., Carb. v., Caust.,

Cham., Cocc., Colch., Diadema, Dulc., Fluor. ac., Helleb., Hep., Kalm., Lach., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Mez., Mosch., Nux m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos., Rhod., Rhus, Rum., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Stront., Sulph.

By cold weather: Acon., Amm., Anac., Ars., Aur., Bar., Bell., Bor., Calc., Camph., Caps., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caust., Cocc., Colch., Dulc., Helleb., Hep., Hyosc., Ign., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Mez., Mosch., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Sil., Spig., Stront., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Thuj.; **by cold and damp weather:** Amm., Bor., Calc., Carb. an. and v., Chin., Colch., Dulc., Lach., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Ruta, Sarsap., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Veratr.; **by exposure to wet:** Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Colch., Dulc., Hep., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Nux m., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Sulph ; **sea-bathing:** Ars., Rhus, Sep., Zinc.; **bathing:** Ant. crud., Rhus, Sulph. (> by bathing, Jasmin., Phyt.); by **working in water or washing:** Calc., Carb. v., Dulc., Graph., Lach., Mang., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sil., Sulph., Veratr.

By change of weather: Calc., Carb. v., Dulc., Graph., Lach., Mang., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sil., Sulph., Veratr.; **by warm weather:** Ant. crud., Bry., Carb. v., Cocc., Colch., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Sulph.

By the action of the sun: Agar., Ant. crud., Arn., Bell., Bry., Cact., Camph., Euphor., Glon., Graph., Lach., Natr., Puls., Sel., Sulph., Val.

WENS.

1, Con. (70 m.), Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Rhus; 2, Bar., Bell., Calc., Caust., Clem., Kali bi., Phyt., Sil., Sulph., Thuj.

WORM AFFECTIONS, Helminthiasis.

Tænia: 1, Calc., Graph., Plat., Puls., Sabad., Sil., Sulph.; 2, Carb. v., Nux v., Petr., Phos.; 3, Amb., Ars., Chin., Frag. vesca, Ign., Kali, Magn. carb., Magn. mur., Mar., Merc., Natr., Sabad., Stann., Veratr.; to expel the intruder: Kousso, Fil. m., pumpkin seed's emulsion, etc.; Punica granat.; or, according to Hering, two doses of Sulphur during declining moon, and the next declining moon one dose Merc.

Ascarides: 1, Acon., Bell., Cina, Chin., Dig., Fer.; 2, Asar., Calc., Graph., Ign., Mar., Merc., Nux v., Sabad., Spig., Santon., Stram., Stann., Sil., Val., Veratr., Sulph.

Oxyuris vermicularis: 1, Acon., All. sat., Cin., Cupr., Fer., Merc., Sabad., 2, Calc., Hep., Sulph.; for **pruritus ani:** Ign., Mar., Sulph.; **constant desire to defecate:** Merc.; **salivation and nausea:** Fer.; **nightly spasms:** Val.; **sensitiveness of epigastrium**, with internal heat: Nux v.; **nocturnal colic**, with salivation, excitation, spasms, trembling, debility: Chenop., Chin., Val.; **convulsions:** Bell., Cham., Cic., Cin., Hyosc., Ign., Stram.; **spasms and hallucinations:** Bell.: for **verminous diathesis:** Calc., Sil., Sulph., Quassia.

Aconite. — Pain in bowels; umbilical region hard, whole abdomen bloated; urging to stool without discharge, or slime only; nausea; accumulation of water in mouth; restlessness at night on account of intolerable itching and tingling at the anus, throwing the child into fever.

Apocynum andr.—Severe sneezing, with great itching and irritation in nostrils; excessive nausea and vomiting; tickling sensation at end of penis; ascarides.

Argentum nit. — Periodical pain in hepatic region and around the

navel, with sickness at stomach, retching, vomiting of tough mucus; menses irregular, but always discharge of thick, black, coagulated blood; grayish-yellow color of face.

Artemisia.—Convulsions from the irritation of worms, passes feces and urine with the spasm; obstinate spasmodic strangury; hunger, but cannot get the food down; often < at night.

Asclepias syr.—White tongue; excessive nausea with violent headache, diuresis and inclination to stool, and still increased appetite; tickling sensation at end of penis; ascarides.

Baryta mur.—Worm affections; fetid breath; pain in region of navel, < morning; dry cough; great appetite; slimy, coated tongue; bloated abdomen; periodical attacks of convulsions, which shake the whole body; chronic, painless diarrhœa, yellow, slimy stools, vomiting, exhaustion.

Belladonna.—Drowsiness, starting in sleep, grating of teeth, involuntary micturition and defecation or dysuria; squinting.

Caladium.—Worms in little girls travel over perineum into vagina, great irritation and even masturbation.

Calcarea carb.—Headache, dark rings around the eyes; pale, bloated face; thirst; thick, bloated belly; aching about the navel; diarrhœa; easy perspiration from motion; scrofulosis; tapeworm after Graph.; ascarides, with hard stool; crawling in rectum, as from worms; itching at anus, as from pinworms.

Chenopodium.—Worm affections; constipation, ineffectual urging with pressure on bladder and rectum; frequent cutting pains in abdomen, especially at night, with flatulency and urging to stool; pale or yellowish color of face; scraping and burning in throat; secretion of frothy mucus from mouth and throat; dulness in head.

China.—Pain in abdomen after eating, < at night; fulness of abdomen; pyrosis; pressure in stomach and retching; tremulous weakness all over.

Cicuta.—Sudden rigidity with jerks, followed by great relaxation and weakness; convulsions and contortions of upper part of body and limbs; frequent hiccough and crying; pain in neck; vertigo and headache; dilated pupils; spasmodic drawing the head backward; tremor of hands; constriction of œsophagus; tonic contractions alternating with intermitting clonic spasms.

Cina.—Restless sleep, with rolling of eyes, dark rings around eyes; squinting; enlarged pupils; constant rubbing the nose; epistaxis; grinding and gnashing of teeth; face pale and cold, or red and hot; loathing of food, or great hunger; nausea, vomiting; pain in umbilical region; abdomen hard and distended; constipation; dry, hacking cough at night; feverishness; convulsive motions of head and limbs; itching of anus from pinworms.

Colocynthis.—Periodical headache often alternating with abdominal spasms and pulsations, constipation; passage of lumbrici with relief.

Dolichos pruriens.—Bloated, swollen abdomen, with constipation; cough most troublesome about bedtime, and for a while after going to bed; intolerable itching all over body.

Euphorbia.—Loss of appetite or voraciousness at times; furred tongue; feverishness; fetid breath; bloated stomach; constipation or diarrhœa; emaciation, peevishness, wakefulness.

Ferrum.—Pale, wretched complexion, easily flushing; itching at anus from pinworms, at night; involuntary micturition.

Filix mas.—Gnawing and boring in bowels, aggravated by eating sweet things; constipation; loss of appetite; furred tongue; pale face; blue rings around eyes; itching of nose; irritable and cross.

Ignatia.—Itching at anus from pinworms; convulsions, with loss of consciousness, and temporary inability to speak.

Indigo.—Convulsions resulting from worms; pain in umbilical region; cutting pain < by retracting the walls of the abdomen and by pressure; frequent urging to urinate, < at night; diarrhœa without injury to appetite or digestion.

Kousso.—Indigestion; loathing; sleeplessness; weakness, with fainting; profuse and cold perspiration; emaciation; dull pain in bowels; bloatedness; constipation.

Lycopodium.—Arthritic pain and stiffness; chronic eruptions; wretched, dirty, pale, earthy complexion; flatulence, bloating the stomach and abdomen; sensation of something crawling and moving in bowels and stomach, up and down; constipation.

Mercurius.—Continuous greediness for eating, and still becomes steadily weaker; fetid breath; itching of anus; inflammation of vulva; seat and round worms.

Phosphorus.—Dartings and shootings in rectum, causing children to cry out, they put their hands to the seat or wriggle about, and they appear to have worms.

Podophyllum.—Rolling of head in children; reflex irritation of the brain from disorders of bowels; grinding of teeth at night; copious salivation; offensive odor from mouth; tongue full and broad, with a pasty coat in centre; sour regurgitation of food; bloated abdomen; painful diarrhœa with screaming and grinding of teeth; prolapsus ani.

Punica granatum.—Vertigo, wavering before eyes, enlarged pupils; yellow complexion; grating of teeth; accumulation of water in mouth; changing appetite; gulping of watery fluid; vomiting; sensation of something moving in stomach; bloated bowels, colic; palpitation of heart; spasms; syncope; night colic.

Rhatania.—Ascarides with intolerable pruritus ani.

Sabadilla.—Vomiting of round worms, or nausea and retching, with sensation of a worm in pharynx; or in case of tænia, burning, boring and whirling in umbilical region; accumulation of water in mouth; chilliness and sensitiveness to cold; sensation as if abdomen were sunken in; nervous symptoms from worms.

Spigelia.—Nausea every morning before breakfast, always better after breakfast; dilated pupils, squinting; pale face; smarting in nose; sensation of a worm rising in throat; **better after eating**, or vomiting of all she takes, with sour rising like vinegar from stomach; pain in bowels; dry, hard cough at night, palpitation of heart.

Silicea.—Worm colic, with constipation or difficult stool, yellow hands, blue nails, or with reddish, bloody stools; flatulence, much rumbling.

Sulphur.—Creeping in nose, creeping and biting in rectum, passage of lumbrici, ascarides and tænia; nausea before meals and faintness after dinner; restlessness at night.

Stannum.—Dull mind, pale face, sunken eyes; flushes of heat in face from movement; fetid breath; hunger, cannot eat enough, except in the evening; nausea after eating; gone feeling in epigastrium even after eating; profuse and pale urine; restlessness; the child moans during sleep or supplicates in a timid manner, > by lying on stomach.

Terebinthina.—Burning and tingling at the anus, with sensation as if ascarides were crawling about; passes segments of tapeworm; burning in rectum lessened by applying cold water; irritability and weakness of bowels; sharp appetite and thirst; has to take something at once; strange ap-

petite after a square meal; foul breath; choking sensation; dry, hacking cough; spasms and convulsions; wakeful at night; screaming as if frightened; staring look, clenching of fingers; twitchings in different parts of the body.

Teucrium.—Terrible itching in anus from pinworms.

WOUNDS, Injuries, Sprains, etc.

Principal remedies: 1, Arn., Calend., Cic., Con., Hep., Hyper., Lach., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ac.; 2, Acon., Amm., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Euphr., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Ruta, Sil., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.; 3, Alum., Bell., Bor., Carb. v., Dulc., Iod., Petr., Sil.

For **sprains, luxations, etc.**, give: *Arn.*, ten drops of the tincture in a tumblerful of water, before and after the necessary manual operations, such as reduction of the dislocation, etc. If the contusion or luxation should be very bad, *Arn.*[30] may likewise be given internally; and if no result should have been obtained in twenty-four hours, *Rhus t.*, one dose, allowing it to act until an improvement takes place. A second dose of Rhus may be given after the first ceases to act; or, if a pain should occasionally be experienced in the sprained joint, Amm., Ruta, should be resorted to; or, Agn., Bell., Bry., Puls.; or Calc., Carb. an., Carb. v., Ign., Lyc., Magn. aust., Natr., Natr. m., Nitr., Nux v., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph.

If the patient should have injured himself by **lifting heavy weights**, the principal remedy is Rhus t., especially when the dorsal and cervical muscles and the vertebral column are affected and headache, pains in the back, or gastric ailments are experienced. If *Rhus* should not suffice give Calc., Cocc., Natr., Nux v., Sulph.; or, Arn., Bry., Carb. an., Carb. v., Graph., Kalm., Lyc., Pod., Ruta, Sep., Sil. If **hernia inguinalis** should have been caused by lifting heavy weights or by straining the body, give: 1, Nux v., Sulph. ac.; 2, Cocc., Sulph. If a prolapsus of the womb should have been occasioned by these causes, Nux v. is almost a specific remedy, and should be resorted to before Bell. or Sep. is given.

The ill effects of missing a step or pressing the foot to the floor with too much violence, require: 1, Bry.; 2, Cic., Con., Puls., Rhus; 3, Arn., Spig.

Parts which have been injured by a contusion, fall, or blow, should be bathed with a solution of *Arn.*; *Arn.*, being likewise taken internally if the contusion be very bad, or if the head, chest, abdomen, etc., should have been violently concussed. If *Arn.* should be insufficient, give.

For simple **contusion** without concussion: 1, Bad., Con., Euphr., Hyper., Iod., Led., Puls., Ruta, Sulph. ac.; 2, Croc., Ham., Hep., Mez., Petr., Phos., Ruta, Sulph., Symph.

For **concussion** from blow, shock, fall, or otherwise: 1, Calend., Cic., Con., Helleb., Hyper., Puls., Rhus; 2, Euphr., Iod., Lach., Sulph. ac., Spig.

Concussion **of the whole body** by a fall: Bry., Cic., Con., Hyper., Puls., Rhus, Sulph. ac.

Ecchymosis, which does not yield to *Arnica*: 1, Bad., Bry., Calend., Led., Rhus, Sulph. ac.; 2, Con., Dulc., Ham., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.

Swelling of the injured parts: 1, Bry., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.; 2, Bell., Nux v., Sulph. ac.

If there should be a solution of continuity (as in wounds, etc.), apply first *Arn.* as a wash; and if this should be insufficient, apply:

For **bites**, not of poisonous animals: Arn., Hyper., Led., Sulph. ac. And of poisonous animals: 1, Amm., Ars., Bell.; 2, Caust., Lach., Led., Natr. m., Puls., Seneg.

Excoriations, bedsores: 1, Arn., Sulph. ac.; 2, Carb. v., Chin., Ham., Puls.

Cut-wounds: 1, Calend., Staph., Sulph.; 2, Natr., Plumb., Sil., Sulph. ac.

Gunshot wounds: 1, Euphr., Nitr. ac., Plumb., Sulph. ac.; 2, Arn., Hyper., Puls., Ruta, Sulph.

Splinters: 1, Arn., Carb. v., Cic., Hep., Nitr. ac., Sil.; 2, Lach., Sulph.

Stab-wounds: 1, Carb. v., Cic., Lach., Nitr. ac., Sil.; 2, Con., Hep., Plumb., Sulph.

Burns: Acon., Ars., Calend., Carb. v., Canth., Caust., Lach., Stram., Urt.; 2, Cic., Hep., Merc., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Relief is sometimes obtained by washing the burn with *soap spirits* or saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda. Burns of the **tongue** sometimes are cured by a small dose of Ars., Caust or Calend.

Employ more particularly:

For readily **bleeding** wounds: 1, Acon., Arn., Chin., Phos.; 2, Carb. v., Diad., Lach., Phos., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

For **profuse suppuration**: 1, Bell., Chin., Merc., Puls., Sulph.; 2, Bell., Calend., Hep., Lach., Plumb.

For **inflamed, angry, ulcerated** wounds, give: 1, Cham., Sil.; 2, Bor., Graph., Hep., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Gangrenous wounds: 1, Ars., Brom., Chin., Lach., Sil.; 2, Acon., Amm., Bell., Carb. v., Euphor.

If the **muscles** and **soft** parts alone are injured, give: 1, Arn., Euphr., Hep., Puls., Sulph. ac ; 2, Con., Dulc., Lach., Nux v., Sulph.

If the tendons, **ligaments** or **synovial** membranes: 1, Amm., Arn., Bry., Hyper., Rhus, Ruta: 2, Calc., Natr., Natr. m., Phos.; 3, Agn., Carb. an., Carb. v., Lyc., Magn. aust., Nux v., Petr., Sep.

Wounds of **glandular** organs require: 1, Con., Iod , Kalm., Petr., Phos.

Wounds of **bones** or the **periosteum** : 1, Calend., Phos. ac., Phyt., Puls., Ruta; 2, Calc., Phos., Sil., Staph.

Fractures: Calc., Calend., Ruta, Sil., *Symphyt. offi.*

Traumatic convulsions (tetanus) require: Ang., Bell., Calc. phos., Cic., Cocc., Hyper.

Traumatic (wound) **fever**: Acon., Bry., Rhus, if Arn. is insufficient.

Nervous symptoms after violent concussion of the brain or spinal marrow require: 1, Cic., Con., Hyper., Natr. sulph.; 2, Bell., Calc., Cin., Hep., provided Arn. is insufficient.

Agnus castus.—Strains from overlifting; sprains and luxations of joints.

Ammonium carb.—Sprains attended with fatigue and weakness in limbs, as if bruised; drawing and tension in joints; contraction of limbs, as if tendons were too short.

Ammonium mur.—Neuralgic pains in stumps of amputated limbs.

Anacardium.—Cramplike pain at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations; cramplike twitches or numbness of fingers.

Apis mell.—Dissecting wound on hand, throbbing pain extending up the arm; erysipelas after wounds or operations; punctured wounds; stings of insects; skin extremely sensitive to touch, with debility and exhaustion.

Argentum met.—Involuntary contractions of fingers; partial paralysis of forearm.

Arnica.—Bad effects from sprains, strains, falls, bruises, concussions, contusions without laceration, and all mechanical injuries; stings of bees and wasps; compound fractures and their profuse suppuration (Calc. ars. and Calc. carb. follow well; its early application holds suppuration in check).

Asafœtida.—Injuries of tarsus and carpus; neuralgia of stump after amputation of thigh (All. cep., Amm. m.).

Badiaga.—Lesions, pains and suggillations after concussion or contusion, brown and blue spots on skin, which is sore to touch.

Bovista.—Œdematous swelling of foot years after the sprain.

Bufo.—Tendency of wounds to suppurate, with throbbing and lancinating pains; lymphatics affected and swollen; **small wounds suppurate much.**

Calcarea phos.—Wounds fail to heal by first intention from impaired nutrition; in fractures it promotes formation of callus; the place of an old injury becomes the seat of new affections.

Calendula.—Incised and lacerated wounds; bloody and serous infiltrations of cellular tissue in open wounds and ulcers; suggillations. It limits suppuration and assists in securing primary union along incised surfaces; great tendency to start and twitch with nervousness; suitable in cases with loss of soft parts, which cannot be united by adhesive strapping.

Chelidonium.—Neuralgia after injuries when Arn. irritates.

Cicuta.—Concussion of brain or spinal cord; flushed face, headache, restless sleep, later face pale; trismus, teeth pressing firmly against one another; bites his tongue; **tetanus,** followed by prostration, lassitude and sleepiness.

Conium.—Indurations the result of contusions or bruises (Sulph. ac. follows well); glands become of stony hardness.

Glonoinum.—Pains and other abnormal sensations, following late after local injuries, the part pains or feels sore, or an old scar breaks open again.

Hamamelis.—Incised, lacerated or contused wounds; dissecting wounds; burns. It checks hæmorrhages, removes pain and soreness, and promotes healing.

Helleborus.—After cerebral concussion pupils dilated, speech slow, legs dragging.

Hypericum.—Convulsions after every slight hurt or concussion; wounds from crushing, as mashed fingers, especially tips; **extreme sensitiveness of punctured wounds;** open painful wounds with general prostration from loss of blood and great nervous depression; **spinal concussion** (railway spine), cervical vertebræ very sensitive to touch; violent pains and inability to walk or to stoop after a fall upon coccyx; lacerations, where the intolerable pains show the nervous system severely involved; it is said to prevent trismus and tetanus.

Iodum.—Cellular inflammation often following a punctured or incised and slight wound.

Lachesis.—Small wounds bleed profusely, the blood does not coagulate.

Ledum.—Mosquito-bites; discoloration of skin from bruises, wounds inflicted with sharp instruments, **punctured wounds which feel cold to touch, and to the patient;** intense coldness during fever; affections of hip-joint; sprains of ankles and feet.

Natrum carb.—Disposition to sprains from any little exertion; old sprains.

Petroleum.—Slightest wounds ulcerate and spread; sprains of joints in old rheumatic patients.

Phosphorus.—Small wounds bleed profusely, but the blood coagulates after leaving the body (*Lach.*, no coagulation; *Bufo*, small wounds suppurate profusely).

Rhus tox.—Erysipelas following wounds (Apis); traumatic lesions attacking the cellular, fibrous or articular tissues; bad effects from straining

or lifting, particularly from stretching arms high up to reach things; consequences attending the forced extension of membranous tissues, especially the ligaments of joints.

Ruta.—Sprains, pains < during rest, by motion; violent strain or rupture of tendons; wounds of joints with inflammatory action; synovitis, the result of injury; injuries of periosteum and fibrous tissues; mechanical injuries of tarsal and carpal joints and in rheumatic paralysis of the parts. It aids in forming callus after fractures, when there is much pain in injured part.

Silicea.—Bad effects from needles or other foreign bodies in the flesh.

Staphisagria. — Mechanical injuries from sharp-cutting instruments; clean, incised wounds; discharge from wound of a greenish color.

Sulphuric acid.—Contusions and suggillations; pains increase gradually and then cease suddenly in different parts of body; excoriated surfaces with threatening suppuration; crampy paralytic pains and shocks in arms and fingers when writing.

Symphytum.—Sequelæ of severe strains; pressure, contusion and fracture of bones, when it aids in forming callus; irritability of the bone at the point of fracture; irritable stump after amputation.

Valeriana.—Spasms after slight injuries.

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